

September 2022

U.S. Rep. Ken Calvert (CA-41) Research Book Update 2022

table of contents

<i>executive summary</i>	5
<i>biographical</i>	18
<i>biography</i>	19
<i>political</i>	26
<i>political career</i>	27
<i>attendance & effectiveness</i>	37
<i>key themes</i>	41
<i>“most corrupt”, fbi investigations & more</i>	42
<i>swamp creature</i>	54
<i>maga republican / too extreme</i>	59
<i>refused to hold trump accountable</i>	79
<i>issues</i>	92
<i>abortion & women’s issues</i>	93
<i>agriculture, animal & food access</i>	107
<i>budget</i>	113
<i>civil rights</i>	169
<i>consumer issues</i>	177
<i>crime & police reform</i>	192
<i>defense & national security</i>	203
<i>disaster relief & fema</i>	220
<i>education</i>	225
<i>energy & environment</i>	237
<i>equity & inclusion</i>	274
<i>ethics & elections</i>	279
<i>financial protections & wall street</i>	297
<i>foreign policy</i>	304
<i>guns & gun safety</i>	335
<i>healthcare</i>	344
<i>housing</i>	397
<i>house administration</i>	399
<i>immigration & the border</i>	404
<i>jobs & economy</i>	432
<i>lgbtq+</i>	436
<i>labor & working families</i>	440
<i>marijuana legalization</i>	459

<i>native american issues</i>	462
<i>opioids & drug addiction</i>	463
<i>pandemic</i>	466
<i>seniors & retirement</i>	479
<i>taxes</i>	491
<i>trade & outsourcing</i>	496
<i>transportation & infrastructure</i>	502
<i>veterans & the military</i>	510
appendices	520
<i>campaign finance</i>	521
<i>sponsorships & co-sponsorships</i>	526
2009 research book	537
<i>Introduction / Executive Summary</i>	552
<i>Biography</i>	553
<i>Political Career</i>	587
Bill Sponsorships	613
Franked Mail Costs	628
<i>Calvert – A Record of Partisanship</i>	632
<i>Looking Out for Himself</i>	638
... <i>Protecting the Culture of Corruption</i>	655
... <i>Caught With a Prostitute</i>	669
... <i>No Bid Land Sales</i>	677
<i>Abortion and Family Planning Issues</i>	690
<i>Agriculture Issues</i>	699
<i>Arts and Quality of Life Issues</i>	715
<i>Budget Issues</i>	719
<i>Campaign Finance and Election Law Issues</i>	734
<i>Consumer Issues</i>	739
<i>Crime and Public Safety Issues</i>	756
<i>Earmark Issues</i>	769
<i>Economic Stimulus and Financial Bailout</i>	793
<i>Education Issues – Children and Head Start Issues</i>	799
<i>Education Issues – K-12</i>	805
<i>Education Issues – Vouchers</i>	815
<i>Education Issues – Student Aid</i>	818
<i>Energy Issues</i>	831
<i>Energy Issues – Drilling in Alaska</i>	851
<i>Environmental Issues</i>	853

<i>Environment – California Issues</i>	870
<i>Environment – Other Drilling Issues</i>	881
<i>FEMA and Disaster Relief Issues</i>	884
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Iran</i>	891
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Iraq</i>	895
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Israel</i>	912
<i>Gay and Lesbian Issues</i>	917
<i>Gun Issues</i>	921
<i>Health Care Issues</i>	928
<i>Health Care Issues – Methamphetamine and Drug Use</i>	945
<i>Health Care Issues – Stem Cell Research</i>	948
<i>Immigration and Border Issues</i>	952
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Undermining Unions</i>	974
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Workers’ Rights and Safety</i>	979
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Outsourcing and Expatriates</i>	995
<i>Legal Reform Issues</i>	999
<i>Military Personnel Issues</i>	1002
<i>Other Social Issues</i>	1014
<i>Seniors’ Issues – Medicare, Medicaid and Prescription Drugs</i>	1021
<i>Seniors’ Issues – Social Security Issues</i>	1028
<i>Small Business Issues</i>	1034
<i>Tax Issues</i>	1042
<i>Technology and Science Issues</i>	1055
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security</i>	1059
... <i>Reaction to 9/11</i>	1082
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Civil Liberties</i>	1084
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Port Security</i>	1096
<i>Trade Issues</i>	1099
<i>Transportation Issues</i>	1107
<i>Veterans’ Issues</i>	1114
<i>Women’s Issues</i>	1133
<i>Appendix I – Campaign Finance</i>	1139

executive summary

NOTE: Because of the sheer length of Rep. Calvert's tenure, this research book should not be considered comprehensive. It is a targeted report.

political

attendance & effectiveness

- Calvert Has Missed 2.7% of U.S. House Roll Call Eligible Votes
- From 2013 to 2020, Calvert Introduced 113 Bills, 4 of Which Were Enacted

key themes

“most corrupt”, fbi investigations & more

- Rated One Of The “Most Corrupt” Members Of Congress For Five Straight Years
- Calvert Allegedly Earmarked Projects In Riverside County Near Properties He Sold At A Profit
- FBI Probed Calvert Over No-Bid Land Deals, Never Filed Charges, But Calvert Was Involved In A No-Bid Land Deal That A Grand Jury Found Illegal
- FBI Inquiry Into Lobbyist Campaign Contributions: FBI searched Calvert's financial records between 1994 and 2004, and Lobbying Group Was Calvert's Single Largest Donor at the Time
- Re-elected to Congress Since 1993 Despite Being Found by Police with a Sex Worker; Admitted to Having Sex with a Sex Worker After a Divorce in 1993
- Ex-Wife Accused Mark Takano of Falsely Accusing Calvert of Abusing Her in 1994g
- Calvert's Donors Were Charged In A Money Laundering Scheme; Calvert Donated Their Money
- Calvert Took A Paid Trip To Saudi Arabia Sponsored By A GOP Donor Implicated In A Corruption Scandal

swamp creature

- Calvert Took Over \$27,000 in Privately Funded Trips, Including a \$7,000 Trip to Napa, CA & a \$10,000 Trip to Saudi Arabia
- The Saudi Arabia Trip Was Funded by Ziyad Abduljawad, a Newport Beach Real Estate Developer, Also on the Board of Two Companies in the Middle East
- Calvert Made at Least One More Trip to Saudi Arabia & Joined Speaker Boehner for a Delegation to Meet with Saudi Officials
- Calvert Was Accused of Using Earmarks to His Personal Benefit...
- Calvert's Earmark Requests Totaled Nearly \$200 Million Over Just the 3 Years They Were Publicly Available
- Calvert's Office Has Been a Revolving Door to Lobbyists, Hiring Them & Having Them Leave to Lobby
- 22 Staffers in All
- Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in 2022 With \$161,000
- Supported Trump's Pardon to a Former Republican National Committee Finance Chairman

maga republican / too extreme

- Calvert Voted to Protect Trump & the Insurrectionists by Voting Against Establishing a Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack
- Said He Hoped the Charges Would Be Dropped Against Insurrectionists, Despite the Deaths of Five Police Officers & Over 140 Police Injured in the Attack
- Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election, But in the Immediate Aftermath of the Attack He Wrote an Op-Ed Denouncing the Mob, Called the Attack “Reprehensible”
- Calvert Has Been a Regular Cheerleader for Trump & His Administration
- Said That He Believed the Country Would Be Better Off With Trump in Office
- Voted in Line with Trump 97% of the Time
- Said That President Biden Takes “Orders from the Taliban” and that Democrats Pursue a “Socialist Tax Agenda”
- Joined in “The Big Lie” - Signed a Brief Urging SCOTUS to Hear a Case Brought by Texas to Overturn Election Results in Swing States That Voted for Biden
- Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election
- ...But Wrote an Op-Ed Denouncing the Mob at the Capitol on January 6
- Endorsed by Trump
- Said That While He Believed the 2020 Election Was Fair, But Many States Changed Rules While the Election Was Underway Due to the Pandemic
- Supported Unofficial Ballot Collection Boxes Placed at Gun Shops and Churches
- Called State Attempts to Remove Unofficial Ballot Boxes Limiting the Rights of Churches and Republicans
- Praised Amy Coney Barrett for Being a “Champion of Originalism”- a judicial philosophy that would roll back many of the rights Americans have come to expect; Supported Gorsuch
- Maintained Support for Trump Following Leaked Comments from Trump Demeaning Women from a Video in 2005
- Said That Hillary Clinton Would Lead the US Down the Wrong Path, Blaming Extreme Liberals
- Said He Hoped That People Would Unify to Prevent Hillary Clinton from “Carrying Out a Third” Obama Term
- ...BUT Did Not Immediately Announce Support for Trump Following His Nomination to the Republican Ticket

refused to hold trump accountable

- Voted Against Selecting Dem. House Members To Serve As Managers in The Impeachment Trial Against Pres. Trump
- Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Obstruction Of Congress By Defying, And Instructing Others Not To Comply With, Subpoenas Issued By The House Of Representatives.
- Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Abuse Of Power By Using His Office To Solicit The Interference Of A Foreign Government In The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election.
- Voted Against Holding AG William Barr And Commerce Sec. Wilbur Ross In Contempt For Not Complying With Congressional Subpoenas

- Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution To Condemn President Trump’s Racist Rhetoric
- Voted Against A Motion To Allow Speaker Pelosi To Retain Speaking Privileges For The Legislative Day
- Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of DoD Funds For Any Military Exhibition Or Parade For Review By The President Outside Of Authorized Military Activities
- Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds for DoD to Reimburse Certain Expenses At Properties Owned By Or Connected To Pres. Trump Or His Businesses
- Voted Against Expanding Prohibitions On Contracts Between Members Of Congress & The Federal Government To Include The President, Vice President, Or Any Cabinet Member

issues

abortion & women’s issues

- Calvert Has an “A+” Rating from SBA Pro-Life America (Susan B. Anthony’s List)
- Said That He Supported the Right for States to Decide on the Issue of Abortion
- Said the SCOTUS Abortion Rights Leak Was an Attempt to Pressure and Intimidate the Supreme Court
- Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act
- Voted To Require Health Care Workers To Provide The Same Care To A Fetus “Born Alive” After An Abortion As They Would For A Child Born At The Same Gestational Age
- Voted Against Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline
- Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where “Illegal Actions Have Been Taken”
- Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban, And Voted For 20 Week Abortion Ban Requiring Women Prove Rape Before Accessing An Abortion
- Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent & Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act
- Voted 17 Times To Defund Or Attack Planned Parenthood

agriculture, animal & food access

- Voted Against The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act
- Voted to Amend The Farm Workforce Modernization Act To Strike Provisions Related To H-2A Agricultural Worker Visas
- Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Discretionary Funding By 14% For Agriculture, Rural Development, & The FDA
- Voted Against \$145.4 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of Agriculture

budget

- Celebrated Operating Under the Trump-Era Budget as Ranking Member of House Appropriations Committee
- Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept
- Voted Against The Build Back Better Act; Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”

- Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The DoD, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, HHS, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development
- Voted Against Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion
- Voted Against Considering A 6 Bill Approps Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building & Requiring Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible ID
- Voted Against A \$259 Billion Discretionary Appropriation Bill For State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment
- Voted Against Consideration Of Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas, FY 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package
- Voted For Continuing To Leave The Government Closed But Allow Federal Employees To Receive Pay
- Voted Against Considering A Bill Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For Almost Six Weeks
- Voted For FY 2014 Ryan Budget That Cut Medicare Spending By \$356 Billion And Turned It Into A Voucher Program
- Voted For FY 2013 House Republican Budget That Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program And Raised Taxes On The Middle Class
- Voted At Least 8 Times To Raise The Debt Limit Since 2011

civil rights

- Said He Supported ADA But Wanted to Eliminate “Costly and Unnecessary Lawsuits for Small Business Owners”
- Tried to Put Forth a Compromise After Southern Republicans Protested a Proposal That Would Restrict Displaying the Confederate Flag on Federal Parklands
- Calvert Called Federal Stimulus and State Bailouts “Bad Policy”

consumer issues

- Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Established Requirements For Consumer Reporting Agencies To Provide Credit Information And Resources To Consumers
- Voted Against Giving The FDA Authority To Regulate Tobacco Products, Ban All Flavored Tobacco Products, Apply Tobacco Regulations To E-Cigarettes, & Fund Anti-Tobacco Programs.
- Voted Against Increasing Rural Utilities Service Grants For Programs Including Broadband, Distance Learning, And Telemedicine
- Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
- Voted Against The Save The Internet Act To Reinstate Net Neutrality Rules

crime & police reform

- Signed Heritage Action’s “Police Pledge” Saying He Would Oppose Any Efforts to “Defund the Police”
- Signed Heritage Action’s “Police Pledge” Saying He Would Oppose Any Efforts to “Defund the Police”
- Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect And Serve Act And A Bill To Prohibit Preventing Access To Lifesaving Medical Treatment

- Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act
- Voted Against Requiring OSHA To Issue A Final Violence Prevention Standard To Protect Employees From Violence At Work
- Voted Against The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Through Fiscal 2024
- Advocated for the Death Penalty

defense & national security

- Voted For Disagreeing With The Senate Bill That Would Modify And Reauthorize Federal Surveillance Authorities Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
- Did Not Vote On The Homeland Security For Children Act
- Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Foreign Threat Response Center Under The Office Of The DNI
- Voted Against National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2020
- Voted For Requiring DHS To Provide Briefings To Congress Every 180 Days
- Voted Against Short Term Funding For DHS With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department

disaster relief & fema

- Voted For Increasing Funding For Wildfire Prevention And Emergency Response
- Voted To Specify Reinsurance Programs Under Section 1332 Waivers That Meet Requirements For Public Notice & Input Be Exempt From The Bill's Prohibition On The Implementation Of The October 2019 Guidance On The Criteria For Such Waivers.
- Voted Against Considering The "Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act," \$17.4 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds And \$91.2 Million To Repair Federal Buildings Damaged By Hurricane Florence
- Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2019 Supplemental Appropriations For Disaster Relief Programs And Services

education

- Backed the Trump Administration's Call for Charter Schools
- Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities
- Voted Against Prohibiting The DoD From Authorizing The Participation Of For-Profit Institutions In Department Educational Assistance Programs, With Some Exceptions
- Voted Against Requiring The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans
- Calvert Voted Against Overriding President Trump's Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department's New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness
- Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act
- Spoke on a Defense Forum Panel Saying that China is Ahead of the U.S. in Graduating STEM Students

energy & environment

- Said Higher Gas Prices Due to President Biden’s Policies Against American Energy Hurts Manufacturers and Farming
- Said He Supported Pursuing Green Energy Alternatives Through Relying on American Market Forces to Produce the Technology
- Criticized President Biden for Cancelling the Keystone Pipeline
- Voted Against Increasing Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50% Annually Through FY 2025
- Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million
- Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA For FY2021 That Would Prohibit New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In Arizona And Colorado
- Said That Democrats in Congress Weaken the Country by Proposing Socialist Plans Like the Green New Deal
- Voted Against A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS Proposed Amendment to a Bill That Would Have Allowed for Expanded Oil and Gas Drilling Including in the Artic National Wildlife Refuge
- Voted Against Considering The Climate Now Act, Which Would Direct The President To Develop A Plan To Comply With The Paris Agreement
- Supported President Trump’s Announcement on Western Water Signing onto Statement Saying Farmers in California Have Suffered Due to Actions of Environmental Extremists
- Opposed the Trump Administration Revoking California’s Clean Air Act Waiver
- Criticized by the League of Conservation Voters for Supporting Funding Cuts Impacting the National Park Service and the EPA

equity & inclusion

- Opposed Amendment Calling Reservation Lands “Indian Country”
- Voted To Require Publicly Traded Companies Report To The SEC On Board & Executive Diversity & Any Plans To Boost It
- Voted Against The Equity & Inclusion Enforcement Act
- Voted For Increasing Maximum Thresholds For Contracts Awarded To Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Businesses, Including Women-Owned & Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses
- Voted For Establishing The Commission On The Social Status Of Black Men & Boys In The U.S. Commission On Civil Rights
- Voted For Prohibiting The Display Of Confederate Statues In The U.S. Capitol And Removing The Statues Of Specific Individuals Who “Defended Slavery Or White Supremacy.”
- Opposed Amendment Calling Reservation Lands “Indian Country”

ethics & elections

- Advocated for Voter ID Laws, Said Refusing to Implement Would “Only Further Erode Americans’ Faith in the Integrity of Our Elections”
- Complained That People Were Using the Insurrection to Delegitimize Republicans in General
- Argued That Voter ID Laws Aren’t Voter Suppression
- Offered an Amendment That Would Prohibit Foreign Nationals from Collecting Ballots

- Voted Against Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures
- Voted Against Establishing DC As The 51st State In The Union, As Well As Giving It Two Senators & A House Member
- Voted Against The Voting Rights Enforcement Act
- Accused of Not Following Voting Guide Word Requirement Guidelines
- Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Requiring Political Campaign Committees To Report Foreign Contacts By The Campaign To The FEC & FBI Within One Week Of The Contact
- Voted Against An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballot
- Voted Against The For The People Act
- Celebrated a Federal Judge Blocking a Law That Would Have Required Trump to Disclose Tax Returns
- Argued That Allowing Paid Campaign Workers to Handle Ballots is “Just Inviting Fraud”
- Supported an Investigation into Russian Election Meddling Saying They Should Follow “Where Facts Lead”
- Responded to Proposed Amendment to the Rules of the House on Ethics Saying They Need to Focus on Fighting the Onslaught of Job-Killing Regulations
- Released Statement on FBI Investigation of Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s Private Emails

financial protections & wall street

- Did Not Vote On Passing A Bill That Would Authorize The U.S. Mint To Modify The Metallic Composition Of Circulating Coins If A Study Indicated That This Would Cut Costs
- Voted Against Considering The Insider Trading Prohibition Act
- Voted Against The Corporate Transparency Act, Requiring Each Corporation & LLC To Report Identifiable Information On Its Beneficial Owners & Update Annually
- Voted Against The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act, Requiring SEC To Conduct Investor Testing Prior To Issuing Any Rule Or Regulation Requiring Information Disclosure
- Voted Against Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana-Related Businesses

foreign policy

- Proposed \$450M in State Dept Administered Military Financing Grants to the Taiwanese Govt to Purchase U.S. Weapons
- Said That Biden Withdrawing Troops from Afghanistan Pushed Putin to Attack Ukraine
- Said the Weakness Biden Displayed in Lack of Reaction to Ukraine Invasion Signaled to China that Taiwan is Theirs for Taking
- Voted Against Passage Of The Iran War Powers Resolution
- Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Sanctions On Turkey In Response To The Turkish Invasion Of Syria
- Congratulated Trump for Signing the China Phase One Trade Agreement
- Said That President Obama’s Iran Deal Was Bad for the Safety and Security of Americans

- Said That UNESCO Designating the Old City of Hebron as Part of Palestinian Territory was an Anti-Israel Measure
- Said Budget Priorities for 2018 Included Securing Borders and National Security
- Said Military Strikes Ordered by President Trump Against Syria Were Appropriate
- Defended Pres. Trump's Muslim Ban & Used the San Bernardino Attack in 2015 to Justify It
- Voted to Support Legislation That Would Block the Transfer of Detainees from Guantanamo Bay Saying that Islamic Jihadists Were Motivated to Kill Americans Long Before a Detainee Was Held in Gitmo"
- Named as a Leader of a Joint Task Force to Investigate Allegations that Senior US Central Command Officials Manipulated Intelligence for Political Purposes, Claimed That Central Command Altered Intelligence and Presented Bad Analysis

guns & gun safety

- Endorsed by the NRA, Received an "A" Rating as a "Solidly Pro-Gun Candidate
- NRA Cited Calvert's Extreme Positions on Guns as the Reason for Their Support – Including Opposition to Universal Background Checks, a Semi-Automatic Weapons Ban, Concealed Carry Reciprocity, & Banning Gun Sales to the No Fly List
- Calvert Has Taken \$174,616 from the Pro-Gun Lobby
- Full of Excuses: Said Video Games and Loss of Faith Have Helped Fuel Gun Violence; Said Loss of Religious Concerns Contribute to Gun Violence and Mass Shootings
- Voted Against A Bill That Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check
- Voted Against Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Private, Unlicensed Sellers
- Criticized Democrats Gun Safety Bill Sit in and Emphasized the Need to Detain Islamic Extremists

healthcare

- Voted to Repeal, Said That the Affordable Care Act Will Negatively Impact the Health of the American Economy
- Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act
- Voted Against A Resolution That The Trump Admin Took "Illegal Action" In Putting In The 2020 Guidance That Allowed States To Apply For Medicaid In Block Grants
- Voted Against The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices
- Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act
- Voted Against Passage Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act
- Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration's Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act
- Sent Out Newsletter Encouraging People to Put Pressure on Democrats to Prevent the Passage of the Affordable Care Act
- Voted Against Consideration Of The Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act

- Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where “Illegal Actions Have Been Taken”
- Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act
- Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill
- Voted 13 Times To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act
- Voted 47 Times To Cripple, Defund, Or Change the Affordable Care Act
- Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill – “A Major Victory” For Big Pharma Investors
- Took \$153,365 In Campaign Cash From Big Pharma
- Voted 3 Times Against Allowing Prescription Drug Reimportation

housing

- Voted To Require HUD Community Development Grant Recipients To Report If They Implemented Certain Land Use Policies, Such As Enacting High-Density Zoning, Reducing, Minimum Lot Size, or Allowing The Subdivision Of Single-Family Homes Into Duplexes
- Voted For Authorizing State-Licensed Appraisers To Conduct Appraisals For Single-Family Homes Purchased By Federal Housing Administration-Insured Mortgages
- Voted Against FY 2019 Funding For The DoT & HUD

house administration

- Voted For Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes, BUT Voted Against Considering Resolutions Condemning Unwanted, Unnecessary Medical Procedures & Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes
- Voted Against A Resolution To Establish House Remote Voting Procedures By Proxy During The COVID-19 Pandemic
- Voted Against Establishing House Democratic Rules

immigration & the border

- Introduced Legislation Aimed at Preventing Undocumented Immigrants from Being Released into Communities and Stopping from Refusing to Enforce ICE Detainers
- Drafted Legislation Creating E-Verify to Check Employee’s Status to Work in the U.S.; Said He Wants it to Be Mandatory
- Said Congress Needed to Update Immigration Laws to Provide Clarity on the Broken Immigration System Following Child Separation
- Supported Trump’s Efforts to Secure Borders & “Deport Criminal Aliens”
- Defended Trump’s Muslim Ban in 2016
- Applauded Trump’s Stance on Sanctuary States and Cities for Withholding Funds for City’s That Are Deemed as Such
- Backed Legislation to Make it Harder for Refugees to Come to the U.S.
- Said it Was Evident President Obama Was Unwilling to Protect “Our Basic Sovereignty” In Relation to His Border Policies
- Said He Wanted to Keep “Illegal Immigrants Out of American Jobs”

- Said That a Person Who Serves in the Military Should Not Receive Legal Status as Proposed Under the DREAM Act
- Said Democrats Might Try to Do a “Lame Duck” Maneuver to Grant “Amnesty” if They Lost Seats in the 2010 Election
- Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga
- Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border
- Voted Against Requiring DHS To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The U.S. When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection
- Voted Against The No Ban Act
- Voted Against Establishing An Independent Ombudsman To Handle Complaints Regarding Border Agencies & Personnel
- Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children; Said Obama Overstepped His Executive Authority When He Gave Young, Undocumented People Legal Status
- Calvert Accompanied Pres. Trump on a Visit to the California-Mexican Border [Photos]

jobs & economy

- Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”
- Praised Trump Following the State of the Union Address Stating That the Economy is Growing Thanks to the Republican Congress

lgbtq+

- Sent Homophobic Flyers in the 90s While Running Against Mark Takano
- Voted Against Requiring DoD Personnel Policies To “Ensure Equality Of Treatment And Opportunity” For Servicemembers Regardless Of Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Or Sex, Including Gender Identity Or Sexual Orientation.
- Voted For An Amendment To Strike Provision To Codify HUD Rule Regarding Placement Of Transgender Persons In Single-Sex Emergency Shelters And Other Facilities.
- Voted Against Prohibiting Use Of DoD Funds To Implement A March 2019 Dept Memorandum Related To Military Service By Transgender Individuals & Individuals With Gender Dysphoria.
- Voted Against The Equality Act

labor & working families

- Criticized Pres. Biden Nominating California Labor Secretary Julie Su
- Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The National Apprenticeship Program
- Voted For The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act
- Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act & Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act

- Voted Against The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act
- Voted Against Final Passage Of The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To \$15 Per Hour
- Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act
- Introduced Legislation Aimed at “Protecting Employee Bonuses” From Federal Requirements
- 2012: Said Obama’s Proposal to Solve the Housing Crisis Was Misguided and Costs the American Taxpayer

marijuana legalization

- Did Not Vote On Decriminalizing The Use & Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level
- Did Not Vote On Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act
- Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Prevent Implementation Of Laws Authorizing The Use Or Distribution Of Marijuana
- Voted Against An Amendment Preventing The DoJ From Using Funding To Prevent Marijuana Sales In 46 States

native american issues

- Voted For Authorizing Funds For The Interior Dept And Bureau Of Indian Affairs To Assess And Improve Sanitation, Safety Conditions, And Infrastructure On Federal Lands Maintained For The Benefit Of Certain Native American Tribes
- Voted For A Bill That Would Have Affirmed The Indian Reorganization Act Applied To All Federal Tribes And Expanded What Was An “Indian Tribe.”

opioids & drug addiction

- At a Fentanyl Roundtable Said They Must Send a Message to “International Drug Cartels and Their Chinese Suppliers”
- Voted For Extending Temporary Classification Of Fentanyl As A Schedule I Drug Through May 2021, Ordering GAO Study On Fentanyl In Public Health With Recommendations
- Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Permanently Make Fentanyl A Schedule I Drug
- Voted For Sentencing Guidelines For Distributing Synthetic Opioids
- Voted Against Considering An Amendment To Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids

pandemic

- Calvert Said He Was Fully Vaccinated, But Opposed Vaccine Mandates
- Said California Small Businesses Have Suffered Due to Gov. Newsom’s Lockdown Orders During the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Criticized Governor Newsom for Threatening to Withhold Pandemic Assistance Aid from Counties if They Refused to Comply with State Shutdown Mandates
- Voted For Extending Authorization For The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) & Voted Against The American Rescue Plan
- Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19

- Voted For Authorizing Funds To Provide Assistance To Child Care Providers For Safe Operations During The Pandemic
- Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic
- Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program
- Voted Against The HEROES Act, Which Provided \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19
- Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Strike A Section From The Coronavirus Aid Package That Would Expand Eligibility For The March 2020 Tax Rebate
- Voted Against Establishing A Select Subcommittee On The Coronavirus Crisis To Investigate The Federal Response

seniors & retirement

- Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare & Providing Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit
- Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The United States Postal Service Prepay Future Retirement Benefits
- Voted Against The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace
- Voted Against Establishing The Pension Rehabilitation Administration Within The Treasury Department
- Calvert Repeatedly Voted For Republican Budgets That Would Gut Medicare
- Medicare Part D: Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors

taxes

- Opposed California's Proposed State Excise Tax on Gas
- Praised The Trump Administration's Tax Reform Framework
- Voted Against The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act, Which Would Eliminate The Existing \$10,000 SALT Cap For Those Whose Yearly Gross Adjusted Income Fell Below The \$100 Million Threshold
- Praised The Trump Administration's Tax Reform Framework
- Said Democrats Kept Insisting on Higher Taxes to End Sequestration, Which He Opposed

trade & outsourcing

- Voted For The United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USCMA)
- Voted Against Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029
- Voted Against The Outsourcing Accountability Act
- Against Requiring Stainless Steel Flatware And Dinnerware Procured By The DoD Be Produced In The U.S.

transportation & infrastructure

- Voted Against Transportation & Infrastructure Authorization Act, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects

- Voted Against The Rights For TSA Officers Act
- Urged Amtrak to Alter Their Plans to Close its Riverside Reservation Center
- Released Draft of Spending Bill for the Department of the Interior That Would Prohibit Lawsuits Against the Multi-Billion Dollar California Delta Tunnels Project

veterans & the military

- Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept
- Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in the 2022 Election Cycle (so far) by Q3 in 2021 With \$161,000
- Criticized Biden's Proposed Defense Budget for Not Increasing Enough
- Did Not Vote On Requiring The VA To Submit A Report To Congress On The Quality Of Care At Dept Medical Centers
- Did Not Vote On Providing Disabled Veterans With Free Lifetime Passes To National Parks & Other Federal Recreation Lands
- Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The DoD To Publicly Post A List Of Higher Education Institutions That Receive Funding Through The Dept's Tuition Assistance Program
- Voted Against Considering Bills To Expand A Program Providing Child Care Assistance To Veterans And To Provide Funding For Select Committees On The Climate Crisis And Modernizing Congress
- Voted Against Collecting Fees On Housing Loans To Pay For The New Veterans Affairs Child Care Benefit
- Voted For Underfunding Veterans' Affairs Programs
- Voted Against Increasing Funds For Veterans' Health Care And PTSD Treatment

DISCLAIMER

Significant effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this report. However, before using materials contained in this report in any public forum, always double-check the facts and verify your claims, including verifying the original documentation. By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you use them. Please make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions.

biographical

biography

Kenneth Stanton Calvert

Birth: June 8, 1953 in Corona, CA

Education: BA in Economics, San Diego State University (1975); AA in Business, Chaffey College (1971–1973), Corona High School (1971)

Career History

Restaurateur/Manager, Jolly Fox Restaurant

Owner/Real Estate /Agent, Ken Calvert Real Properties [[Legistorm](#)]

Licensed Real Estate Sales (1981-12/27/21) - #00756143 – the license has since expired

Licensed Real Estate Broker (12/28/13-12/27/21) - #756143

Licensed in Real Estate (12/28/01-12/27/05) - #00756143 [[Lexis-Nexis Public Records](#)]

History of Political Office

Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1993-Present) – 43rd (1993-2003), 44th (2003-2013), & 42nd districts (2013-Present)

House Appropriations Committee

Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee Defense Subcommittee

House Appropriations Committee Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

[[Legistorm](#)]

Caucuses

ALS Caucus, Co-Chair and Co-Founder

Bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease

Bipartisan Disabilities Caucus

Bipartisan Working Group to End Domestic Violence

California Aerospace Caucus, Co-Chair

Cement Caucus

Cigar Caucus

Congressional Air Force Caucus

Congressional Animal Protection Caucus

Congressional Army Caucus

Congressional Automotive Performance and Motorsports Caucus

Congressional Beef Caucus

Congressional Bike Caucus

Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus

Congressional Boating Caucus

Congressional Border Caucus
Congressional Border Security Caucus
Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues
Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues
Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans
Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property Promotion and Piracy Prevention
Congressional Caucus on Korea
Congressional Caucus on Long-Range Strike
Congressional Caucus on Parkinson's Disease
Congressional Caucus to Fight and Control Methamphetamine, Co-Chair
Congressional Childhood Cancer Caucus
Congressional Coalition for Autism Research and Education
Congressional Coalition on Adoption
Congressional Cut Flower Caucus
Congressional Cystic Fibrosis Caucus
Congressional Diabetes Caucus
Congressional Dyslexia Caucus
Congressional Electronic Warfare Working Group
Congressional EMS Caucus
Congressional Fire Services Caucus
Congressional Friends of Denmark Caucus
Congressional Friends of New Zealand Caucus
Congressional German-American Caucus
Congressional Heart and Stroke Coalition
Congressional Internet Caucus
Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus
Congressional Lung Cancer Caucus
Congressional Manufactured Housing Caucus, Chair
Congressional Mental Health Caucus
Congressional Microbusiness Caucus
Congressional Military Mental Health Caucus
Congressional Military Youth Programs Caucus
Congressional Modeling and Simulation Caucus
Congressional Morocco Caucus
Congressional Motorsports Caucus
Congressional Multiple Sclerosis Caucus
Congressional National Guard and Reserve Components Caucus
Congressional Native American Caucus
Congressional Natural Gas Caucus
Congressional Navy and Marine Corps Caucus
Congressional Oceans Caucus
Congressional Shipbuilding Caucus
Congressional Special Operations Forces Caucus
Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus
Congressional STEM Education Caucus
Congressional Taiwan Caucus
Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus
Congressional UK Caucus
Congressional Unmanned Systems Caucus
Congressional Valley Fever Task Force
Congressional Veterans Jobs Caucus
Congressional Western Caucus

Congressional Wine Caucus
Election Integrity Caucus
Generic Drug Equity Caucus, Chair
Goods Movement Caucus
House Aerospace Caucus
House Baltic Caucus
House Cancer Caucus
House Congressional Mobility Air Forces Caucus
House General Aviation Caucus
House Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Caucus
House Medical Technology Caucus
House NASA Caucus
House Real Estate Caucus
House Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucus
House Republican Advisory Team on Cuba
House Republican Conference
House Republican Steering Committee, Region XII Representative
House Small Brewers Caucus
House Specialty Crops Caucus
International Creativity and Theft-Prevention Caucus
Rare Disease Caucus
Republican Main Street Caucus
United Service Organizations Congressional Caucus
U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus [[Legistorm](#)]

Awards & Acknowledgments

Guardian of Small Business (National Federation of Independent Business Inc.) (2020)
Guardian of Small Business (National Federation of Independent Business Inc.) (Nov. 2018)
Thomas Jefferson Award (International Foodservice Distributors Association) (April 2018)
Park Champion Award (National Park Foundation) (April 2018)
Spirit of Enterprise Award (U.S. Chamber of Commerce) (March 2017)
Defender of Housing (National Association of Home Builders) (Sept. 2016)
Hero of Main Street (National Retail Federation) (July 29, 2015)
Champion of Science Award (Science Coalition) (March 2006) [[Legistorm](#)]

Organizations

Membership, Republican Main Street Partnership [[Legistorm](#)]

Boards & Committees

Chair, Riverside County (Calif.) Republican Party (1984-1988) [[Legistorm](#)]

Official Biography

“Ken Calvert, a lifelong resident of Riverside County and 17-year small business owner in the restaurant and real estate industries, represents the 42nd Congressional District of southern California. Calvert was born on June 8, 1953 and attended neighborhood public schools, graduating from Corona High School in 1971. He attended two years at Chaffey College and then enrolled at San Diego State University, where he graduated in 1975 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. Throughout his life, Ken has been actively involved and served in leadership roles with several local community volunteer organizations, including the Corona Chamber of Commerce, the Corona Rotary, and the Corona-Norco Family YMCA.

The 42nd District encompasses the western edge of Riverside County including the cities of Eastvale, Norco, Corona, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Canyon Lake, Menifee, Murrieta and a portion of Temecula.

Rep. Calvert was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1992 and is one of the most senior members serving in the legislative body. Rep. Calvert is the Dean of the California Republican Delegation.

During his freshman term in the 103rd Congress, Calvert served as an active Member of the Resources Committee and Science Committee. His ability to work in a bipartisan fashion in his first two years led to him being rewarded with the Chairmanship of the Energy and Mineral Subcommittee on the Resources Committee. While unusual for a sophomore Member to be given a Chairmanship after only one term in Congress, Calvert also served on two other Committees; maintaining his seat on the Science Committee and gaining a seat on the Agriculture Committee. Over the years his committee assignments enabled him to address issues critical to Riverside County our state and the nation. He has been a leader on issues such as the Endangered Species Act, agriculture, energy, water and much more. In the 105th and 106th Congress, Rep. Calvert was Chairman of the Science Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment where he worked on alternative energy and clean air issues. In 2001 (107th Congress) Calvert was selected to serve on the House Armed Services Committee.

In the 108th Congress (2003-2004), Calvert continued his service on the Armed Services Committee, Resources Committee and Science Committee. On the Resources Committee, Calvert was Chairman of the Water and Power Subcommittee overseeing federal water rights in the west, including hydro-power generated from federal water projects. As Chairman he introduced and helped pass H.R. 2828, The Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, which reauthorized the CALFED Bay-Delta program.

In the 109th Congress (2005-2006), Calvert was Chairman of the House Science Committee Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics and passed the first NASA Authorization bill in five years. He also served as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Resources Committee.

In the 110th Congress (2007-2008), Calvert served for five months as the Ranking Member of the House Science Committee Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics and as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and the Resources Committee. On May 9, 2007, Rep. Calvert was selected to serve on the House Appropriations Committee. He was a member of the Energy and Water Subcommittee and the Interior and the Environment Subcommittee.

In the 111th Congress (2009-2010), Rep. Calvert served on the House Appropriations Committee and was a member of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, the Interior and the Environment Subcommittee and the Homeland Security Subcommittee. He was also selected to serve as the Ranking Member of the House Select Intelligence Oversight Panel of the House Committee on Appropriations (SIOP). The SIOP reviewed and studied budget requests for intelligence activities in order to make recommendations to relevant subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the 112th Congress (2011-2012), Rep. Calvert served on the House Appropriations Committee and was a member of the Defense Subcommittee, the Interior and the Environment Subcommittee and the Legislative Branch Subcommittee. He also served on the House Budget Committee.

In the 114th Congress (2015-2016), Rep. Calvert served on the House Appropriations Committee where he was the Chairman of the Interior and the Environment Subcommittee. Rep. Calvert was also a member of the Defense Subcommittee and the Energy and Water Subcommittee. He also served on the House Budget Committee. Rep. Calvert was also selected to serve as the Chairman of the California Republican Delegation, a role he still holds today.

In the 115th Congress (2017-2018), Rep. Calvert served on the House Appropriations Committee where he continued his role as Chairman of the Interior and the Environment Subcommittee. Rep. Calvert was also Vice-Chairman of the Defense Subcommittee and served on the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

In the 116th Congress (2019-2020), Rep. Calvert served on the House Appropriations Committee where was the Ranking Member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Rep. Calvert also served on the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

In the 117th Congress (2021-2022), Rep. Calvert continues to serve on the House Appropriations Committee where he is the Ranking Member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, which funds approximately one-half of the discretionary budget. Rep. Calvert also serves on the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Since he was first elected to Congress, Rep. Calvert has worked hand-in-hand with local stakeholders to bring federal resources to critical projects in Riverside County including: C-17 operations at March Air Reserve Base; critical transportation projects; including the expansion of the 91 freeway; research into the grapevine killing Pierce's Disease scourging California's wine industry; expansion of the Janet Goeske Center for Senior and Disabled Citizens; improving cutting edge clean air technology at the University of California at Riverside; and, supporting various environmental restoration and flood control efforts critical to Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

Rep. Calvert has authored a number of bills that became law including legislation that protects against identity theft by prohibiting the appearance of Social Security account numbers on or through unopened mailings of checks issued by the Treasury Department, provides additional educational dollars to states through a simplified collection process of oil and gas royalties, increasing the penalties for desecrating our national cemeteries, establishing the Medal of Honor Memorial at the Riverside National Cemetery as a "national" memorial, and reduces or eliminates the use of animals to test product and chemical safety by establishing alternative test methods throughout a coalition of federal agencies; and established the Distinguished Flying Cross Memorial as a National Memorial.

In 1996, Calvert authored legislation that created E-Verify, the only tool available to employers to check the veracity of a name and Social Security number given on an I-9 form for employment. That law is a result of Calvert's 1995 tour of the southern border at which a Border Patrol agent remarked on the job magnet that brings hundreds of thousands of people illegally to the United States. Rep. Calvert, a former small business owner and employer, concluded that the best and quickest way to enable employers to check the legal status of newly hired employees was to set up a system that could check the name against the Social Security number.

Rep. Calvert's legislative work has received top ratings from the Americans for Tax Reform, Christian Coalition, League of Private Property Voters, National Federation of Independent Businesses, 60 Plus Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Survival Committee and Citizens for a Sound Economy.

In the 116th Congress, Rep. Calvert's legislative priorities includes: enacting pro-growth policies that will help strengthen our economy for American families; supporting the men and women serving in our military around the world; fixing our broken immigration system by restoring the rule of law and making the use of E-Verify mandatory for all employers in the U.S.; honoring promises to our veterans; advocating for NIH research for cures for our most deadly diseases; creating long-term solutions to California's water challenges; reducing the time it takes to build infrastructure projects by making common sense, bi-partisan reforms to our environmental

laws; funding the development of the life-saving Earthquake Early Warning System; and, much more.” [Calvert Congressional [website](#)]

Campaign Biography

“About Ken Calvert

A BUSINESSMAN AND A LEADER

First elected in 1992, Ken Calvert is a businessman from Corona, California currently serving as a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee. Ken currently represents the 42nd Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. Following the redistricting process, Ken is running for election in the newly drawn 41st Congressional District. Ken is a lifelong resident of Corona, which is the largest city in the 41st District. Other cities in the district include Norco, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Canyon Lake, Menifee, Calimesa, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, as well as portions of Eastvale, Riverside, and Hemet.

In the House, Ken serves as the top Republican on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Ken is the Dean and Chairman of the California Republican House Delegation. Ken is also a Deputy Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Prior to Congress, Ken was a successful businessman in restaurants and commercial brokerage and development.

Representative Calvert’s legislative work has received top ratings from the Americans for Tax Reform, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, League of Private Property Voters, National Federation of Independent Businesses, 60 Plus Association, Small Business Survival Committee and Citizens for a Sound Economy.

Representative Calvert was the author of legislation that created the E-Verify system, which is used to verify to legal status of newly hired employees. While the free, Internet-based system is currently used on a voluntary basis by businesses around the nation, Representative Calvert is a leading advocate for legislation to make the use of E-Verify mandatory.

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

In the House of Representatives, Representative Calvert’s priorities include supporting the military in our national defense, improving our local and national economies, strengthening our borders and reforming our broken immigration system.

Representative Calvert is also working to create long-term solutions to California’s energy and water problems, working towards the implementation and funding of critical transportation improvements, and much more.” [Calvert Campaign [website](#)]

Social Media

SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Website (Campaign)	https://www.calvertforcongress.com/
Website (Official)	https://calvert.house.gov/
Facebook (Campaign)	https://www.facebook.com/CalvertforCongress/
Facebook (Professional)	https://www.facebook.com/RepKenCalvert
Twitter (Campaign)	https://twitter.com/TeamCalvert
Twitter (Professional)	https://twitter.com/KenCalvert

Instagram (Professional)	https://www.instagram.com/repkencalvert/
YouTube (Campaign)	https://www.youtube.com/user/CalvertforCongress
YouTube (Professional)	https://www.youtube.com/RepKenCalvert
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/company/congressman-ken-calvert/about/

political

political career

Calvert Called His Opponent Will Rollins “Another Pelosi Tax and Spend Liberal”



Ken Calvert ✓

July 15 at 5:31 PM · 🌐



My opponent just disclosed he's received thousands of dollars from Speaker Nancy Pelosi and her super PAC, making Pelosi one of his top financial supporters. If he's elected, his very first vote will be for Nancy Pelosi to continue serving as Speaker. He'll then be a rubber stamp for the Biden-Pelosi agenda that has caused the highest inflation rate in 40 years, record-breaking gas prices, and huge reductions in real-wages for American workers. We can't afford to elect another Pelosi tax and spend liberal.

NAME OF COMMITTEE (In Full) Will Rollins for Congress			
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) Nancy Pelosi for Congress		Date of Receipt M M / D D / Y Y Y Y 06 / 28 / 2022	
A. Mailing Address 700 13th St NW Ste 800		Transaction ID : 4895097	
City Washington	State DC	Zip Code 20005-5938	
FEC ID number of contributing federal political committee. C C00213512		Amount of Each Receipt this Period 2000.00	
Name of Employer		Occupation	
Receipt For: 2022		Election Cycle-to-Date ▼	
<input type="checkbox"/> Memo Item			

NAME OF COMMITTEE (In Full) Will Rollins for Congress			
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) PAC to the Future		Date of Receipt M M / D D / Y Y Y Y 06 / 28 / 2022	
A. Mailing Address 700 13th St NW Ste 800		Transaction ID : 4895100	
City Washington	State DC	Zip Code 20005-5938	
FEC ID number of contributing federal political committee. C C00344234		Amount of Each Receipt this Period 5000.00	
Name of Employer		Occupation	
Receipt For: 2022		Election Cycle-to-Date ▼	
<input type="checkbox"/> Memo Item			

Was the Leading Candidate in a Slightly Modified District 41

Idyllwild Town Crier reported “Running in a slightly modified district, Republican Congressman Ken Calvert was the leading candidate with 48.2% of the votes. His November challenger will be Democrat Will Rollins, a former federal prosecutor. Rollins and his fellow Democrat Shrina Kurani together garnered 69,406 votes, or 46.0%, which is slightly less than Calvert’s 72,700 votes. In the closely balanced district, this indicates a close race in November between Calvert and Rollins. However, if Republican John Michael Lucio’s 6,880 votes switch to Calvert, he could easily protect his incumbency.” [Idyllwild Town Crier, 7/07/22]

2022 CA Congressional District 41 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	72,700	48.2%
Will Rollins (D)	45,923	30.4%
Shrina Kurani (D)	23,483	15.6%
John Michael Lucio (R)	6,880	4.6%
Anna Nevenic (NPP)	1,862	1.2%
TOTAL	150,848	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

Newly Drawn District More Liberal Than Calvert Has Faced Before

Los Angeles Times reported “Democrats also took note of a stronger-than-expected performance by Will Rollins, a former federal prosecutor, who will take on incumbent GOP Rep. Ken Calvert in an Inland Empire seat. The district narrowly sided with Trump in 2020, but its voters are more liberal than those Calvert has faced before.”

[Los Angeles Times, 6/08/22]

Former Sen. Barbara Boxer as Constituent Campaigned Against Calvert

San Francisco Chronicle reported “Sen. Barbara Boxer was a content retiree in Rancho Mirage, then redistricting came. Her home in the Coachella Valley was added to Republican Rep. Ken Calvert district, which also includes parts of western Riverside County. So she’s been working hard to help the campaign of a former federal prosecutor and political newcomer in Palm Springs, Will Rollins. Democrats hope it’s a sleeper pickup opportunity, while Republicans say Democrats are dreaming if they think they can overcome headwinds from inflation and President Biden’s unpopularity. Tuesday’s results will be an opportunity to test the theories of the case and see whether Calvert shows any sign of being vulnerable.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 6/07/22]

2020 CA Congressional District 42 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	210,274	57.1%
William O’Mara (D)	157,773	42.9%
TOTAL	368,047	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2020 CA Congressional District 42 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	97,781	58.2%
William O’Mara (D)	38,506	22.9%
Regina Marston (D)	31,587	18.8%
TOTAL	167,874	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2018 CA Congressional District 42 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	131,040	56.5%
Julia C. Peacock (D)	100,892	43.5%
TOTAL	231,932	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2018 CA Congressional District 42 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	70,289	60.8%
Julia C. Peacock (D)	30,237	26.1%
Norman Quintero (D)	9,540	8.2%
Matt Woody (NPP)	5,587	4.8%
TOTAL	115,653	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2016 CA Congressional District 42 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	149,547	58.8%
Tim Sheridan (D)	104,689	41.2%
TOTAL	254,236	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2016 CA Congressional District 42 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	66,418	54.9%
Tim Sheridan (D)	45,389	37.5%
Kerri Condley (NPP)	9,076	7.5%
TOTAL	120,883	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2014 CA Congressional District 42 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	74,540	65.7%
Tim Sheridan (D)	38,850	34.3%
TOTAL	113,390	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2014 CA Congressional District 42 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	37,506	67.5%
Tim Sheridan (D)	8,788	15.8%
Chris Marquez (D)	6,118	11.0%
Kerri Condley (D)	3,150	5.7%
Floyd Harvey (R)	8	0%
TOTAL	55,570	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2012 CA Congressional District 42 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	130,245	60.6%
Michael Williamson (D)	84,702	39.4%
TOTAL	214,947	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2012 CA Congressional District 42 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	35,392	51.3%
Michael Williamson (D)	9,860	14.3%
Cliff Smith (D)	7,377	10.7%
Clayton Thibodeau (R)	6,374	9.2%
Eva Johnson (R)	5,678	8.2%
Curt Novak (NPP)	4,254	6.2%
TOTAL	68,935	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2010 CA Congressional District 44 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	107,482	55.7%
Bill Hedrick (D)	85,784	44.3%
TOTAL	193,266	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

Calvert's Campaign Gave Away "Fire Pelosi" Yard Signs



Ken Calvert ✓

October 29, 2010 · 🌐



We've had a tremendous response to our "Fire Pelosi - Vote Calvert" yard signs and we are now completely out. It looks like people are ready to vote for some new leadership in Congress on Tuesday.

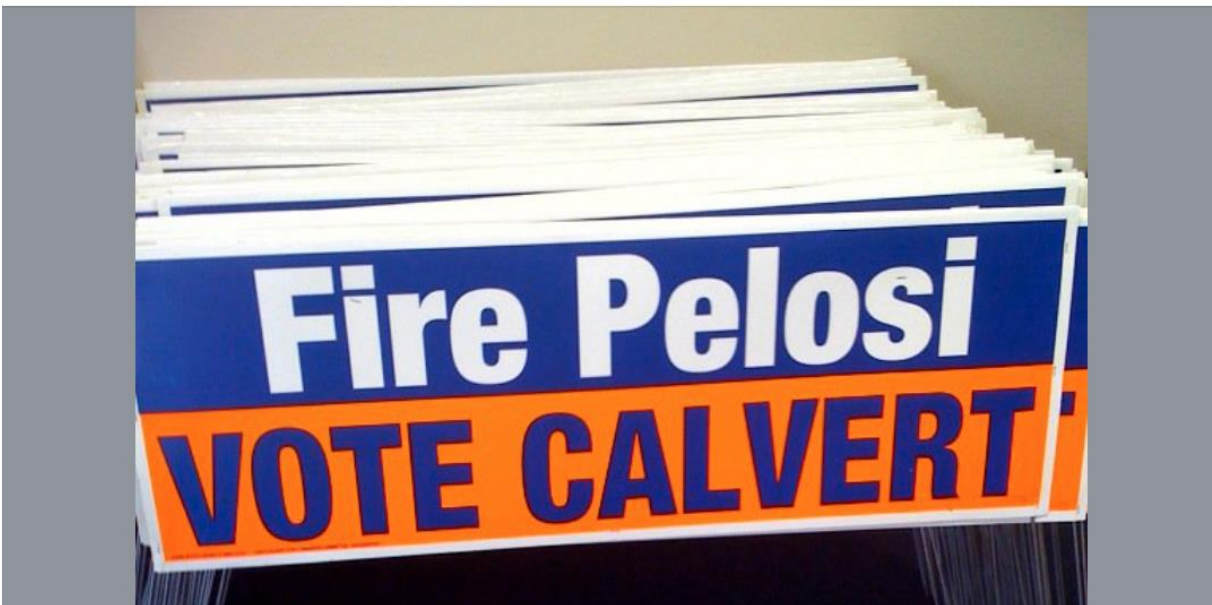


Ken Calvert ✓

October 22, 2010 · 🌐



A lot of people have been asking about the "Fire Pelosi - Vote Calvert" yard signs that you may have seen around town. If you would like one for your yard we'd be happy to send one to you. Just call our campaign office at (951) 784-1811 or (949) 542-7522 or send an e-mail to jason@calvertforcongress.com



Calvert Vowed to Fire Speaker Pelosi



Ken Calvert ✓

October 19, 2010 · 🌐



The spending in Washington is on an unsustainable path. We must put a stop to it. Two weeks from today, we can take the first step by firing Speaker Pelosi and taking back the People's House.

2010 CA Congressional District 44 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	37,327	66.3%
Chris Riggs	18,994	33.7%
TOTAL	56,321	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2008 CA Congressional District 44 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	129,937	51.2%
Bill Hedrick (D)	123,890	48.8%
TOTAL	253,827	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2008 CA Congressional District 44 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	32,702	100%
TOTAL	32,702	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2006 CA Congressional District 44 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	89,555	60.0%
Louis Vandenberg (D)	55,275	37.0%
Kevin Akin (PF)	4,486	3.0%
TOTAL	149,316	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2006 CA Congressional District 44 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	35,444	100%
TOTAL	35,444	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2004 CA Congressional District 44 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	138,768	61.7%
Louis Vandenberg (D)	78,796	35.0%
Kevin Akin (PF)	7,559	3.3%
TOTAL	225,123	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2004 CA Congressional District 44 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	49,107	85.8%
David J. Rizzo	8,132	14.2%
TOTAL	57,239	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2002 CA Congressional District 44 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	76,686	63.7%
Louis Vandenberg (D)	38,021	31.6%
Phill Courtney (G)	5,756	4.7%
TOTAL	120,463	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2002 CA Congressional District 44 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	30,967	70.2%
Martin Collen	11,106	25.1%
Khalid Jafri	2,087	4.7%
TOTAL	44,160	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2000 CA Congressional District 43 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	140,201	73.7%
Bill Reed (L)	29,755	15.6%
Nat Adam (NL)	20,376	10.7%
TOTAL	190,332	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

2000 CA Congressional District 43 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	73,660	67.0%
Martin Collen	31,907	29.0%
Khalid Jafri	4,448	4.0%
TOTAL	110,015	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1998 CA Congressional District 43 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	83,012	55.7%
Mike Rayburn (D)	56,373	37.8%
Phill Courtney (G)	5,508	3.7%
Annie Wallack (NL)	4,178	2.8%
TOTAL	149,071	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1998 CA Congressional District 43 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	36,952	55.6%
Joe Khoury	23,016	34.6%
R. M. Cook Barela	6,480	9.8%
TOTAL	66,448	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1996 CA Congressional District 43 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	97,247	54.7%
Guy C. Kimbrough (D)	57,422	37.9%
Annie Wallack (NL)	8,576	3.7%
Kevin Akin (P&F)	3,309	1.8%
Gene L. Berkman (L)	3,088	1.7%
TOTAL	169,642	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1996 CA Congressional District 43 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	39,364	74.4%
David Davis	13,517	25.6%
TOTAL	52,881	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1994 CA Congressional District 43 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	84,500	54.7%
Mark A. Takano (D)	59,342	38.4%

Gene Berkman (L)	9,636	6.2%
TOTAL	153,478	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

Sent Homophobic Flyers in the 90s While Running Against Mark Takano

Redlands Daily Facts reported “It’s a far cry from 28 years ago, when pink flyers questioned whether Takano would be a congressman for Riverside or San Francisco... Palm Springs City Council Member Christy Holstege, who is bisexual, is running for an Inland Assembly seat, while Democrat and former federal prosecutor Will Rollins, who is gay, hopes to unseat Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, whose campaign sent the pink flyers when Takano ran against him in 1994. The new congressional district includes parts of western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley.” [Redlands Daily Facts, 6/29/22]

1994 CA Congressional District 43 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	22,149	51.0%
Joe Khoury	21,265	49.0%
TOTAL	43,414	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1992 CA Congressional District 43 General Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert (R)	88,987	46.7%
Mark A. Takano (D)	88,468	46.1%
Gary R. Odom (AI)	6,095	3.2%
Gene L. Berkman (L)	4,989	2.6%
TOTAL	188,539	100%

[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

1992 CA Congressional District 43 Primary Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Ken Calvert	13,387	27.6%
S. Joseph Khoury	10,624	21.9%
Bob Lynn	8,784	18.1%
Larry P. Arnn	8,750	18.1%
Bill Franklin	2,694	5.6%
Daniel Hantman	2,270	4.7%
William E. Jones	1,958	4.0%
TOTAL	48,467	100%

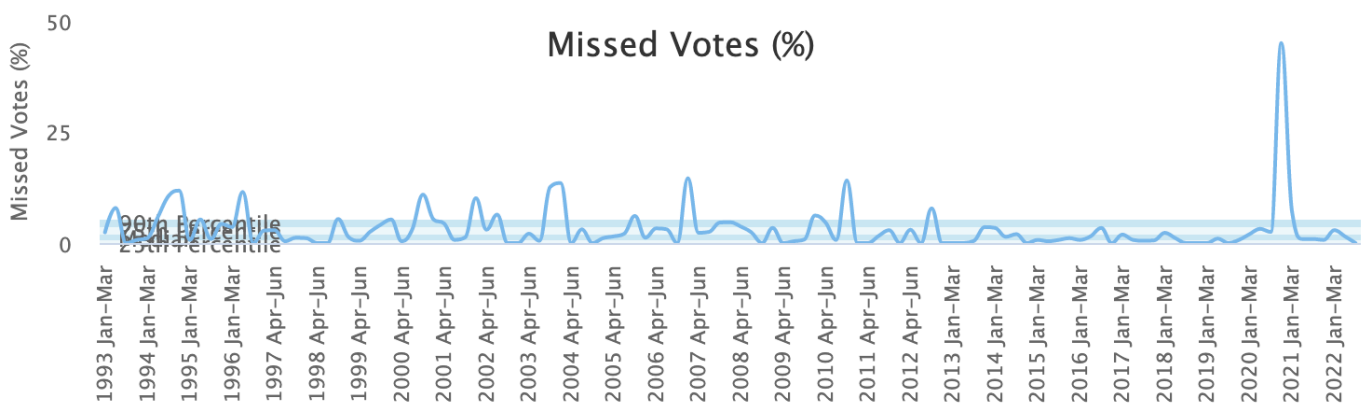
[California Secretary of State [website](#)]

attendance & effectiveness

- Calvert Has Missed 2.7% of U.S. House Roll Call Eligible Votes
- From 2013 to 2020, Calvert Introduced 113 Bills, 4 of Which Were Enacted

Calvert Has Missed 2.7% of U.S. House Roll Call Eligible Votes

According to GovTrack, “From Jan 1993 to Jul 2022, Calvert missed 505 of 18,990 roll call votes, which is 2.7%. This is on par with the median of 2.1% among the lifetime records of representatives currently serving.” [GovTrack.US, accessed 8/06/22]



TIME PERIOD	VOTES ELIGIBLE	MISSED VOTES	PERCENT	PERCENTILE
1993 Jan-Mar	127	3	2.4%	38th
1993 Apr-Jun	190	15	7.9%	74th
1993 Jul-Sep	164	0	0.0%	0th
1993 Oct-Nov	134	1	0.7%	19th
1994 Jan-Mar	95	1	1.1%	12th
1994 Apr-Jun	219	13	5.9%	81st
1994 Jul-Sep	142	15	10.6%	84th
1994 Oct-Nov	51	6	11.8%	88th
1995 Jan-Mar	279	2	0.7%	37th
1995 Apr-Jun	189	10	5.3%	74th
1995 Jul-Sep	232	2	0.9%	35th
1995 Oct-Dec	185	8	4.3%	74th
1996 Jan-Mar	110	4	3.6%	46th
1996 Apr-Jun	182	21	11.5%	96th
1996 Jul-Sep	163	0	0.0%	0th
1997 Jan-Mar	71	2	2.8%	47th
1997 Apr-Jun	174	5	2.9%	63rd
1997 Jul-Sep	232	1	0.4%	12th
1997 Oct-Nov	163	2	1.2%	41st

1998 Jan-Mar	89	1	1.1%	22nd
1998 Apr-Jun	185	0	0.0%	0th
1998 Jul-Sep	199	0	0.0%	0th
1998 Oct-Dec	74	4	5.4%	79th
1999 Jan-Mar	77	1	1.3%	30th
1999 Apr-Jun	184	1	0.5%	12th
1999 Jul-Sep	204	5	2.5%	70th
1999 Oct-Nov	146	6	4.1%	73rd
2000 Jan-Mar	95	5	5.3%	58th
2000 Apr-Jun	277	1	0.4%	15th
2000 Jul-Sep	130	4	3.1%	67th
2000 Oct-Dec	101	11	10.9%	74th
2001 Jan-Mar	75	4	5.3%	85th
2001 Apr-Jun	135	6	4.4%	82nd
2001 Jul-Sep	149	1	0.7%	28th
2001 Oct-Dec	153	2	1.3%	32nd
2002 Jan-Mar	79	8	10.1%	88th
2002 Apr-Jun	203	6	3.0%	61st
2002 Jul-Sep	141	9	6.4%	76th
2002 Oct-Nov	61	0	0.0%	0th
2003 Jan-Mar	94	0	0.0%	0th
2003 Apr-Jun	239	5	2.1%	54th
2003 Jul-Sep	193	1	0.5%	11th
2003 Oct-Dec	151	19	12.6%	91st
2004 Jan-Mar	104	14	13.5%	87th
2004 Apr-Jun	221	0	0.0%	0th
2004 Jul-Sep	161	5	3.1%	47th
2004 Oct-Dec	58	0	0.0%	0th
2005 Jan-Mar	90	1	1.1%	15th
2005 Apr-Jun	272	4	1.5%	41st
2005 Jul-Sep	146	3	2.1%	54th
2005 Oct-Dec	163	10	6.1%	85th
2006 Jan-Mar	81	1	1.2%	38th
2006 Apr-Jun	276	9	3.3%	71st
2006 Jul-Sep	159	5	3.1%	63rd
2006 Nov-Dec	27	0	0.0%	0th
2007 Jan-Mar	213	31	14.6%	98th
2007 Apr-Jun	393	9	2.3%	64th
2007 Jul-Sep	317	8	2.5%	67th
2007 Oct-Dec	263	12	4.6%	68th
2008 Jan-Mar	149	7	4.7%	61st
2008 Apr-Jun	321	12	3.7%	59th
2008 Jul-Sep	205	5	2.4%	49th
2008 Oct-Dec	15	0	0.0%	0th
2009 Jan-Mar	174	6	3.4%	69th

2009 Apr-Jun	303	0	0.0%	0th
2009 Jul-Sep	268	1	0.4%	9th
2009 Oct-Dec	246	2	0.8%	20th
2010 Jan-Mar	195	12	6.2%	76th
2010 Apr-Jun	219	10	4.6%	64th
2010 Jul-Sep	151	1	0.7%	21st
2010 Nov-Dec	99	14	14.1%	89th
2011 Jan-Mar	212	0	0.0%	0th
2011 Apr-Jun	281	0	0.0%	0th
2011 Jul-Sep	247	4	1.6%	52nd
2011 Oct-Dec	208	6	2.9%	60th
2012 Jan-Mar	151	0	0.0%	0th
2012 Apr-Jun	299	9	3.0%	65th
2012 Jul-Sep	152	0	0.0%	0th
2012 Nov-Dec	51	4	7.8%	75th
2013 Jan-Jan	5	0	0.0%	0th
2013 Jan-Mar	89	0	0.0%	0th
2013 Apr-Jun	215	0	0.0%	0th
2013 Jul-Sep	200	1	0.5%	23rd
2013 Oct-Dec	137	5	3.6%	67th
2014 Jan-Mar	148	5	3.4%	65th
2014 Apr-Jun	219	3	1.4%	45th
2014 Jul-Sep	147	3	2.0%	59th
2014 Nov-Dec	49	0	0.0%	0th
2015 Jan-Mar	144	1	0.7%	25th
2015 Apr-Jun	244	1	0.4%	24th
2015 Jul-Sep	139	1	0.7%	31st
2015 Oct-Dec	177	2	1.1%	50th
2016 Jan-Mar	137	1	0.7%	15th
2016 Apr-Jun	204	3	1.5%	40th
2016 Jul-Sep	232	8	3.4%	78th
2016 Nov-Dec	48	0	0.0%	0th
2017 Jan-Mar	208	4	1.9%	61st
2017 Apr-Jun	136	1	0.7%	31st
2017 Jul-Sep	199	1	0.5%	36th
2017 Oct-Dec	167	1	0.6%	24th
2018 Jan-Mar	129	3	2.3%	51st
2018 Apr-Jun	184	2	1.1%	28th
2018 Jul-Sep	102	0	0.0%	0th
2018 Nov-Dec	85	0	0.0%	0th
2019 Jan-Mar	136	0	0.0%	0th
2019 Apr-Jun	294	3	1.0%	46th
2019 Jul-Sep	125	0	0.0%	0th
2019 Oct-Dec	146	1	0.7%	28th
2020 Jan-Mar	102	2	2.0%	48th

2020 Apr-Jun	31	1	3.2%	76th
2020 Jul-Sep	80	2	2.5%	65th
2020 Oct-Dec	40	18	45.0%	98th
2021 Jan-Mar	97	7	7.2%	94th
2021 Apr-Jun	107	1	0.9%	41st
2021 Jul-Sep	108	1	0.9%	36th
2021 Oct-Dec	137	1	0.7%	33rd
2022 Jan-Mar	102	3	2.9%	82nd
2022 Apr-Jun	197	3	1.5%	69th
2022 Jul-Jul	118	0	0.0%	0th
TOTAL	18,990	505	2.7%	

[GovTrack.US, accessed 8/06/22]

From 2013 to 2020, Calvert Introduced 113 Bills, 4 of Which Were Enacted

YEAR	BILLS INTRODUCED – RANK / AMOUNT	LAWS ENACTED – RANK / AMOUNT	IDEOLOGY – RANK / SCORE	LEADERSHIP SCORE – RANK / SCORE
2020	#279 / 16	#275 / 0	#126 / 0.67	#322 / 0.32
2019	#160 / 15	#164 / 0	#125 / 0.65	#265 / 0.42
2018	#246 / 16	#161 / 1	#129 / 0.75	#244 / 0.47
2017	#163 / 13	#91 / 0	#112 / 0.76	#166 / 0.55
2016	#182 / 17	#39 / 2	#156 / 0.73	#325 / 0.34
2015	#178 / 11	#81 / 0	#195 / 0.68	#325 / 0.34
2014	#204 / 14	#53 / 1	#144 / 0.73	#324 / 0.38
2013	#144 / 11	#47 / 0	#141 / 0.70	#296 / 0.42
TOTAL	113	4		

[GovTrack.US, accessed 8/06/22]

key themes

“most corrupt”, fbi investigations & more

- Rated One Of The “Most Corrupt” Members Of Congress For Five Straight Years
 - Calvert Allegedly Earmarked Projects In Riverside County Near Properties He Sold At A Profit
 - FBI Probed Calvert Over No-Bid Land Deals, Never Filed Charges, But Calvert Was Involved In A No-Bid Land Deal That A Grand Jury Found Illegal
 - FBI Inquiry Into Lobbyist Campaign Contributions: FBI searched Calvert’s financial records between 1994 and 2004, and Lobbying Group Was Calvert’s Single Largest Donor at the Time
 - Reelected to Congress Since 1993 Despite Being Found by Police with a Sex Worker; Admitted to Having Sex with a Sex Worker After a Divorce in 1993
 - Ex-Wife Accused Mark Takano of Falsely Accusing Calvert of Abusing Her in 1994g
 - Calvert’s Donors Were Charged In A Money Laundering Scheme; Calvert Donated Their Money
 - Calvert Took A Paid Trip To Saudi Arabia Sponsored By A GOP Donor Implicated In A Corruption Scandal
-

Rated One Of The “Most Corrupt” Members Of Congress For Five Straight Years

2009 HEADLINE: Calvert On Watchdog Group’s ‘Most Corrupt’ List.

“Not so for Rep. Ken Calvert, who for the fourth straight year finds himself on the ‘Most corrupt members of Congress’ list, put out by the watchdog group Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington. The Corona Republican is one of 15 lawmakers on the list. He’s one of four Californians. ‘Rep. Calvert’s ethics issues stem from (1) his use of earmarks for personal gain; (2) his illegal land purchase; and, (3) his connections to a lobbying firm under investigation,’ the group says. CREW has a separate page where they make their case for including Calvert on their list.” [Orange County Register, [9/15/09](#)]

2010: Calvert Was Rated The 4th Most Corrupt Member Of Congress By CREW.

“The 26 members listed in the 2010 most corrupt members of Congress: Rep. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN), Rep. Roy Blunt (R-MO), (Leaving the House to run for Senate), Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA).” [Dayton Daily News, [10/14/10](#)]

Earmarking Scandal

2006: Calvert Allegedly Earmarked Projects In Riverside County Near Properties He Sold At A Profit

In May 2006, an investigation was printed in the *Los Angeles Times* detailing how Calvert earmarked projects in Riverside County near properties he sold at a profit. The article documented the 2005 purchase of a “dusty” four-acre parcel south of March Air Force Reserve Base for \$550,000. Less than a year later, without cleaning the property at all, Calvert and a partner sold the land for almost \$985,000, a 79 percent increase. While Calvert owned the land, he secured \$8 million in earmarks for a planned freeway interchange 16 miles from the property, and an additional \$1.5 million to support commercial development around the airfield. Calvert had also secured earmarks for campaign contributors, including employees of the Washington lobbying firm,

Copeland Lowery & Jacquez. The firm was Calvert's top political donor in the 2004 election cycle. [Los Angeles Times, [5/15/06](#)]

FBI Inquiry Into No-Bid Land Deals

The FBI Probed Calvert Over No-Bid Land Deals, But Nothing Came Of It

HEADLINE: Ken Calvert, California GOP Congressman, Probed Over Land Deal.

"A Southern California congressman is being investigated by the FBI over an alleged inside deal to buy publicly-owned land. The Riverside Press-Enterprise reports agents are probing whether Rep. Ken Calvert improperly bought land from a government agency that was earmarked for a park. State law requires surplus public land to be first offered to other public agencies before it is sold for private use. Calvert, who represents parts of Orange and Riverside counties, is part of an investment group that wants to build mini-storage units on the site in Jurupa. The investigation follows a 2007 grand jury probe that concluded the sale violated state laws. Calvert says the FBI probe is part of 'a desperation effort' to force him to sell the land to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District." [Associated Press, [3/18/10](#)]

Calvert Was Involved In A No-Bid Land Deal That A Grand Jury Found Illegal

In early 2005, Woodrow Harpole, Calvert's investment partner, shopped for land near the booming Interstate 15 corridor. With hundreds of new houses going up west of the freeway in Eastvale, the area probably needed a self-storage business, Harpole said. He found out about the district's property, located on a busy thoroughfare a mile from I-15 off ramps, and made contact. On May 16, 2005, the Jurupa Community Services District board accepted Harpole's \$1.2 million offer, a price general manager Carole McGreevy said was based on an update of the appraisal done a year earlier. The updated appraisal was among the records now said to be missing. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Earlier Appraisal Estimated Value at \$1,040,000

In April 2004, appraiser Bruce Hull of Bruce Hull & Associates put the parcel's value at \$1,040,000, assuming that a bowl-shaped depression was filled to street level and the land had commercial zoning. [Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Calvert Claimed He Wasn't Involved in Negotiations

In 2006, Calvert said he wasn't involved in the land negotiations. "I put up the money and let others do the work." He also said he was no longer involved in the day-to-day operations of the company. Calvert Real Properties Inc. was co-owned by the congressman. Harpole is corporate director and an executive. Calvert's brother, Quint, is the president according to public records. [Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Partner Claimed He Acted Alone...

Meanwhile, Harpole insisted that he acted alone in acquiring the land and that Calvert was a passive partner who was only approached after the land was acquired. Harpole said he thought the vacant land would be a good investment and then looked up land records to find out who owned it. [The Hill, 7/11/07]

...But Earlier Said He Had to Consult with Calvert

In 2006, in an article about another fortuitous land sale of Calvert's, Harpole stated that he had to consult with Calvert when investing his money. "And of course I have to consult with him if we are looking at investing his money" in a real estate deal, Harpole said. Harpole also said at the time, "I told him about one [deal] and he said, 'No, I don't think so.'" [Los Angeles Times, 5/15/06]

And Calvert Thought They Overpaid

In 2006, Calvert said his group paid top dollar for the land. Land values peaked when Harpole and the district agreed on the \$1.2 million price, he said. "We were paying at the top of the market as far as I was concerned," Calvert said of the deal. "I thought we were paying too much for the property." [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Bought Public Land Without Competition in Sellers' Market

An investigation by the Press-Enterprise found no evidence that the Jurupa Community Services District offered the land to other public agencies first, a requirement of state law intended to provide more recreational land. The district's general manager Carole McGreevy said other agencies were notified, but representatives of those agencies said they received no such notice. The district could not provide evidence of the notification, saying relevant files had been misplaced. Public records and interviews also showed that the Community Services District did not advertise or list the land for sale, a practice required by counties and many other public agencies seeking top dollar on behalf of taxpayers. The deal allowed Calvert and his partners to buy public land without competition in a booming sellers' market. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Organizations Said They Never Received Notice of Land for Sale

In 2006, Jim Real, president of the park district's board of directors, said he gets a copy of every letter the park district receives. But he said he never got one about the Limonite property. "I am definitely concerned, because we definitely intended to use that land, and if there is no letter, they circumvented the law," Real said. An official with the Corona-Norco Unified School District said the district received no notice that the land was available. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

McGreevy Insisted District Complied With Law

In 2006, McGreevy said the Community Services District complied with the law, but copies of the surplus-land notices and other important records pertaining to the property were missing. "If and when we find them, we will provide them," McGreevy said. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Park District Officials Wanted Land for Park

In 2001, Jurupa Area Park and Recreation District officials officially expressed their interest in a letter to McGreevy and held a public meeting at which citizens supported the idea. They eyed the parcel for ball fields, Jim Real, president of the park district's board of directors and Dan Rodriguez, the park district general manager, said. McGreevy wrote back, saying all public agencies would be notified when the community services district intended to dispose of surplus land. In an interview in July 2006, she said she recalled the park district expressing interest in 2001, but she added that park officials never sought formal negotiations to buy the land. McGreevy also indicated in an Aug. 10, 2006 e-mail to R.M. "Cook" Barela, a first-year member of the community services district's board, that the park district couldn't afford the land. "That's an assumption on her part," Rodriguez said in an interview. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

McGreevy Had Land Designated for Commercial Use Despite Park Interest

In 2002, about seven months after receiving inquiries from park officials, McGreevy teamed with owners of neighboring land and lobbied Riverside County planners to designate the property for commercial uses. In an e-mail, she said she sought the commercial designation at the direction of her board. The location "is appropriate for commercial uses," McGreevy wrote in a letter to the county Planning Department. "We feel it will provide jobs and entertainment for the community, as well as tax revenue for the county." In 2003, the county's new

general plan, the official blueprint for future land use, gave the property a commercial overlay. That was a key step in allowing owners to seek zone changes for commercial development. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Park and Recreation Officials Dismayed They Didn't Have Chance to Buy Land

Park and Recreation District officials said they were dismayed that they didn't have a chance to buy the land. "It is a shame they didn't follow the rules and guidelines; it would have been nice to have the opportunity to bid on the property," said Dan Rodriguez, the district's general manager. "It's a good size for a ball field with tot lot and a picnic area." The land could have served as the only community park in a predominately Hispanic, lower-income neighborhood in Mira Loma, said Warren Lucio, a former board member of the local park district. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Long Escrow Benefited Calvert Partnership

The contract between Calvert Properties and the JCSD provided for an escrow as long as 15 months, to allow the buyers time to accomplish a zone change, according to a 2005 e-mail from Calvert partner Harpole to McGreevy. During that time, Harpole put together a group of investors, including himself and Calvert who each have a one-third interest, and five other people. The buyers did not seek a zone change until after escrow closed, however, because of problems on the property that included illegally discarded blacktop, Harpole said. Calvert said the long escrow was needed to remove an old flood-control easement. That process took less than a month, however. The district filed the necessary paperwork in April, and the easement was removed May 9, a few days before escrow closed, records showed. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Real Estate Experts Said Long Escrow Benefited Partnership

The partnership also might have benefited from rising property values because a long escrow period tied up the property for more than a year while prices were climbing 15 percent to 25 percent a year, real estate experts said. [Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Higher Offer Made While In Escrow

In January 2006, when the property was still in escrow, an Orange County firm offered \$1.3 million, \$100,000 more than Calvert and his partners paid. [Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06]

Residents Found Documents Saying Land Rightfully Belonged to Park District

In late 2006, an effort by some Jurupa-area residents, led by retired Jurupa schools Superintendent Edward Hawkins, wanted to undo the sale so that the property could go to the park district. The district's sale of the 4-acre parcel not only bypassed other public agencies, but it was never JCSD's to begin with, Hawkins claimed. Hawkins and Mira Loma resident Betty Anderson found documents at the county Planning Department showing that the district acquired the land in the mid-1970s from the late developer Lou Laramore, who built the Sky Country subdivision. The documents indicated that the land was intended to become a park. Hawkins said the land should have been transferred to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District (JARPD) when the agency was formed in 1984 and took over parks that had been operated by the Community Services District, but was not. "The question I have is why wasn't this given to us with all the other things back then?" Frank Guerrero, assistant to general manager of JARPD, asked before the meeting. "Technically, this should have been our property in '84. Is there a reason we didn't get it?" [Press-Enterprise, 9/23/06]

Would Not Interfere if Deal Renegotiated

Appearing at the Jurupa Chamber of Commerce, Calvert was repeatedly asked by one attendee if he would be willing to renegotiate the deal. Calvert replied that he would not interfere if there was an attempt to renegotiate the deal with his partners. [Press-Enterprise, 11/11/06]

Report by JCSD Attorney Found Sale Valid

In late 2006, board members asked an attorney for the Jurupa Community Services District, Richard Anderson, to review historical documents on the property and report back to them. Anderson found that the Jurupa Community Services District had no obligation to turn 4 acres into a park and was within its rights to sell the land to Calvert and his partners. He also said it would also be “extremely difficult” for the water and sewer agency or a third party to rescind the sale through court action. The report acknowledged that when the property was acquired “some of the JCSD board members thought that the property might be able to be used as a retention basin and a Little League baseball field,” but no limits were placed on the use of the land in the grant deed or the parcel map. Also, while the district failed to offer the land for sale to other public agencies as required, state law was clear that such a failure does not nullify the sale, the report said. [Press-Enterprise, 11/11/06, 11/14/06]

Board Voted Against Requesting that Calvert Company Sell Land Back

In 2006, Jurupa Community Services District directors voted 3-2 against the proposal to ask Calvert and his investment partners to sell back the property. [Press-Enterprise, 11/28/06]

Grand Jury Found Agency Violated Law in Sale of Land

In July 2007, the Riverside County grand jury released a reporting finding that the Jurupa Community Services District violated state law when it sold 4 acres of public land to Calvert and his investment partners without first offering it to other public agencies. The grand jury recommended that the water and sewer agency turn over the \$1.2 million it pocketed from the sale, minus costs, to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District. The report, which concluded a five-month investigation, also found other violations in the agency. [Press-Enterprise, 7/04/07]

Calvert Denied Ever Being Contacted or Interviewed During a Grand Jury Investigation

Calvert maintained that he was not contacted or interviewed during the grand jury investigation or accused of any wrongdoing. “When I invested in the parcel of land, I was unaware the district made the missteps outlined by the Grand Jury’s findings,” Calvert said. [San Bernardino County Sun, 7/06/07]

Calvert Said Finding Absolved Him from Wrongdoing

Calvert denied any wrongdoing in the matter. He said in a statement that the grand jury’s report proved his innocence. “The grand jury findings prove that there was no wrongdoing on my part or that of my investment partners,” he said in a written statement. “I find it regrettable that the Jurupa Community Services District failed to follow the proper steps in dispensing with its surplus property. When I invested in the parcel of land I was unaware the [JCSD] made the missteps outlined by the grand jury’s findings.” [The Hill, 7/11/07]

Editorial: Land Deal Raises Red Flags

A Daily Bulletin editorial in July 2007 suggested the JCSD Board had explaining to do. The paper wrote that while they are always queasy about public bodies making deals with elected officials, this deal certainly raised red flags beyond the perception of insider advantage. From the Daily Bulletin: “Despite being slammed by a Riverside County grand jury report that found the [Jurupa Community Services District’s Board of Directors] had violated the law in a couple of significant ways, the board majority has been mum - waiting instead for the general manager and the board’s legal team to explain the board’s actions. ...The biggest problem is the sale of land in 2005 to the local congressman, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Riverside, and his associates. We’re always queasy about public bodies making business deals with elected officials, and this one is certainly no exception. But in this case, there are red flags beyond the perception of insider advantage. ...The whole sale is highly questionable - at best, it appears public openness and five state government codes cited by the grand jury were

violated through board negligence; at worst, perhaps something more nefarious went on.” [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 7/18/07]

Park District Sued Community Services District over “Fraud and Deceit”

In 2008, the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District sued the Jurupa Community Services District, charging the water and sewer agency with fraud and deceit in connection with the 2006 sale of property to Calvert and his partners. The suit sought \$1.5 million in general damages and unspecified special and punitive damages. In the complaint, the Park District painted the JCSD as having acted with “actual fraud, corruption and actual malice.” [Press-Enterprise, 8/16/08]

JCSD Motivated to “Curry Political Favor” With Calvert

The lawsuit specifically alleged that the JCSD avoided a competitive bidding process to “further curry political favor, relations and influence.” [Press-Enterprise, 8/16/08; Amended complaint, Case No. RIC 506031, filed 2/05/09]

FBI Inquiry Into Lobbyist Campaign Contributions

Ties to Lobbying Firm Led to Investigation

In 2006, investigators sought documents related to Calvert in connection with a probe into Rep. Jerry Lewis and whether or not he asked a defense contractor to set up stock options for former Rep. Bill Lowery. The contractor, Tom Casey, also alleged that Lewis asked him to hire Lowery’s lobbying firm, Copeland Lowery Jacquez Denton & White. At the same time federal prosecutors were issuing subpoenas in San Bernardino and Riverside counties for financial documents related to Lewis and Copeland Lowery in late May 2006, the FBI sent a special agent from its Riverside office to retrieve records on Lewis and Calvert from the basement of the Cannon House Office Building on Capitol Hill. [San Bernardino County Sun, 6/08/06]

The FBI searched Calvert’s financial records between 1994 and 2004.

[Roll Call, 6/08/06]

Calvert Claimed the FBI Was “Just Doing Their Due Diligence”

“I assume the FBI is just doing their due diligence in looking at government agencies and officials from our area. I have not been contacted by the FBI,” Calvert said in a prepared statement. [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 6/09/06]

Calvert Had Own Ties to Lobbying Firm

Many Copeland Lowery associates lived in Calvert’s district. Copeland Lowery had donated more than \$30,000 to Calvert’s campaign between 1989 and 2006. [San Bernardino County Sun, 6/08/06]

Lobbying Group Was Calvert’s Single Largest Donor at the Time

In the 2004 election cycle, the lobbying group was Calvert’s single largest donor. [San Bernardino County Sun, 6/09/06]

Calvert: “I Don’t Care...”

“I don’t care, they can look away,” Calvert said. [Press-Enterprise, 6/10/06]

FBI Updated Records in Continuing Probe

In November 2007, Roll Call reported that FBI agents updated their records on Calvert during the summer. The record-gathering was the “first signal in months” that he was still “under scrutiny.” The FBI pulled financial disclosure forms for 2006 and 2007. [Roll Call, 11/19/07]

Sex Worker Incident

Reelected to Congress Since 1993 Despite Being Found by Police with a Sex Worker

The Huffington Post reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.) | 1993 | Re-elected and faced no punishment Calvert was stopped by police with a prostitute in his car in 1993. He claimed they were ‘just talking,’ but later admitted to having sex with her. He was not charged with a crime and remains a sitting member of Congress.” [The Huffington Post, 11/21/17]

Admitted to Having Sex with a Sex Worker After a Divorce in 1993

The New York Times reported “Calvert has faced accusations of ethical lapses during his time in office, though he has always denied wrongdoing. After the police discovered him in a parked car with a woman in 1993, he acknowledged having sex with a prostitute, saying he had been “lonely” after a recent divorce.” [New York Times, 6/03/22]

Calvert Caught With Prostitute, Ex-Wife Asked Voters to Forgive His “Stupid Mistake”

According to a 1994 article, “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., and his ex-wife have sent a letter to voters asking them to forgive Calvert for an incident in which he was discovered in his car with a prostitute last year. ‘My conduct on that evening was inappropriate,’ Calvert said in the letter. ‘It was inappropriate, not because it was illegal or violated the office I hold, but because it violated the values of the person I strive to be.’ In the letter, Calvert contended the episode brought ‘dishonor, not only to me, but to my family’s good name and reputation,’ and noted that in the months before the incident, his father had committed suicide and his wife had asked for a divorce. In the letter, Robin Calvert said the incident ‘was a stupid mistake,’ while adding: ‘But, enough is enough. Ken has already admitted his failing and has paid dearly in terms of public embarrassment.’” [National Journal’s CongressDaily, 10/26/94]

Calvert’s Ex-Wife’s Letter Helped “Quash a Rumor... That Robin Calvert Had to Take Out a Restraining Order Because Ken Calvert Was Abusive to Her”, Ad Also Accused Calvert of “Flagrant Womanizing”

In 1994, *National Journal’s CongressDaily* reported, “Ironically, the letter attempted to quash a rumor ‘floating around’ that Robin Calvert had to take out a restraining order because Ken Calvert was abusive to her -- but that charge previously has not been raised during the campaign. Takano has been running a radio ad featuring a song, ‘The Liar,’ which accuses Ken Calvert of lying about the 1993 incident and back taxes he owes on property disputed in his divorce. The Sacramento Bee this week reported a Takano ad also accuses Ken Calvert of ‘flagrant womanizing.’” [National Journal’s CongressDaily, 10/26/94]

Calvert's 1993 curbside encounter with a prostitute in Corona, CA.

A photocopy of the Corona Police Department report of the incident, during which Calvert was briefly detained but not arrested. According to the article, "Police Officers Steve Sears and Fred Austin wrote in the report that Mr. Calvert was sitting in his parked car with a woman and when they arrived on the scene the congressman started up his vehicle and attempted to drive away. "I ordered him three times to turn off the vehicle, and he finally stopped and complied," one officer wrote. "I asked [the woman] if she had ever been arrested for anything, and she said, 'Yes, for prostitution and under the influence of heroin.' [She] said she had last 'shot up' approximately one week prior and is currently on methadone.'" [Washington Times, 1/17/03]

The Police Report:

**CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENT
EMPLOYEE'S REPORT**

Exhibit 1

SUBJECT Congressman Ken Calvert

DATE & TIME OCCURRED
112893 0029

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE
10th and Howard

TO: RANK, NAME, ASSIGNMENT, DIVISION
Captain Larry Lewis, Commander, FOO

DATE & TIME REPORTED
112893 1700 hrs.

ASSISTING OFFICERS:

Officer Steve Sears
Officer Fred Austin

DETAILS:

On 112793 at approximately 0040 hrs., I was on routine patrol in a marked police unit, traveling northbound on Howard Street towards Tenth Street in the 1000 block. At that time I observed a maroon Ford Taurus, four door, California License [REDACTED] parked along the west curbline of Howard Street facing southbound.

I observed a male subject in the driver seat who appeared to be passed out or sleeping. I turned my unit around and positioned it off set to the rear of the Ford Taurus. I advised dispatch I was conducting an occupied vehicle check. At that time I still only observed the male subject in the driver seat with his head resting on the headrest.

I illuminated the interior of the vehicle with my unit's spot lights and approached the driver's side of the vehicle to contact the occupant. As I made my way to the driver door, a female immediately sat up straight in the front passenger seat. It appeared as if her head was originally laying in the driver's lap.

The female passenger was wearing cut-off jeans shorts, which were unbuttoned and unzipped. Both subjects were extremely nervous. I noticed that the male subject was placing his penis into his unzipped dress slacks, and was trying to hide it with his untucked dress shirt.

As the male subject covered his crotch area with his left hand and shirt, he started his vehicle and placed it into drive and proceeded to leave. I ordered him three times to turn off the vehicle and he finally stopped and complied.

I asked to see identification from both subjects. The male identified himself by his California Driver's License [REDACTED] as Kenneth Stanton Calvert. The female identified herself by her California Driver's License as Lore Lorena Linberg, [REDACTED] Riverside, California. Calvert continued to cover his unzipped pants with his hands and stated "We're just talking that's all, nothing else".

I spoke with Calvert separately from Linberg. He said he was traveling westbound on Sixth street. Calvert said she asked for a ride and he let her in his vehicle. Calvert said he drove southbound on Howard Street and pulled over just to talk. Calvert said he has never seen her before this incident, and insists that they were only talking.

While speaking to Calvert, two additional police units arrived on scene to offer any assistance, at which time Calvert became very nervous and stated, "Why do you need so many guys here?" I spoke with Linberg separately. I asked her if she had ever been arrested for anything and she said, "Yes, for prostitution and under the influence of heroin". Linberg said she last "shot up" approximately one week prior and is currently on methadone.

Linberg said that she met Calvert at the Office Bar in Corona, and that he offered to take her home. She said they pulled over to talk and she laid her head on his shoulder. I asked her if Calvert paid her for any sexual favors and she would not answer. Reference her pants being unzipped, she insists that they were buttoned and zipped up the entire time.

DATE & TIME TYPED	DIVN.	RPTG. CLERK	EMPLOYEE(S)	ID NO.	DIVN.
SUPERVISOR APPROVING			ID NO.		
<i>[Signature]</i>			222	<i>[Signature]</i>	

After Calvert was caught with a convicted sex worker in his car, he continued to insist “nothing happened” until *the Press-Enterprise* obtained the police report from a FOIA lawsuit. Calvert was not charged, and insisted he was “lonely” after his wife filed for divorce and his father died by suicide.

The following is the text of the Corona Police Department Employee’s Report, filed after Calvert was found with a prostitute and obtained through the Press-Enterprise’s lawsuit.

Subject: Congressman Ken Calvert
[Date and time illegible]
Location of Occurrence: 10th and Howard
To: Captain Larry Lewis, Commander, FOO
Assisting Officers: Office Steve Sears
Officer Fred Austin

DETAILS:

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As the male subject covered his crotch area with his left hand and shirt, he started his vehicle and placed it into drive and proceeded to leave. I ordered him three times to turn off the vehicle and he finally stopped and complied.

I asked to see identification from both subjects. The male identified himself by his California Driver’s License [REDACTED] as Kenneth Stanton Calvert. The female identified herself by her California Driver’s License as Lore Lorena Linberg [REDACTED] Riverside, California. Calvert continued to cover his unzipped pants with his hands and stated “We’re just talking that’s all, nothing else.”

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While speaking to Calvert, two additional police units arrived on scene to offer any assistance, at which times Calvert became very nervous and stated, “Why do you need so many guys here?” I spoke with Linberg separately. I asked her if she had ever been arrested for anything she said, “Yes, for prostitution and under the influence of heroin”. Linberg said she last “shot up” approximately one week prior and is currently on methadone.

Linberg said that she met Calvert at the Office Bar in Corona, and that he offered to take her home. She said they pulled over to talk and she laid her head on his shoulder. I asked her if Calvert paid her for any sexual favors and she would not answer. Reference her pants being unzipped, she insists that they were buttoned and zipped up the entire time. [Corona Police Department, Employee's Report]

Ex-Wife Accused Mark Takano of Falsely Accusing Calvert of Abusing Her in 1994

Sacramento Bee reported "Spouses vouching for their politician other halves are not new in politics. Sonia Denham, the wife of Rep. Jeff Denham, R-Turlock, used similar language in her recent missive to voters in that district. In 1994, the ex-wife of Republican Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, authored a letter accusing his opponent at the time, now-Democratic Rep. Mark Takano, of falsely accusing Calvert of abusing her. "Yes, our marriage had problems but not the kind he is implying," Robin Calvert wrote at the time." [Sacramento Bee, 11/01/16]

Miscellaneous Small Ethics Mishaps

2015: Calvert's Donors Were Charged In A Money Laundering Scheme; Calvert Donated Their Money

HEADLINE: Report — Women Charged In Bribery Case Were Donors To Ken Calvert.

"Two women charged with laundering money from Chinese businessmen tried last year to give the maximum contribution allowable to Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, a campaign finance watchdog group reported last week. Heidi Piao and Shiwei Yan made six contributions to Calvert on May 30, 2014, OpenSecrets Blog reported. The blog is run by the Center for Responsive Politics, which tracks campaign donations and their influence on public policy. From the blog: 'The two used different aliases and two different sets of addresses, employers and occupations. They split the \$20,400 in reported donations between Calvert's campaign committee and leadership PAC, Eureka PAC. Yan had also given Calvert \$5,300 since 2002, federal records show.' The blog also detailed the allegations against the donors. '(Piao and Yan) are charged in connection with an alleged bribery scheme involving a former president of the United Nations General Assembly and Ng Lap Seng, a Macau-based billionaire who himself was arrested in Queens, N.Y. on Sept. 19. In that case, Ng and an assistant allegedly agreed to lie to federal customs agents about the true purpose of \$4.5 million dollars in cash they'd carried into the U.S. since 2013.'" [Press-Enterprise, [10/12/15](#)]

Calvert Said He Had No Knowledge Of The Scheme And Donated The Funds.

"The contributions from Piao and Yan will be donated to charity, said Calvert spokesman Jason Gagnon. 'Congressman Calvert had absolutely no knowledge that Sheri Yan and Heidi Park were involved with the alleged scheme or any other illegal activities of any kind,' Gagnon wrote in an email. 'He was also not aware of their relationships with United Nations officials.'" [Press-Enterprise, [10/12/15](#)]

2004: Calvert Took A Paid Trip To Saudi Arabia Sponsored By A GOP Donor Implicated In A Corruption Scandal

In 2004, Calvert took a six-day, \$10,790 trip to Saudi Arabia sponsored by Ziyad Abduljawad of Newport Beach, a Republican donor and owner of a multimillion-dollar real estate company in San Diego, to promote better relations between the two nations. [Press-Enterprise, 2/27/06]

... Who Traded Favors With Duke Cunningham

Calvert flew to Saudi Arabia with Cunningham, accompanied – and paid for – by Abduljawad. Along the way, they picked up Thomas T. Kontogiannis, a Long Island-based financier and real-estate developer. According to court documents released after Cunningham’s plea agreement, Kontogiannis was the third alleged co-conspirator in the case, along with Brent Wilkes and Mitchell Wade. It was noted that the broad goal of improving “relationships between Saudi Arabia and the U.S.” was ironic, considering that Cunningham was first elected by outraging Arab Americans with a flier tying his opponent to Moammar Gadhafi. Kontogiannis had previously pled guilty to bid rigging in a 2002 case involving a New York school district. He pled guilty to visa fraud when caught. [The American Prospect via CBS News, 1/14/06]

Cunningham helped Kontogiannis with New York prosecutors during those legal troubles, and a mortgage company run by relatives of Kontogiannis helped finance a Virginia condo and Rancho Santa Fe house for Cunningham. [San Bernardino County Sun, 6/17/06]

Returned Campaign Cash Linked to Cunningham Scandal

In 2005, Calvert said that he would return campaign funds from companies suspected of showering convicted former Rep. Cunningham with cash and luxury items. [Press-Enterprise, 12/07/05]

Calvert gave \$16,588 in contributions from Wilkes Corp./ACDS Inc. to the Semper Fi Fund, which gives grants to wounded Marines, sailors and their families. [Press-Enterprise, 1/10/06]

swamp creature

- Calvert Took Over \$27,000 in Privately Funded Trips, Including a \$7,000 Trip to Napa, CA & a \$10,000 Trip to Saudi Arabia
 - The Saudi Arabia Trip Was Funded by Ziyad Abduljawad, a Newport Beach Real Estate Developer, Also on the Board of Two Companies in the Middle East
 - Calvert Made at Least One More Trip to Saudi Arabia & Joined Speaker Boehner for a Delegation to Meet with Saudi Officials
 - Calvert Was Accused of Using Earmarks to His Personal Benefit...
 - Calvert's Earmark Requests Totaled Nearly \$200 Million Over Just the 3 Years They Were Publicly Available
 - Calvert's Office Has Been a Revolving Door to Lobbyists, Hiring Them & Having Them Leave to Lobby – 22 Staffers in All
 - Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in 2022 With \$161,000
 - Supported Trump's Pardon to a Former Republican National Committee Finance Chairman
-

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[\[TheMarque.com\]](http://TheMarque.com)

Traveler	Dates	Sponsor	Destination	Purpose	Cost
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	03/03/22-03/05/22	Republican Main Street Partnership	San Antonio, TX	Attended the immigration policy update tour to Port of Entry location, San Antonio to study the ongoing immigration crisis and COVID-19's impact on the enforcement process.	\$969.20
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	10/22/21-10/24/21	Aspen Institute	Gettysburg, PA	Attended meetings and discussions surrounding U.S.-Russia relations.	\$976.00
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	07/16/15-07/18/15	California State Society	San Francisco, CA	Attended annual policy summit.	\$2,194.48
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	04/29/05-05/01/05	America's Trust Inc.	Napa Valley, CA	Participated on panel discussions discussing federal issues to include port capacity and security issues; wine	\$7,221.39

				industry concerns, such as Pierce's disease; consolidation in the industry	
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	12/09/04-12/14/04	Ziyad Abduljawad	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	To meet with U.S. embassy, consulate officials, and high-level Saudi government officials to promote discourse and better relations between the two nations. (Note: Due to security risks, I stayed in a private home where meals were provided. Below is my estimate about expenses.)	\$10,789.90
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	02/28/04-02/28/04	Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising	Los Angeles, CA	Fact-finding	\$323.17
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	08/28/03-08/29/03	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	Oakland, CA	Visit and inspect Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	\$475.00
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	08/21/03-08/22/03	Urban Water Institute	San Diego, CA	To be keynote speaker at annual convention	\$305.00
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	04/14/03-04/16/03	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Ontario, CA	Fact-finding	\$499.00
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	03/25/02-03/25/02	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Corona, CA - Imperial, CA	Fact-finding	\$357.47
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	10/26/01-10/27/01	National Thoroughbred Racing Association	Destination not disclosed	Educational	\$1,025.46
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	03/15/01-03/19/01	Association of California Water Agencies	San Francisco, CA - San Jose, CA - ... more	Fact-finding	\$1,229.23
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	11/08/00-11/10/00	Association for Accessible Medicines	Destination not disclosed	Guest speaker at annual generic drug convention	\$690.57

Calvert Made at Least One More Trip to Saudi Arabia & Joined Speaker Boehner for a Delegation to Meet with Saudi Officials

Congressional Documents and Publications reported "House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) and a delegation of senior committee leaders were in Saudi Arabia's capital on Tuesday to continue a series of visits with key allies in the Middle East. In meetings with Saudi Interior Minister Mohammad bin Naif and Saudi Defense Minister Mohammed bin Salman, lawmakers expressed appreciation for the historic partnership between the two countries. Talks focused on our efforts to address the threats posed by ISIL and Iran's rising influence in the region. Saudi Arabia is leading a coalition of Arab states in a campaign against Iranian-backed Houthi rebels in Yemen. ISIL and Iran were also the top topics of discussion during the delegation's meetings in Jordan and Iraq...*Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense." [Congressional Documents and Publications, 3/31/15]

Was Accused of Using Earmarks to His Personal Benefit

Congressional Quarterly News reported "House Republicans traditionally go by seniority on the Appropriations Committee to fill cardinal spots, putting Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., first in line for the spot. Calvert's May 2007 appointment to the panel drew criticism from Democrats, who alleged that he had used earmarks to his personal benefit. Calvert's office declined to comment on whether he expects to hold the gavel. Calvert is also one of three GOP appropriators who are on the Budget Committee." [Congressional Quarterly News, 8/30/13]

Calvert's Earmark Requests Totaled Nearly \$200 Million Over Just the 3 Years They Were Publicly Available




Rep. Ken Calvert (R-California, 42nd) - Earmarks Requested

In Office • Alternate Name: Kenneth Stanton Calvert

Summary	Staff	Disclosures	Lobbying	District	StormFeed	Town Halls	PREMIUM	Notes (0)
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All Solo With Other Members

* Numbers other than "All Sponsored Earmarks" do not include earmarks requested by the president to better reflect political power. This follows the methodology used by Taxpayers for Common Sense.

Fiscal Year(s) 2008-2010		Number	Cost
Solo Earmarks		58	\$55,192,620
With Other Members		48	\$54,284,600
All Congressional		106	\$109,477,220
All Sponsored Earmarks		111*	\$194,955,220*

[Legistorm.com]

Calvert's Office Has Been a Revolving Door to Lobbyists, Hiring Them & Having Them Leave to Lobby – 22 Staffers in All

Staffer	Lobbied For
Anderson, Paige Christine Hinds	NACS, Vistra Corp.
Bowie, Maria R.M.	Strategic Marketing Innovations Inc., Leidos Inc.
Carretta, Robert Todd	DigitalGlobe Inc.
Del Beccaro, Christopher E.	Card & Associates LLC
Foley, Ian Daniel	Invariant LLC
Garcia, Nelson C. Jr.	U.S. English Inc., Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association
Imel, Jennings	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Kennett, David H.	Capitol Alliance Consulting LLC, Ferguson Group LLC
McElroy, Deron T.	Mehl Griffin and Bartek Ltd.
Miller, Matthew S.	Exelon Business Services Co. LLC, Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Murry, Emily Henehan	Tarplin, Downs & Young LLC
Olave, David F.	Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg PA
Pedigo, Christopher Lee	Digital Content Next, Seward Square Group LLC
Plofchan, Tami Rae	Lockheed Martin Corp., Aerospace Industries Association of America Inc.
Quarles, William Kam III	National Potato Council, McDermott Will & Emery LLP
Ramey, David Kirk	Kadesh & Associates LLC
Roberts, Roselee Nichols	Boeing Co.
Rotar, Anuta	Kanatsiz Communications Inc.
Segall, Samantha B.	Secure Identity LLC, Leidos Inc.
Slevin, Edward	Slevin, Edward
Ulrich, Linda A.	Wine Institute
Wagner, Brian Allan	Alliant Techsystems Inc., Boeing Co.

[\[Legistorm.com\]](https://legistorm.com)

Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in 2022 With \$161,000

States News Service reported “Defense firms traditionally contribute less money to members of Congress than to federal lobbying efforts. So far in the 2022 election cycle, the sector has donated \$5.9 million to congressional candidates. Most of this money \$5.5 million has gone to incumbent candidates, and 47% to Democratic candidates. Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.), the ranking member of the House Appropriations Defense subcommittee, has received the most money from the industry’s PACs and employees so far this cycle with \$161,000.” [States News Service, 12/09/21]

Supported Trump’s Pardon to a Former Republican National Committee Finance Chairman

Associated Press State & Local reported “Trump granted a full pardon to Broidy, of Beverly Hills, a major Trump fundraiser and former Republican National Committee deputy finance chairman. Prosecutors said Broidy

collected millions of dollars in a back-channel but ultimately unsuccessful lobbying scheme aimed at getting the Trump administration to drop an investigation into embezzlement from a Malaysian sovereign wealth fund and to extradite a Chinese dissident wanted by the government in Beijing. He pleaded guilty last fall to acting as an unregistered lobbyist and was awaiting sentencing. The administration said he is known for numerous philanthropic efforts, including on behalf of law enforcement and the Jewish community. Those supporting the pardon included California Republican Reps. Devin Nunes and Ken Calvert.” [Associated Press State & Local, 1/20/21]

Was Awarded a “Defender of Housing” Award from a National Investor in Real Estate

GlobeNewswire reported “WNC, a national investor in real estate and community development initiatives, announced today that WNC Chairman Will Cooper Sr. and Chief Executive Officer Will Cooper Jr. presented nine members of Congress from both the Republican and Democratic parties with the Defender of Housing award on behalf of the National Association of Home Builders’ BUILD-PAC. The award, presented to long-term champions of the U.S. housing industry, was presented to: Representatives Ken Calvert (R-CA)” [GlobeNewswire, 10/17/16]

NOTE: Calvert was a Real Estate Agent before being elected to Congress, and has been investigated of ethical concerns involving real estate deals.

maga republican / too extreme

- Calvert Voted to Protect Trump & the Insurrectionists by Voting Against Establishing a Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack
 - Said He Hoped the Charges Would Be Dropped Against Insurrectionists, Despite the Deaths of Five Police Officers & Over 140 Police Injured in the Attack
 - Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election, But in the Immediate Aftermath of the Attack He Wrote an Op-Ed Denouncing the Mob, Called the Attack “Reprehensible”
 - Calvert Has Been a Regular Cheerleader for Trump & His Administration
 - Said That He Believed the Country Would Be Better Off With Trump in Office
 - Voted in Line with Trump 97% of the Time
 - Said That President Biden Takes “Orders from the Taliban” and that Democrats Pursue a “Socialist Tax Agenda”
 - Joined in “The Big Lie” - Signed a Brief Urging SCOTUS to Hear a Case Brought by Texas to Overturn Election Results in Swing States That Voted for Biden
 - Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election
 - ...But Wrote an Op-Ed Denouncing the Mob at the Capitol on January 6
 - Endorsed by Trump
 - Said That While He Believed the 2020 Election Was Fair, But Many States Changed Rules While the Election Was Underway Due to the Pandemic
 - Supported Unofficial Ballot Collection Boxes Placed at Gun Shops and Churches
 - Called State Attempts to Remove Unofficial Ballot Boxes Limiting the Rights of Churches and Republicans
 - Praised Amy Coney Barrett for Being a “Champion of Originalism”- a judicial philosophy that would roll back many of the rights Americans have come to expect; Supported Gorsuch
 - Maintained Support for Trump Following Leaked Comments from Trump Demeaning Women from a Video in 2005
 - Said That Hillary Clinton Would Lead the US Down the Wrong Path, Blaming Extreme Liberals
 - Said He Hoped That People Would Unify to Prevent Hillary Clinton from “Carrying Out a Third” Obama Term
 - ...BUT Did Not Immediately Announce Support for Trump Following His Nomination to the Republican Ticket
-

Conservative

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993	American Conservative Union	96%
1993	Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc. (Liberty Lobby)	70%
1994	American Conservative Union	90%
1995	American Conservative Union	90%
1995	American Conservative Union	84%
1995	Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc. (Liberty Lobby)	50%
1995-1996	60 Plus Association	100%
1995-1996	Concerned Women for America	75%

1995-1996	The John Birch Society	46%
1996	American Conservative Union	95%
1997	American Conservative Union	92%
1997	Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc. (Liberty Lobby)	40%
1997	The John Birch Society	38%
1997-1998	60 Plus Association	100%
1997-1998	Concerned Women for America	50%
1998	American Conservative Union	92%
1998	The John Birch Society	45%
1999	American Conservative Union	80%
1999	Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc. (Liberty Lobby)	40%
1999	The John Birch Society	52%
1999-2000	Campaign for Working Families	92%
2000	American Conservative Union	84%
2000	Concerned Women for America	93%
2000	Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc. (Liberty Lobby)	33%
2000	The John Birch Society	57%
2001	American Conservative Union	91%
2001	The John Birch Society	60%
2001-2002	Campaign for Working Families	87%
2001-2002	Concerned Women for America	89%
2001-2010	Keep America Safe	100%
2002	American Conservative Union	92%
2002	Eagle Forum	80%
2002	The John Birch Society	40%
2003	American Conservative Union	88%
2003	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2003	Concerned Women for America	100%
2003	Eagle Forum	81%
2003	The John Birch Society	38%
2003-2004	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2003-2004	Concerned Women for America	100%
2004	American Conservative Union	88%
2004	Christian Action Network	97%
2004	Eagle Forum	70%
2004	The John Birch Society	13%
2004	The John Birch Society	40%
2005	American Conservative Union	84%
2005	ConservAmerica	4%
2005	Eagle Forum	67%
2005	The John Birch Society	0%
2005-2006	Campaign for Working Families	93%

2005-2006	Concerned Women for America	79%
2006	American Conservative Union	80%
2006	ConservAmerica	25%
2006	Eagle Forum	57%
2006	The John Birch Society	31%
2006	Traditional Values Coalition	71%
2007	American Conservative Union	88%
2007	ConservAmerica	7%
2007	Eagle Forum	88%
2007	GOPUSA	12%
2007	The John Birch Society	50%
2007	Traditional Values Coalition	25%
2007-2008	Campaign for Working Families	94%
2007-2008	Concerned Women for America	99%
2007-2008	ConservAmerica	12%
2007-2008	The John Birch Society	59%
2008	American Conservative Union	83%
2008	Eagle Forum	90%
2008	GOPUSA	100%
2009	American Conservative Union	89%
2009	American Conservative Union	92%
2009	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2009	ConservAmerica	39%
2009	Eagle Forum	100%
2009	The John Birch Society	75%
2009	The John Birch Society	60%
2009	The John Birch Society	90%
2009-2010	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2009-2010	Concerned Women for America	95%
2009-2010	Faith and Freedom Coalition	100%
2009-2010	The John Birch Society	77%
2009-2010	The John Birch Society	80%
2009-2010	The John Birch Society	80%
2010	American Conservative Union	90%
2010	American Conservative Union	96%
2010	Eagle Forum	88%
2010	Liberty Central	A
2010	The John Birch Society	90%
2011	American Conservative Union	84%
2011	American Conservative Union	89%
2011	Concerned Women for America	100%
2011	Eagle Forum	61%

2011	Heritage Action for America	57%
2011	The John Birch Society	80%
2011	The John Birch Society	70%
2011-2012	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2011-2012	Concerned Women for America	100%
2011-2012	Heritage Action for America	51%
2011-2012	The John Birch Society	65%
2012	American Conservative Union	79%
2012	American Conservative Union	89%
2012	Eagle Forum	100%
2013	American Conservative Union	88%
2013	American Conservative Union	64%
2013	Concerned Women for America	92%
2013	Eagle Forum	33%
2013	The John Birch Society	70%
2013-2014	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2013-2014	Eagle Forum	57%
2013-2014	Faith and Freedom Coalition	91%
2013-2014	The John Birch Society	45%
2014	American Conservative Union	68%
2014	American Conservative Union	87%
2014	Conservative Review	41%
2014	Heritage Action for America	41%
2014	Liberty Guard	25%
2014	The John Birch Society	51%
2014	The John Birch Society	50%
2015	American Conservative Union	48%
2015	The John Birch Society	50%
2015-2016	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2015-2016	Eagle Forum	46%
2015-2016	Heritage Action for America	50%
2015-2016	The John Birch Society	50%
2016	American Conservative Union	79%
2016	American Conservative Union	84%
2016	Conservative Review	29%
2017	American Conservative Union	84%
2017	American Conservative Union	78%
2017-2018	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2017-2018	Heritage Action for America	56%
2017-2018	The John Birch Society	53%
2018	American Conservative Union	76%
2018	American Conservative Union	83%

2018	Conservative Review	36%
2019	American Conservative Union	69%
2019	American Conservative Union	83%
2019	Conservative Review	30%
2019-2020	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2019-2020	Heritage Action for America	77%
2019-2020	The John Birch Society	35%
2020	American Conservative Union	70%
2021	Conservative Review	57%
2021	Eagle Forum	90%
2021-2022	Heritage Action for America	61%
2021-2022	Heritage Action for America	98%
2021-2022	The John Birch Society	52%
2021-2022	The John Birch Society	75%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Voted Against The Establishment Of The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Attack On The US Capitol

In June 2021, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a special committee in the House of Representatives to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, ‘domestic terrorist attack’ on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the committee to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to Congress reports including findings and conclusions of its investigations, legislative recommendations, and recommendations for corrective measures. The resolution would authorize the speaker of the House to appoint 13 members to the committee, including five members after consultation with the minority leader. Among other provisions, it would authorize the committee chair to issue subpoenas, authorize such sums as may be necessary for committee expenses, and specify that the committee would terminate 30 days after filing its final report to Congress.” The bill passed 222 to 190. [H. Res. 503, [Vote #197](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#)]

Rep. Calvert Said He Hoped that the Charges Would Be Dropped Against Insurrectionists

In an interview from August of 2021 aired by NBC Palm Springs, Rep. Ken Calvert said he hoped that the charges would be dropped against local insurrectionists and members of the “Three Percenters” militia group. He said: “I think a lot of the people that have been... charged will be released and the charges dropped, I hope, relatively soon.” The report continued, “It’s not all talk: Hours after insurrectionists stormed the Capitol, Calvert voted to overturn the 2020 election results. He also signed an amicus brief asking the Supreme Court to overturn the results in four states. He’s also voted against holding an independent commission to investigate what happened on January 6th.” [KMIR, 1/06/22]

VIDEO: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2ujy3NXEo0>

5 Officers Who Served at the Capitol on January 6th Died in the Days After the Attempted Insurrection

“In the days and weeks after the riot, five police officers who had served at the Capitol on Jan. 6 died.” [New York Times, [1/05/22](#)]

Washington Post Headline: “Police union says 140 officers injured in Capitol riot”

“The physical toll on officers who defended the U.S. Capitol during the Jan. 6 attack by a pro-Trump mob is becoming clearer, with reports by police officials and federal prosecutors indicating that about 140 officers were injured, the head of the Capitol Police officers’ union said... At least 81 Capitol Police officers were assaulted during the siege of the Capitol, according to filings by federal prosecutors. The filings did not detail injuries sustained by officers, and a Capitol Police spokeswoman did not respond to a request for comment on officer injuries. About 65 D.C. police officers also suffered injuries on Jan. 6, including several concussions from head blows from various objects, including metal poles ripped from inauguration-related scaffolding and even a pole with an American flag attached, D.C. police officials have said. Other injuries included swollen ankles and wrists, bruised arms and legs, and irritated lungs from bear and pepper spray.” [Washington Post, [1/27/21](#)]

Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election

Los Angeles Times reported “Not all Republicans betrayed American voters by refusing to certify the election, but voters should send those that did packing. Among the 11 Republicans in California’s delegation, seven voted against certifying it. Six of them are seeking reelection this year (the seventh, Rep. Devin Nunes, resigned late last year): Rep. Ken Calvert of Corona: The longest-serving California Republican in Congress, Calvert was elected in 1992 and represents a district based in Riverside County. He won 48% of the vote in this month’s primary and faces a credible reelection challenge in November. Democrat Will Rollins, a former federal prosecutor, is getting support from former Sen. Barbara Boxer in an effort to flip the seat.” [Los Angeles Times, [6/23/22](#)]

Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election but Wrote an Op-Ed Denouncing the Mob at the Capitol on January 6

The New York Times reported “The Republican incumbent, Representative Ken Calvert, embodies a changing G.O.P. He has represented the area for three decades, though the district’s boundaries, which now stretch from suburban areas east of Los Angeles to Palm Springs, have changed over the years. He was first elected to the House in 1992 as a traditional, Chamber of Commerce-style conservative, but has moved rightward along with his party. He voted on Jan. 6, 2021, against certifying President Biden’s victory, but later published an op-ed article denouncing the mob at the Capitol. Donald Trump has endorsed him, though Calvert’s website makes no mention of that fact. He prefers to talk about the price of gas in a state where the average gallon now costs \$6.25.” [The New York Times, [6/03/22](#)]

..BUT Calvert Penned an Op-Ed Condemning “The Horrific Events of January 6th”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 17, 2021 ·

...

I penned an op-ed for today's Press-Enterprise about the January 6th attack on the U.S. Capitol, why I believe the violence does not represent the values of most Republicans, and how we must remember our shared bond as Americans in the days ahead. Here's the op-ed:

The violent mob doesn't define Republicans

By Ken Calvert
Press-Enterprise
January 17, 2021

I am a lifelong Republican, someone who voted for President Trump twice, a former small business owner, and a proud American who cherishes everything it stands for. Like many other Americans who can check these boxes, I wholeheartedly condemn violence, lawlessness, or attacking the foundations of our democracy.

The horrific events of January 6th have left our nation shocked, saddened and sickened. We mourn the loss of life, particularly the deaths of Capitol Police Officers Brian Sicknick and Howard Liebengood and pray for the physical and mental healing for those who were in the path of the violent mob that stormed our Capitol.

It is important to be clear about who committed these criminal actions. They were extremist supporters of President Trump and QAnon conspiracy theorists. They were not Antifa or Black Lives Matters protestors. We know this from videos, pictures and arrest records. Those of us who were in D.C. know this because we saw them with our own eyes. I hope they are all charged, prosecuted and convicted for the crimes they committed.

I can't tell you the number of the people who broke into the Capitol and acted in a despicable manner, but I can tell you that it was an incredibly small subset of the more than 74 million Americans who voted for President Trump in the November election. The overwhelming majority of these voters do not support the actions we witnessed on January 6th and are appalled by what they saw.

Trump voters are not monolithic. Some like his economic policies, some applaud his "America first" approach to international affairs, while others back his stance on illegal immigration. Agreeing with any of these policy positions and totally rejecting the violent attack on our Capitol are not mutually exclusive. Laying the blame broadly at the feet of Republicans would be as irresponsible as holding anyone who peacefully protested against racial injustice accountable for the arson, looting and deaths we saw during the unrest last summer.

The motivation behind this mob violence at our Capitol, of course, was not foreign policy, illegal immigration or racial injustice – it was last November's election. Again, I believe you can ask legal questions about how the election was conducted and simultaneously refuse calls for an insurrection while pursuing resolution through Constitutional channels.

In fact, Republicans have and are continuing to pursue legal challenges even though the outcome of the lawsuit will not change the results of the election and it is indisputable that Joe Biden will serve as our next President. Why? Because we support the rule of law. The Constitution explicitly gives state legislatures the power to pass laws governing how their elections are conducted. Yet, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court – rather than the Pennsylvania legislature – extended the deadline for absentee ballots to be returned until three days after Election Day. While it is now too late for any judgement to change the outcome of the election, a legal challenge (Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar) to this matter remains pending before the United States Supreme Court, and a decision could set a precedent for future elections.

All Americans are entitled to defend and protect their voting rights, but they must do so through the legal system, our legislative bodies, or by peacefully exercising their First Amendment rights. That's exactly what happened last fall when the California Secretary of State and Attorney General attempted to deny the legal right of Republican campaigns and churches to collect and deliver ballots as allowed under state law. When that transpired, neither I nor my fellow Republicans called for people to storm the state capital, we successfully defended our rights in court.

As many have proclaimed, words do matter. All Republicans, from those in elected office to party activists, should be mindful of their language and ensure our passions are in synch with the rule of law we all strive to uphold.

Despite our deep partisan divisions, I continue to believe we can disagree without being disagreeable to each other. I am disheartened and alarmed by some steps that have been taken in the wake of the January 6th attack. When Big Tech takes broad actions to remove entire right-leaning apps from platforms, rather than specifically target violent or illegal activity, it sends a chilling message. These steps will only fuel extremism and prevent the interactions of differing perspectives that we so desperately need at this moment.

January 6th was a dark day for America. But after the darkness, comes the light. I know what's in the heart of Republicans. And, for that matter, I'm pretty sure I know what's in the heart of Democrats and independents too. It is deep within us where we are bonded by a shared desire for brighter future for all Americans. Let us never forget that, even when it's hard to see.

..BUT Calvert Called the Insurrection “Reprehensible,” But Said Invoking the 25th Amendment or Pursuing Impeachment “Will Only Tear Our Country Further Apart”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 12, 2021 · 🌐



Like most Americans, I'm outraged by the violent attack on our Capitol last week. The reprehensible actions that spilt blood in the very home of our democracy must have consequences for those who committed them.

Our nation is wounded and needs to heal. The first step towards that healing is for all Americans to support the Constitutional transfer of power on January 20th without any additional violence. Any further calls for violence must be rejected and condemned.

Invoking the 25th Amendment or pursuing impeachment in the final hours of this administration will only tear our country further apart.

My focus in the days ahead will be on working with my colleagues to address the ongoing pandemic and many challenges that lie before us. We can demonstrate the strength of our republic by setting aside our partisan divisions and doing what is best for the American people.

...BUT Calvert Called the Death of Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick a “Heartbreaking Tragedy”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 8, 2021 · 🌐



The death of Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick is a heartbreaking tragedy. My prayers are with his family, friends and colleagues. Brian not only protected members of Congress, staff, and Capitol visitors, he and his fellow officers defend the home of our democracy.

The violent attack on our Capitol was an affront to the values we hold dear. We have deep political divisions. I don't expect the passionate beliefs on either side to go away, but we must find a joint resolve to settle our differences through peaceful & democratic means.

Votes have been cast, the Electoral results have been certified by Congress - the election is over. On Jan. 20th, Joe Biden will be sworn into office. I plan on attending the inauguration to witness the transfer of power, an important reminder of the strength of our democracy.

...BUT Calvert on January 6th: “The Violence Today, I’ve Never Seen Anything Like It”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 6, 2021 · 🌐



As I told the Press Enterprise in a phone interview today, the violence today, I've never seen anything quite like it. We all should be disgusted by this. I don't care where you're at on an issue. There's no excuse or any justification for violence like this.



PE.COM

Inland House members describe, react to U.S. Capitol riot

All seven lawmakers representing the Inland Empire are safe, though at least one donned a gas ...

Said That He Wanted to Get the Country Back on Track Because the “One Party Democrat Rule” Has Led to “One Crisis After Another”

The Desert Sun interviewed Calvert and he said “The main reason I’m running is because we need to get our country back on track. Under President Biden and one-party Democrat rule in Washington we have seen one crisis after another. Recent polls show only 2 in 10 Americans think our country is on the right track. The Democrats in this race will be a rubber stamp for the Biden/Pelosi agenda that Americans are suffering under. I’m also running because I want to continue delivering results for Riverside County. I have experience and seniority, especially on the House Appropriations Committee, that puts me in a unique position to ensure our region’s priorities are met. I am the only major party candidate who has lived in this district all their life. As a former small business owner, I also understand how difficult times are for people trying to stay afloat right now and will work to relieve the inflationary pressures on businesses that translate into higher costs for consumers.” [The Desert Sun, 5/27/22]

Endorsed by Trump and Said That He Believed the Country Would Be Better Off With Trump in Office

San Bernardino Sun reported “Calvert also asked for and received Trump’s endorsement. “If he was the president today, I would think half the problems we have right now wouldn’t be around,” the congressman said.” [San Bernardino Sun, 5/23/22]

Endorsed by Trump, Voted in Line with Trump 97% of the Time

The Desert Sun reported “‘I have been endorsed by a growing list of leaders ranging from seven mayors in the 41st District to, now, President Trump.’ Rep. Ken Calvert. Longtime GOP Rep. Ken Calvert, who is seeking re-election in a new district that includes Palm Springs and other Coachella Valley cities, received the endorsement of former President Donald Trump on Wednesday, adding to the support he’s gained from several groups in California. ‘Congressman Ken Calvert is doing a fantastic job representing the people of California in Congress,’ Trump said in a statement. ‘Ken is a leader on National Security and Strongly Supports our Brave Military and Vets. He is working hard to deliver water solutions for California, Lower your Taxes, Secure our Border, and Protect and Defend our Second Amendment,’ Trump added. ‘Ken has my Complete and Total Endorsement!’... ‘I have been endorsed by a growing list of leaders ranging from seven mayors in the 41st District to, now, President Trump,’ Calvert said Wednesday. ‘With their support, I plan on giving voters a clear alternative to the failed inflationary agenda of President Biden and Nancy Pelosi that is hurting families every day.’ Calvert, who supported Trump during both of his impeachments and opposed certifying the 2020 presidential election results in Arizona and Pennsylvania, voted in line with the former president 97% of the time, according to FiveThirtyEight data.” [The Desert Sun, 4/01/22]

Said That President Biden Takes “Orders from the Taliban” and that Democrats Pursue a “Socialist Tax Agenda”

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the House passage of the budget reconciliation legislation: ‘Today, House Democrats took another dangerous step that will damage our economy, increase inflation and further burden American taxpayers with unprecedented levels of debt. Speaker Pelosi and House Democrats have now started down a path leading to a \$3.5 TRILLION tax and spending spree. House Democrats want to pass this \$3.5 TRILLION spending spree in addition to passing a \$2 TRILLION so-called COVID relief bill earlier this year, the \$1.2 TRILLION infrastructure bill, and the \$1.5 TRILLION Biden budget for fiscal year 2022. Make no mistake, this reckless spending will only further inflame the inflation that is already driving up prices and undermining

wages for American families. To make matters worse, Democrats are also advancing tax increases that will kill jobs and take yet another bite out of the budgets of hard-working American families. The final deal, if passed, will further insert government into the everyday lives and decisions of American families and erodes our individual liberties and freedoms. Last year, Republicans warned Americans that, if elected, President Biden, Speaker Pelosi and Democrats in Congress would pursue a socialist tax and spend agenda and weaken our economic and national security. As President Biden proceeds to take orders from the Taliban, ask for permission to rescue Americans in danger and abandons our allies, Speaker Pelosi is singularly focused on a spending spree of historic proportions. Democrat policies have proven to be both intellectually and morally bankrupt. President Biden and Democrats in Congress are determined to ensure the decline of America both at home and abroad, and the passage of this bill today, coupled with our disastrous evacuation in Afghanistan, pushes us further down that dark road.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 8/24/21]

Calvert Reflected on the Loss of Rush Limbaugh



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

February 17, 2021 · 🌐



Rush Limbaugh was one of the most effective and influential conservative communicators of our time. His radio show didn't simply broadcast his voice around the nation, it spread the ideas and principles we hold dear. Rush was a proud American, a tireless advocate for liberty, and he will be deeply missed.



CBSNEWS.COM

Rush Limbaugh, conservative radio host, dies at 70

Limbaugh, 70, died of complications from lung cancer.

Signed a Brief Urging SCOTUS to Hear Texas Case to Overturn Election Results in Swing States That Voted for Biden

San Francisco Chronicle reported “The U.S. Supreme Court refused late Friday to hear a lawsuit brought by Texas to overturn election results in swing states that voted for President-elect Joe Biden, a long-shot effort that had the backing of House GOP leader Kevin McCarthy and most of the rest of California’s congressional Republicans...Calvert said in an email that he signed the brief in hopes the court would have a chance to weigh Trump’s arguments. Although the case was brought by Texas, the Trump campaign asked to be made a party to

it. Lower courts have roundly rejected dozens of legal challenges by the campaign in individual states, many of which claimed fraud contributed to Biden's victory but none of which supplied any evidence of it... "Any time you change the voting rules while an election is under way without changing state law — as we saw in many states due to the pandemic — there will inevitably be legal challenges," Calvert said. "The Trump campaign deserves to have the opportunity to argue its case before the Supreme Court, and have the justices weigh its merits with a 'careful and timely review' as stated in the brief." [San Francisco Chronicle, 12/12/20]

...BUT Calvert Claimed He Looked Forward to Working With President Biden "In Good Faith"



Congressman Ken Calvert

January 20, 2021 · 🌐

...

The transfer of power in our executive branch of government is one of the most powerful and fundamental elements of our American republic. The inauguration of Joe Biden is a reminder to all Americans that our nation continues to be rooted in the values embedded in the Constitution.

President Biden is no stranger. I have known and worked with him when he served in Congress. He loves our country deeply and while we may not always agree on how to get there, we both want a brighter future for America. That's why I pledge to work with the new administration in good faith as we strive to form a more perfect union.

I am committed to working with the Biden administration in the weeks and months ahead as we strive to put an end to the ongoing pandemic. A priority must be the continued rapid distribution of the COVID-19 vaccines to Americans and re-opening our schools and economy as soon as safely possible. We must also work together to build upon the positive gains we have made in the past four years in rebuilding our military, improving readiness, and reducing our involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan, while ensuring another ISIS does not fill a power vacuum in that part of the world. As the Ranking Republican on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I will continue to work in a bipartisan manner with my colleagues and the Biden Administration to ensure our military has the resources necessary to keep America safe. I also believe there is plenty of room for bipartisan agreement on improving our highways and cleaning our air and water.

Just as President Biden will advocate for the agenda he outlined to voters, I too will advocate for the conservative priorities voters sent me to the House of Representatives to pursue. I will continue to fight for fiscal responsibility, an assertive stance towards China, pro-law enforcement policies, fiscal responsibility, and an end to illegal immigration. Now, more than ever, Republicans must be unified against a liberal agenda that will seek tax increases, put all Americans on government run healthcare, open our borders, and enact the Green New Deal.

It's time to get to work.

...BUT Said That While He Believed the 2020 Election Was Fair, But Many States Changed Rules While the Election Was Underway Due to the Pandemic

San Francisco Chronicle reported "Calvert represents the state's 42nd congressional district, which covers a portion of Southern California's Inland Empire. After the election, he stated, "Overall, I believe the election was fair, but any time you change the rules while an election is underway — as we saw in many states due to the pandemic — there will inevitably be legal challenges, which our courts will ultimately resolve." [San Francisco Chronicle, 12/10/20]

Said it Was Ironic That People Were Criticizing Trump for Exercising the Right to Ensure Vote Counts Were Complete

Congressional Documents and Publications reported "Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement regarding the 2020 presidential election: 'President Trump, like any candidate for office, has the right to ensure vote counts are complete, accurate and legal. It's ironic that many who are criticizing him for exercising that right are the very same people who sought to delegitimize his presidency with demonstrably false claims of Russian collusion.'" [Congressional Documents and Publications, 11/19/20]

Calvert Celebrated an Order Allowing Philadelphia Election Watchers to be Within 6 Feet of Vote Counters



Ken Calvert

November 5, 2020 · 🌐

...

Republican demands for transparency shouldn't require a court order - but we will fight for our rights wherever needed. This election should be decided by counting all LEGAL ballots in a fair and open process.



PHILLYMAG.COM

Court Orders Philly to Allow Elections Watchers Within 6 Feet of Vote Counters

They were previously kept at a distance that one watcher said required him to use binoculars to s...

Supported Unofficial Ballot Collection Boxes Placed at Gun Shops and Churches

San Francisco Chronicle reported “Defying legal threats from California state officials, Republicans are refusing to remove unofficial ballot collection boxes placed at gun shops, churches, party offices and gas stations. The GOP argues they are taking advantage of the state’s liberal ballot harvesting law that allows anyone to collect ballots from voters and deliver them to county election offices, while state officials say the boxes are vulnerable to tampering and illegal. ‘The law is clear – individuals at churches and campaigns can collect ballots,’ Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Riverside, wrote on Twitter. ‘If the Sec. of State would prefer different language on collection boxes or prefers bags over boxes he can say so. But saying they can’t collect ballots is wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 10/15/20]

Called State Attempts to Remove Unofficial Ballot Boxes Limiting the Rights of Churches and Republicans

UPI reported “California Republican Rep. Ken Calvert also accused the orders of being attempts to limit the rights of churches and Republicans while being an act “of voter suppression and possibly a civil rights violation.” [Easy Reader, 2/14/08]

Calvert Opposed “Packing the Supreme Court”

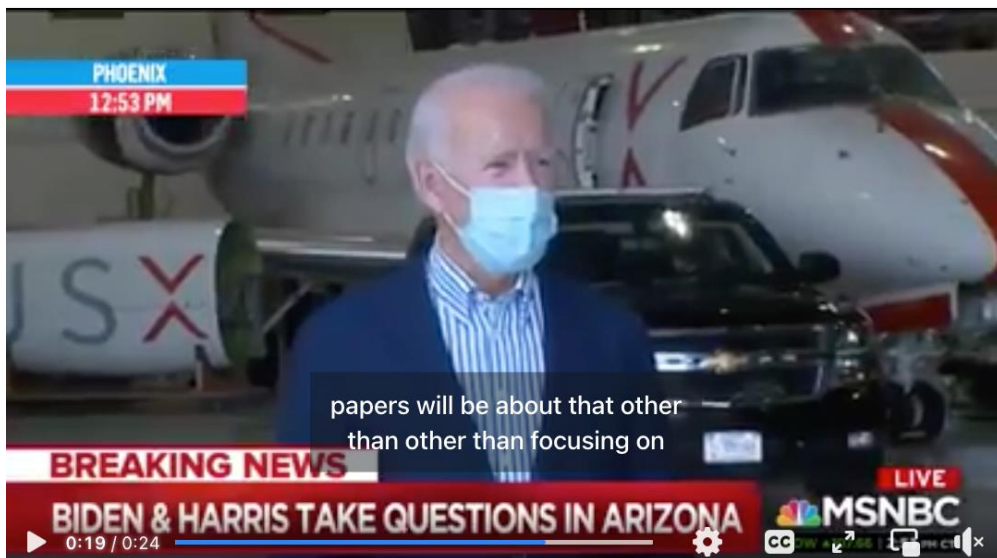


Ken Calvert

October 8, 2020 · 🌐

...

Joe Biden refuses to answer whether or not he supports packing the Supreme Court. He's actually telling voters they should decide what happens with our courts at the same time he's refusing to say what a vote for him would mean. We know the real answer. Joe would cave to the radical left and pack the court with judges that would strip your 2nd amendment rights and weaken our ability to restore law and order. We can't let that happen! We must re-elect the President and elect a GOP majority in Congress!



Praised Amy Coney Barrett for Being a “Champion of Originalism”

States News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA): ‘Judge Barrett has been described as a ‘champion of originalism.’ That record gives me confidence that she will leave the policy making to Congress, where it belongs.’” [States News Service, 9/27/20]

Calvert Celebrated Brett Kavanaugh’s Nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court



Congressman Ken Calvert

July 9, 2018 · 🌐

...

The nomination of Judge Brett Kavanaugh to the Supreme Court is a tremendous choice. By selecting a judge with a proven record on the bench of strictly adhering to the principles laid out in our Constitution, the president has ensured we will have another well qualified justice serving on the Supreme Court. I look forward to Judge Kavanaugh’s confirmation by the Senate in the near future.

Praised Trump Following the State of the Union Address in 2020

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA): ‘Thanks to President Trump and Republicans in Congress the state of America is strong. ... President Trump has delivered on the promises he made to America and I believe the best is yet to come. I look forward to working together with him and all of my colleagues to maintain our strong economy, military, and border.’” [Targeted News Service, 2/06/20]

Congratulated Trump for Signing the China Phase One Trade Agreement

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA): ‘The signing of the United States and China Phase One trade agreement is a major accomplishment. For the first time we are holding China accountable for its abusive practices and unfair behavior that has harmed American workers and our local businesses.’” [Targeted News Service, 1/17/20]

Criticized Democrats for Impeaching President Trump Saying They Have Searched for Reasons to Impeach Him

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following statement ahead of the House vote on impeachment of President Trump: ‘From the day President Trump was elected, Democrats in the House have searched for reasons to impeach him. They have never accepted that the American people, including over 143,000 of my constituents, chose him for the Presidency. We first saw this when many House Democrats refused to come to his inauguration, a day that should be marked by patriotism and unity. Democrats and their media allies then put all their hope in Robert Mueller, assuming his investigation would give them the ammunition to impeach the President. When that investigation cleared the President, they were forced to look elsewhere for the thinnest of strings on which to hang their impeachment case. And, sadly, that is where we are today. I reject the flimsy premise of the Democrat articles of impeachment. They allege that the President withheld military aid unless Ukraine announced certain investigations. But military aid was released and no announcement of an investigation ever occurred. It’s as simple as that.’” [Targeted News Service, 12/18/19]

Calvert Voted Against Impeaching President Trump, Defended Trump’s Actions Towards Ukraine



Ken Calvert ✓

December 18, 2019 · 🌐



Democrats have wanted to impeach and remove President Trump from office since the night he was elected. They have a right not to support the President but trying to overturn an election is a clear abuse of power. I’m voting today against impeachment because it’s nothing more than a partisan attack on our democracy. Elections matter. Our Republican majority in the Senate will vote to keep President Trump in office, but it will be up to you to vote, be active and match the energy Democrats have shown, if we are going to keep the President in office for a second term. So on this dark day, remember the real power ultimately lies in your hands.



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

December 17, 2019 · 🌐



From the day President Trump was elected, Democrats in the House have searched for reasons to impeach him. They have never accepted that the American people, including over 143,000 of my constituents, chose him for the Presidency. We first saw this when many House Democrats refused to come to his inauguration, a day that should be marked by patriotism and unity. Democrats and their media allies then put all their hope in Robert Mueller, assuming his investigation would give them the ammunition to impeach the President. When that investigation cleared the President, they were forced to look elsewhere for the thinnest of strings on which to hang their impeachment case. And, sadly, that is where we are today.

I reject the flimsy premise of the Democrat articles of impeachment. They allege that the President withheld military aid unless Ukraine announced certain investigations. But military aid was released and no announcement of an investigation ever occurred. It's as simple as that.

Democrat claims of President Trump's mistreatment of Ukraine are absurd. The Trump Administration has provided tremendous military assistance to Ukraine, including critical weapons systems such as the javelin missile and other anti-tank systems to confront Russian aggression. The Obama Administration refused to provide arms to Ukraine even as Russian tanks rolled over Crimea and threatened to invade further into our ally's sovereign territory.

The Democrats' charge that the President has obstructed the Congressional investigation is even more laughable and is nothing more than procedural entrapment. Presidents have Constitutional rights and privileges. Every administration in the history of our country has battled with Congress over matters of Executive privilege. Our third branch of government, the judiciary, is where these Constitutional disputes are settled. The fact that Democrats are in such a rush to impeach and don't want to wait for these matters to be settled in court doesn't mean the President is obstructing Congress.

I have read the letters, emails, phone and social media messages from constituents who support impeachment. I have also read the many communications from my constituents who are outraged that the Democrats have now spent three years trying to find any reason to impeach President Trump. There's no doubt our nation is deeply divided when it comes to politics today. As we have throughout the history of our republic, I believe the best place to determine the future path of our democracy is at the ballot box – not through a partisan impeachment.

Now that Democrats have appeased their base, it is my sincere hope that we can get back to working on behalf of the American people.

Calvert: Impeachment is a “Total Witch Hunt”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

October 31, 2019 · 🌐



I've always heard that sunlight is the best disinfectant. Yet, the Democrats' impeachment process is taking place in the darkness of a closed-door room in the Capitol basement. Perhaps they know light would expose the real truth of this sham. The bill the Speaker rushed to the House floor today is only designed to fool Americans into thinking this process is fair and transparent. It's neither, and this resolution does nothing to change that. That's why all Republicans voted against it, and two Democrats joined us. Under the resolution passed today, the only information about the proceedings that I will have access to is a report drafted by Rep. Adam Schiff and other Democrats who have been itching to impeach the President since the night he was elected. This is a total witch hunt.

Applauded Trump's State of the Union Address

White House Documents and Publications reported "Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA): 'There's no doubt that we live in a polarized political environment right now, but if you stop and focus on the actual policies the President is outlining you will see that these are generally common-sense ideas that have broad support in our country.'" [White House Documents and Publications, 2/06/19]

Calvert Celebrated the Supreme Court Ruling Calling Pres. Trump's Muslim Travel Ban Constitutional



Ken Calvert ✓
June 26, 2018 · 🌐



I'm thankful a majority of the Supreme Court saw through the noise and upheld the Constitutional rights of the President to protect Americans. We must have the ability to establish national security standards and require other countries to share information with us about individuals who want to come to the US. This is not about religion, it's about keeping our country safe.



NATIONALREVIEW.COM

In Vindicating Trump's Travel Ban, the Supreme Court Upheld the Law | National Review



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓
June 26, 2018 · 🌐



I agree with the Supreme Court's decision that the travel ban is not about religion, it's about ensuring we can properly vet people coming to our country. If foreign governments can't provide us adequate security information on individuals wishing to come to our country, we must have the ability to impose narrow, country-based pauses until more strenuous vetting procedures are in place. The Supreme Court reaffirmed the President's Constitutional authority to make national security judgments in the realm of immigration. The decision is a win for the Constitution and for national security.

Praised Trump After the of the Union Address, Claiming the Economy Was Growing Thanks to the Republican Congress

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following statement regarding President Trump’s State of the Union address: “Our economy is growing thanks to the policies enacted by the Republican Congress and the President, but I believe the best is yet to come. Thanks to the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act we are seeing a host of job creators investing in their workforce in the form of bonuses, wage increases and other benefits. We are also seeing massive amounts of money being repatriated from overseas and being invested here in America. The infusion of billions of dollars into our economy will provide a boost that our economy hasn’t seen in decades.” [Targeted News Service, 1/31/18]

Supported Trump’s Nomination of Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court

Newstex Blogs reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to President Trump’s nomination of Judge Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court: ‘I believe Neil Gorsuch is a strong choice to serve on our Supreme Court. Judge Gorsuch’s record indicates he will be a strong defender of the Constitution and American liberties. Judge Gorsuch is well qualified and was approved unanimously via voice vote for his current seat on the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. I applaud Senate Republicans for making sure that Justice Scalia’s seat on the Supreme Court was not filled during a contentious election by a lame-duck president, and ensuring the new justice was chosen by the president elected by American voters in our recent election. I’m hopeful that the Senate will act quickly to consider and confirm the nomination of Neil Gorsuch.’” [Newstex Blogs, 2/01/17]

Released Statement Congratulating President Trump for Being Inaugurated

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement on the inauguration of President Donald J. Trump: “I want to congratulate President Trump on being sworn into office and welcome the entire Trump family to the White House. The coming weeks, months and years ahead will be filled with tremendous opportunities and challenges for President Trump. I pray he finds the guidance, strength and conviction necessary to do what’s best for our country. By electing President Trump, American voters chose to take our country in a different direction. Now, it’s time to roll up our sleeves and fulfill the promises that were made on the campaign trail. I am eager to make a meaningful contribution in the next chapter of our American democracy along with President Trump and help form a more perfect union.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/20/17]


 **Congressman Ken Calvert** ✓
January 20, 2017 · 🌐

I want to congratulate President Trump on being sworn into office and welcome the entire Trump family to the White House. The coming weeks, months and years ahead will be filled with tremendous opportunities and challenges for President Trump. I pray he finds the guidance, strength and conviction necessary to do what's best for our country.

By electing President Trump, American voters chose to take our country in a different direction. Now, it's time to roll up our sleeves and fulfill the promises that were made on the campaign trail. I am eager to make a meaningful contribution in the next chapter of our American democracy along with President Trump and help form a more perfect union.



Calvert Congratulated Pres. Trump for Winning the General Election, Said He Endorsed & Supported His Campaign

 **Congressman Ken Calvert** ✓
November 9, 2016 · 🌐

I want to congratulate Donald Trump on winning an historic election last night. Throughout this campaign Donald Trump echoed the deep frustrations of many Americans about the lack of economic opportunities and the direction of our country. That is exactly why I endorsed and supported his campaign since he won our competitive primary process.

As President-elect Trump said last night, now the real work must begin to enact the policies that will put our nation on a different path. Republicans must work together to repeal Obamacare and replace it with a more competitive, patient-focused health care policy. We also have a tremendous task ahead of us unwinding the unprecedented amount of job-killing regulations that the Obama administration has jammed down the throats of our job creators. Finally, we must secure our border, require mandatory employment verification to ensure American jobs go to American workers, and reassert our sovereignty.

America is the greatest democracy in the history of the world because we entrust the true power of our government with our citizens. They have now exercised that power to shake up our government and sent a clear message to our media and cultural elites. Those of us who have been chosen to represent our fellow citizens in Washington owe them our full and complete effort to put America on a path of peace and prosperity.

Maintained Support for Trump Following Leaked Comments from Trump Demeaning Women from a Video in 2005

SFist reported “Over the weekend LaMalfa, who represents a swath of rural northeastern California including Redding, Chico, and Susanville, made comments to KHSL[4] that Trump’s comments in recently leaked, 2005 Billy

Bush video[5], were ‘unacceptable braggadocio language for any man to be using.’...Rep. Ken Calvert maintains his support for the candidate but posted a statement Monday[21] saying, ‘the comments from the 2005 recording were offensive, demeaning to women and beyond the pale. ‘CA” [SFist, 10/13/16]

Said That Hillary Clinton Would Lead the US Down the Wrong Path, Blaming Extreme Liberals

The Press Enterprise reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, the Inland region’s longest-serving congressman, issued a statement calling Trump’s comments “offensive, demeaning to women and beyond the pale.” But he’s still supporting Trump. “I continue to believe electing Hillary Clinton will only further lead our nation down the wrong path, economically and in terms of national security,” said Calvert, who announced his support for Trump before the Republican National Convention in July. “That misguided path becomes even more perilous if we also elect extreme liberals like Nancy Pelosi and Chuck Schumer and allow them to control Congress. That’s why I will continue to urge voters to support every Republican candidate on the ballot.” [The Press Enterprise, 10/11/16]

Said He Hoped That People Would Unify to Prevent Hillary Clinton from “Carrying Out a Third” Obama Term

Long Beach Press-Telegram reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, is supporting Trump as the nominee and as a bulwark against Clinton. “Donald Trump is our presumptive nominee and I intend to support him, “Calvert wrote in an email. “On Nov. 8, 2016, I hope all Republicans, a majority of independents and a large number of free-thinking Democrats will unify to prevent Hillary Clinton from carrying out a third term of President Obama’s damaging policies,” Calvert said.” [Long Beach Press-Telegram, 7/05/16]

...BUT Did Not Immediately Announce Support for Trump Following His Nomination to the Republican Ticket

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin reported “Republican voters have just emerged from a fiercely contested primary election and there are a wide range of reactions and feelings about the outcome,” Calvert said. “That’s why I want to spend the next few days speaking with Republicans in California and my colleagues in D.C. about how we can unify as a party to defeat Hillary Clinton and maintain our majorities in Congress.” [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 5/09/16]

refused to hold trump accountable

- Voted Against Selecting Dem. House Members To Serve As Managers in The Impeachment Trial Against Pres. Trump
 - Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Obstruction Of Congress By Defying, And Instructing Others Not To Comply With, Subpoenas Issued By The House Of Representatives.
 - Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Abuse Of Power By Using His Office To Solicit The Interference Of A Foreign Government In The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election.
 - Voted Against Holding AG William Barr And Commerce Sec. Wilbur Ross In Contempt For Not Complying With Congressional Subpoenas
 - Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution To Condemn President Trump’s Racist Rhetoric
 - Voted Against A Motion To Allow Speaker Pelosi To Retain Speaking Privileges For The Legislative Day
 - Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of DoD Funds For Any Military Exhibition Or Parade For Review By The President Outside Of Authorized Military Activities
 - Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds for DoD to Reimburse Certain Expenses At Properties Owned By Or Connected To Pres. Trump Or His Businesses
 - Voted Against Expanding Prohibitions On Contracts Between Members Of Congress & The Federal Government To Include The President, Vice President, Or Any Cabinet Member
-

Voted Against Selecting Dem. House Members To Serve As Managers in The Impeachment Trial Against Pres. Trump

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would appoint and authorize the following managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Schiff, D-Calif., Nadler, D-N.Y., Lofgren, D-Calif., Jeffries, D-N.Y., Demings, D-Fla., Crow, D-Colo., and Garcia, D-Texas. It would authorize any expenses incurred by the impeachment trial to be paid from funds made available to the House Judiciary Committee or other House accounts.” The motion passed by a vote of 228-193. [H Res 799, [Vote #18](#), 1/15/20; CQ, [1/15/20](#)]

Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Obstruction Of Congress By Defying, And Instructing Others Not To Comply With, Subpoenas Issued By The House Of Representatives.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of Article II of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for obstruction of Congress by defying, and instructing others not to comply with, subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives in relation to the House impeachment inquiry into Trump’s solicitation of the government of Ukraine. Specifically, it would state that Trump directed executive branch agencies, offices, and officers not to cooperate with House committees and to withhold the production of documents sought by the committees pursuant to the impeachment inquiry. It would state that such actions ‘directed the unprecedented, categorical, and indiscriminate defiance of subpoenas’ issued pursuant to the ‘sole power of impeachment’ of the House. It would state that such actions served to “cover up the president’s own repeated misconduct” and “nullify a vital constitutional safeguard vested solely in the House of Representatives.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [H Res 755, [Vote #696](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

Both Articles Of Impeachment Stated That The President Was A “Threat To National Security And The Constitution’ And Must Be Removed From Office— And Disqualified From Any Future Office.”

“The House of Representatives adopted two articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump on Wednesday evening, setting in motion a Senate trial to consider the President’s removal from office. [...] The House Voted “On Tuesday, December 10, 2019, the House Judiciary Committee had introduced a resolution accusing President Trump of committing ‘high Crime and Misdemeanors,’ the standard for impeachment and removal set by Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution. The resolution included two articles of impeachment, one charging that President Trump ‘abused the powers of the Presidency’ by soliciting the interference of the government of Ukraine in the upcoming presidential election and one charging that he obstructed Congress by refusing to cooperate with the House’s impeachment inquiry. Both articles stated that the President was a ‘threat to national security and the Constitution’ and must be removed from office—and disqualified from any future office.” [National Constituent Center, [12/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Impeaching Pres. Trump For Abuse Of Power By Using His Office To Solicit The Interference Of A Foreign Government In The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the Article I of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for abuse of power by using the powers of his office to solicit the interference of a foreign government in the 2020 U.S. presidential election to benefit his reelection and harm the election prospects of a political opponent. Specifically, it would state that Trump solicited the government of Ukraine to announce investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and theories regarding foreign interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. It would state that Trump conditioned official actions, including the release of security assistance funds to Ukraine, on such announcements. It would state that Trump’s actions were conducted ‘for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal political benefit’ and that such actions “compromised the national security of the United States and undermined the integrity of the United States democratic process.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 230-197. [H Res 755, [Vote #695](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

Both Articles Of Impeachment Stated That The President Was A “Threat To National Security And The Constitution’ And Must Be Removed From Office— And Disqualified From Any Future Office.”

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Calvert Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution Related To Rules Governing The Debate Of Two Articles Of Impeachment Against President Trump.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 767) for the resolution (H Res 755) containing two articles of impeachment against President Trump for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress,

respectively. The rule would provide for six hours of debate on the Articles of Impeachment, equally divided between the chair and ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee or their designees. It would also provide for consideration, following adoption of the Articles of Impeachment, of a resolution appointing and authorizing managers for the impeachment trial in the Senate. It would provide for 10 minutes of debate on this resolution, equally divided between the chair and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. The rule would authorize only certain individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House during consideration of the Articles of Impeachment. It would provide that no other resolution incidental to impeachment relating to H Res 755 shall be considered privileged during the remainder of the 116th Congress.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-197. [H Res 767, [Vote #694](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

The House Rules Committee Determined There Would Be No Amendments Allowed On The Floor.

“The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what’s known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, [12/18/19](#)]

The House Rules Committee Agreed To Six Hours Of Debate, Divided Equally Between The Majority And Minority.

“The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what’s known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, [12/18/19](#)]

The House Rules Committee Agreed To Voting On Article I And Article II Of Impeachment Separately.

“The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what’s known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, [12/18/19](#)]

The House Rules Committee Agreed That After Impeachment, The Articles Would Be Adopted, And The House Could Then Consider A Resolution Appointing And Authorizing The Impeachment Managers For The Senate Trial.

“The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what’s known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, [12/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That The House Should Not Proceed To Impeachment Until Conditions Were Met.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 767) for the resolution (H Res 755) containing two articles of impeachment against President Trump for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress, respectively.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule that the House shall not proceed to consideration of the underlying resolution until six conditions are met: all evidence in the possession of Chairman SCHIFF has been made available to the Judiciary Committee; that Chairman SCHIFF appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify to the report that he authored; that all underlying unclassified evidence has been made available to the public; minority members of the Judiciary Committee have received their right to a minority hearing day; minority witnesses requested by Ranking Member NUNES and Ranking Member COLLINS are called and allowed to be heard in accordance with H. Res. 660; and subpoenas requested by Ranking Member NUNES in the Intelligence Committee are issued and enforced.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-197. [H Res 767, [Vote #693](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Tabling A Resolution To Disapprove Of Actions Taken By Rep. Nadler And Rep. Schiff In Relation To The Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: Agreeing to Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the McCarthy, R-Calif., privileged resolution that would express disapproval of actions by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., and House Intelligence Committee Chairman Adam Schiff, D-Calif., in relation to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-191. [H Res 770, [Vote #692](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Delaying The Impeachment Vote Before The Debate Had Even Started.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., motion to adjourn.” The motion failed by a vote of 188-226. [Motion to Adjourn, [Vote #691](#), 12/18/19; CQ, [12/18/19](#)]

The Motion To Adjourn Was A Protest And Designed To Be A Time-Consuming Delay Before The Impeachment Vote Started.

“House Republicans moved quickly Wednesday morning to demonstrate that they won’t concede impeachment without a fight. Rep. Andy Biggs (R-Ariz.) offered a motion to adjourn shortly after the chamber gavelled in at 9 a.m., just as the debate on the rule underlying the impeachment articles was set to begin. The motion, which ultimately failed in the Democratic-controlled chamber, forced a time-consuming vote designed to delay the process even before it gets off the ground. Biggs’s motion was expected to be the first of several actions Republicans take ahead of the vote in protest of impeachment.” [The Hill, [12/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Tabling An Amendment Stating The 116th Congress Failed To Deliver Results For Americans By Prioritizing Impeachment Of Trump.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the Kelly, R-Pa., motion to appeal of the ruling of the chair, effectively ruling a Kelly motion to recommit the bill not germane. The motion to table would sustain a ruling of the chair regarding a Courtney, D-Conn., point of order that the amendment contained in the Kelly motion to recommit the bill was not germane. The Kelly motion to recommit would have moved to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the House majority in the 116th Congress has ‘failed to deliver results’ by prioritizing the impeachment of President Trump over working with the Trump administration and Republicans in Congress to enact legislation related to ‘critical issues,’ including implementation of the United States-Mexico-Canada trade agreement, annual Defense authorizations and

appropriations for fiscal 2020, prescription drug pricing, and 'secure operational control' of the U.S.-Mexico border." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-188. [HR 1309, [Vote #641](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution That Would Outline Procedures And Authorize The Ongoing Investigation By House Committees Related To The Impeachment Of President Donald Trump.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump. Among other provisions, it would direct the House Select Intelligence Committee to conduct open hearings related to the investigation; grant subpoena and interrogatory authority for such hearings to the committee chair and ranking member; authorize the public disclosure of witness depositions conducted by the committee; and direct the committee to issue a publicly available report on its findings and recommendations. It would also require the Judiciary Committee to conduct proceedings according to certain procedures, including those allowing for the participation of the president and his legal counsel, and it would authorize the transfer of records and materials related to the inquiry from House committees to the Judiciary Committee." The resolution passed by a vote of 232-196. [H Res 660, [Vote #604](#), 10/31/19; CQ, [10/31/19](#)]

The Resolution Authorized The House Intelligence Committee To Hold Public Hearings And Craft A Report, Laying The Groundwork For Eventual Proceedings In The Judiciary Committee.

"A resolution authorizing public hearings and laying the groundwork for eventual proceedings in the Judiciary Committee passed by a vote of 232 to 196. [...] The resolution approved Thursday authorizes the House Intelligence Committee to hold public hearings and craft a report to be delivered to the Judiciary Committee, where President Trump and his counsel will have the right to cross examine witnesses and review evidence. Republicans can request testimony from witnesses in either committee, subject to approval of the Democratic chairman or a full committee vote." [CBS News, [10/31/19](#)]

The House Approved Guidelines For The Public Phase Of The Probe As A Top White House Official Corroborated Accounts That President Trump Pressured Ukraine To Investigate A Political Rival.

"A divided House took a critical step forward in its impeachment inquiry into President Trump on Thursday, approving guidelines for the public phase of the probe as a top White House official corroborated earlier accounts that the president pressured Ukraine to investigate a political rival. [...] The near party-line vote came as Tim Morrison, a top official on Trump's National Security Council, testified in a closed-door deposition. Morrison backed up previous testimony that the president withheld nearly \$400 million in military aid to Ukraine to pressure the country into announcing investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and interference in the 2016 election, according to his prepared remarks and people familiar with his testimony, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss the closed-door proceedings. He said he got the information directly from U.S. Ambassador to the European Union Gordon Sondland, the administration official who communicated that apparent quid pro quo to Ukrainian leaders. Trump has vehemently denied the arrangement, which is the focus of the impeachment probe." [Washington Post, [10/31/19](#)]

The Vote Was The First Time The Full House Weighed In On The Impeachment Inquiry.

"The vote was the first time the full House weighed in on the impeachment inquiry, after weeks of Republican objections that Democrats were proceeding without a floor vote on the merits of the probe. Democrats dismissed those criticisms and argued such a vote to open an inquiry is not required under the Constitution, but introduced Thursday's resolution, nonetheless, stressing the inquiry is already underway." [CBS News, [10/31/19](#)]

FiveThirtyEight: House Democrats “Put Themselves On A Course That Almost Certainly Ends With A Vote Impeaching The President.”

“So House Democrats didn’t just ramp up the impeachment process on Thursday. They put themselves on a course that almost certainly ends with a vote impeaching the president and imploring the Senate to remove him from office.” [FiveThirtyEight, [10/31/19](#)]

HEADLINE: House Approves Impeachment Rules, Ushering In New Phase Of Inquiry.

[CBS News, [10/31/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Amendments Requiring The Release Of All Closed Door Impeachment Depositions And The Transferring Of All Impeachment Materials To The Judiciary Committee.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump.” According to the Congressional Record: “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the resolution to ensure transparency for the American people. My amendment will do three very simple things: First, it will require the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to publicly release the transcripts of all depositions and interviews in a timely manner to allow any necessary redactions to protect classified or sensitive information. [...] Second, my amendment requires the Intelligence Committee chairman to transfer all records or materials, including exculpatory records or materials, to the Judiciary Committee. chairman is instructed to, again, make the necessary redactions to protect any classified or sensitive information. [...] Finally, my amendment requires the Intelligence Committee’s records and reports, as well as any material received from any other committee involved, be made available at least 72 hours prior to the Judiciary Committee considering any Articles of Impeachment or other recommendations.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the changes. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-196. [H Res 660, [Vote #603](#), 10/31/19; CQ, [10/31/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Suspend The Impeachment Inquiry Until There Is Operational Control Of The Southern Border.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Burgess said, “if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to suspend the ongoing impeachment inquiry until we achieve operational control of our southern border. As I previously stated, we are experiencing a humanitarian and security crisis on the southern border. In August, Customs and Border Protection apprehended over 64,000 individuals who lacked legal documentation to enter this country.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed to 224-189. [H Res 655, [Vote #587](#), 10/29/19; CQ, [10/29/19](#); Congressional Record, [10/29/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s Impeachment Inquiry Until The FY2020 NDAA And DoD Appropriations Act Were Signed Into Law.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Granger said, “I urge my col-leagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question. The House should focus on our constitutional responsibility to fund the government and provide for our national defense.” Rep. Cole’s amendment stated: “Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services,

Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2020 are signed into law.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-180. [HR 4617, [Vote #579](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#); Congressional Record, [10/23/19](#)]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump.

[Washington Post, [9/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s Impeachment Inquiry Until The USMCA Was Signed Into Law.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “I am asking my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can amend the rule. [...] I am not encouraging folks to defeat the underlying bill. I am encouraging folks to work with me to perfect the underlying bill so that we can move it forward collaboratively.” Rep. Woodall’s amendment stated: “Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Way and Means, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as a bill implementing the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement becomes law.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-194. [H Res 646, [Vote #571](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#); Congressional Record, [10/22/19](#)]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump.

[Washington Post, [9/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Tabling A Resolution Censuring And Condemning Rep. Adam Schiff Over His Actions Relating To The Trump-Ukraine Whistleblower Complaint.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the Biggs, R-Ariz., privileged resolution that would censure and condemn Rep. Adam Schiff, D-Calif. for his actions as chairman of the House Intelligence Committee related to the August 12, 2019, whistleblower complaint and other accusations against President Trump.” The measure was agreed to by a vote of 218-185. [H Res 630, [Vote #568](#), 10/21/19; CQ, [10/21/19](#)]

The Resolution Accused Rep. Schiff Of “Manufactur[ing] A False Retelling” Of President Trump’s Phone Call With The President Of Ukraine That Was The Subject Of The Whistleblower Complaint.

“House Republicans tried to force a vote Monday evening to censure House Intelligence Chairman Adam B. Schiff, accusing the California Democrat of purposely misleading the public in his comments on the Intelligence Committee’s interactions with a whistleblower whose complaint sparked the impeachment inquiry. [...] The proposal alleges what Republicans say is a pattern of misleading and concealed information on the impeachment inquiry from the public and other members of Congress. [...] The resolution claims Schiff ‘manufactured a false retelling’ of the conversation instead of ‘quoting directly from the available transcript’ released by the White House at a Sept. 26 hearing on a whistleblower complaint about the phone call.” [Roll Call, [10/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s Impeachment Inquiry Until Bipartisan Legislation To Lower Prescription Drug Prices And Limit Out-Of-Pocket Health Care Costs Was Signed Into Law.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said, “Mr. Speaker, the amendment is going to prioritize the work that we all know America wants us to do. I went through some of those items earlier: work for the chronically ill, for our seniors; folks struggling with prescription medications; folks who were concerned about congestion; folks—go right on down the list of all the priorities that we all hear from our constituents on a regular basis. If we defeat the previous question, it will amend the rule to allow an opportunity to move forward on these priority issues.” Mr. Woodall’s amendment stated: “Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as bipartisan legislation to lower prescription drug prices and limit patients’ out of pocket costs is signed into law.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228 to 191. [H Res 629, [Vote #558](#), 10/16/19; CQ, [10/16/19](#); Congressional Record, [10/16/19](#)]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump.

[Washington Post, [9/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Tabling A Resolution To Condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi For Initiating An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 603) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the McCarthy resolution to condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222 to 184. [H Res 603, [Vote #555](#), 9/27/19; CQ, [9/27/19](#)]

McCarthy Introduced A Resolution Disapproving Of Speaker Pelosi’s Formal Impeachment Inquiry – The Vote Was Along Party Lines With Amash Voting With The Democrats.

“The House on Wednesday tabled a privileged resolution introduced by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) disapproving of Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s (D-Calif.) decision to move forward with a formal impeachment inquiry. The 232-194 vote was along party lines with Rep. Justin Amash (I-Mich.) voting with the Democrats.” [The Hill, [9/25/19](#)]

HEADLINE: The Hill: House Tables Privileged Resolution Disapproving Of Pelosi On Impeachment.

[The Hill, [9/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Resolution Demanding The Whistleblower Complaint Alleging That President Trump Pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky To Investigate Former Vice President Joe Biden And His Family.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House that the inspector general of the intelligence community should transmit to the Senate and House Intelligence Committees the Aug. 12, 2019 whistleblower complaint alleging that President Trump pressured

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to investigate former Vice President Joe Biden and his family.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 421 – 0. [H Res. 576, [Vote #548](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

The Vote Was Unanimous With Two Republicans Voting “Present.”

“The House Wednesday joined the Senate in demanding the release of a complaint filed by a whistleblower regarding the president’s contacts with Ukraine, a request that the Trump administration complied with before the end of the day. [...] The vote was 421-0 with two GOP members voting ‘present.’” [USA Today, [9/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Motion To Table A Resolution Disapproving Of The Opening Of An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 590) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232 to 193. [H Res 590, [Vote #547](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution Related To The Homeland Security Improvement Act, U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act, And The Whistle-Blower Complaint Received By The Office Of The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community On August 12, 2019.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 577), as amended, that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 2203) related to border security activities and procedures of the Homeland Security Department; provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3525) that would establish medical screening practices for individuals apprehended at U.S. ports of entry; provide for consideration of the resolution (H Res 576) that would express the sense of the House regarding the Aug. 12 whistleblower complaint related to Ukraine; and provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Sept. 26, 2019. The rule would provide for the automatic adoption of a Thompson, D-Miss., manager’s amendment to HR 2203 that would strike a number of provisions in the bill, including provisions that would establish a DHS commission to investigate the treatment of migrant families and children, provisions that would require a number of Government Accountability Office reports on DHS activities, and a provision that would prohibit the separation of families near U.S. ports of entry. As amended, the rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment to H Res 576 that would replace the resolving text of the resolution with the text of a whistleblower complaint transmittal resolution (S Res 325) agreed to in the Senate.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-191. [H Res 577, [Vote #543](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

The House Voted To Adopt A Rule That The Whistleblower Complaint Received On August 12th, By The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community Should Be Transmitted Immediately To The Intelligence Committee.

“The House adopted the rule for consideration, as amended with Scanlon’s changes, 228-191. Scanlon said on the floor the amendment will replace the text of a House resolution with the Senate-adopted version. The Senate’s shorter resolution states it is the sense of the Senate that the whistleblower complaint received on Aug. 12, by the inspector general of the intelligence community should be transmitted immediately to the Intelligence Committee.” [Roll Call, [9/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Holding AG William Barr And Commerce Sec. Wilbur Ross In Contempt For Not Complying With Congressional Subpoenas.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Attorney General William P. Barr and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross in contempt of Congress for failing to comply with subpoenas issued by the House Oversight and Reform Committee requiring Barr and Ross to provide documents related to efforts to add a citizenship question the 2020 census. It would direct the speaker of the House and the Oversight and Reform Committee to take actions to enforce the subpoenas, including actions to initiate or intervene in civil legal actions in federal court.” The bill passed 230 to 198. [H.Res 497, [Vote #489](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Tabling A Resolution Related To Impeaching President Trump.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table a resolution related to the impeaching of President Donald Trump.” The motion failed 332-95. [H.Res 489, [Vote #483](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution To Condemn President Trump’s Racist Rhetoric.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives condemning President Trump’s recent ‘racist’ comments suggesting that certain members of Congress should ‘go back’ to other countries and stating that his comments have ‘legitimized and increased fear and hatred’ toward people of color and naturalized American citizens. It would express support for policies ‘keeping America open’ to individuals lawfully seeking refuge and asylum and affirm that immigrants and their descendants have made America stronger. “ The resolution was adopted 240-187. [H.Res 489, [Vote #482](#), 7/16/19; CQ, [7/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Motion To Allow Speaker Pelosi To Retain Speaking Privileges For The Legislative Day.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to proceed in order that would allow Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., to retain speaking privileges for the legislative day.” The motion passed 231-190. [H.Res 489, [Vote #481](#), 7/16/19; CQ, [7/16/19](#)]

Rep. Collins Had Requested A Recorded Vote On The Speaker’s Speaking Privileges After A Vote To Strike Her Comments Characterizing A Trump Tweet As Racist From The Record Failed.

“House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.) requested Pelosi’s speaking privileges be restored immediately after the vote to strike her comments from the record failed on the floor. ‘I move that the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Pelosi, be permitted to proceed in order,’ he said on the floor. Collins requested a recorded vote on the motion to allow her to speak, which passed in a 231-190 vote with no Republican support.” [The Hill, [7/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Motion To Strike From The Record Comments Made By Speaker Pelosi.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to strike from the record comments by Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif.” The motion failed 190-232. [H.Res 489, [Vote #480](#), 7/16/19; CQ, [7/16/19](#)]

Rep. Collins Moved To Have The Speaker’s Characterization Of President Trump’s Tweets As “Racist” Struck From The Record.

“Before Cleaver’s action, House debate had come to an abrupt halt when Georgia Republican Doug Collins took a rare procedural step to ‘take down’ comments by Speaker Nancy Pelosi characterizing Trump’s tweets as racist. ‘Every member of this institution, Democratic and Republican, should join us to condemn the president’s racist tweets,’ said Pelosi, speaking on the House floor. [...] Pelosi responded that she cleared her remarks with the parliamentarian before she read them on the floor.” [Roll Call, [7/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering Resolutions Condemning President Trump’s Racist Tweets And Holding Attorney General Barr And Secretary Ross In Contempt.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 491) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2018, 2019, and 2020 Intelligence Authorization (HR 3494); the resolution (H Res 489) titled, ‘A resolution condemning President Trump’s racist comments directed at Members of Congress’; the resolution (H Res 497) that would hold Attorney General Barr and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross in contempt for failure to comply with congressional subpoenas; and certain joint resolutions related to sales and exports under the Arms Export Control Act. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Schiff, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to the Fiscal 2018, 2019, and 2020 Intelligence Authorization (HR 3494) that would express the sense of Congress that any CIA officer killed during an assignment in a foreign country should receive death benefits and would formally authorize the CIA to pay death benefits equal to an officer’s annual salary to any survivor designated by the officer. Among other provisions, it would require the CIA to brief Congress on the benefits and challenges of providing CIA officers Defense Department and VA with health care services, and to make recommendations to facilitate the provision of such services.” The bill passed 233 to 190. [H.Res 491, [Vote #479](#), 7/16/19; CQ, [7/16/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of DoD Funds For Any Military Exhibition Or Parade For Review By The President Outside Of Authorized Military Activities.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to fund any military exhibition or parade for review by the president outside of authorized military activities, with the exception of customary ceremonial honors and duties.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 221 - 207. [H.Amdt.535 to H.R.2500, [Vote #458](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds for DoD to Reimburse Certain Expenses At Properties Owned By Or Connected To Pres. Trump Or His Businesses.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to reimburse certain expenses at properties owned by or connected to President Donald Trump or his businesses. It would allow the president to waive the limitation if he reimburses the

Treasury Department for the associated expenses.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 223 - 205. [H.Amdt.534 to H.R.2500, [Vote #457](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Expanding Prohibitions On Contracts Between Members Of Congress & The Federal Government To Include The President, Vice President, Or Any Cabinet Member.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Smith, D-Wash., for Clark, D-Mass., amendment that would expand the prohibition on direct or indirect contracts between members of Congress and the federal government to include contracts between members and the president, vice president, or any Cabinet member.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-186. [HR 2500, [Vote #446](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas Issued To AG Barr & Former White House Counsel Don McGahn.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to a resolution that would authorize the House Judiciary Committee to take civil legal actions in federal court to enforce congressional subpoenas issued to Attorney General William P. Barr and former White House Counsel Donald F. McGahn, II, and to petition a federal court for the disclosure of certain redacted information regarding grand jury proceedings, as identified in the subpoenas and accompanying reports. It would affirm that other House committees may similarly pursue legal action to enforce subpoenas in federal court, with approval of the House Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, which is composed of the speaker of the House and majority and minority leadership. It would also affirm that the Office of General Counsel of the House would represent any House committee in judicial proceedings related to the enforcement of subpoenas and would authorize the OGC to retain private counsel to assist in such proceedings.” The bill passed 229 to 191. [H Res 430, [Vote #247](#), 6/11/19; CQ, [6/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Not Proceeding With A Privileged Resolution Directing The Oversight & Reform Committee To Submit A Transcript Of The Testimony Of Michael Cohen To The AG

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the privileged resolution that would direct the Oversight and Reform Committee to submit a transcript of the testimony of Michael Cohen to the attorney general.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-183. [HR 304, [Vote #174](#), 5/1/19; CQ, [5/1/19](#)]

The Hill: The House Voted Against Referring “Michael Cohen To The Department Of Justice For An Investigation Into Whether He Perjured Himself By Lying To Congress.”

“The House voted Wednesday to table a Republican-backed resolution referring President Trump’s former personal attorney Michael Cohen to the Department of Justice for an investigation into whether he perjured himself by lying to Congress. The vote on the motion to table passed along party lines in a 286-183 vote. Freshman Rep. Mark Green (R-Tenn.), a member of the conservative House Freedom Caucus, sponsored the measure.” [The Hill, [5/1/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Resolution To Support The Public Release Of The Report Of Special Counsel Robert Mueller.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “adoption of the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of Congress that the report by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller III, regarding Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election and any connections to or coordination with the Trump campaign, should be released to Congress in full and made public to the extent allowed by public disclosure laws.” The bill passed 420 to 0. [H Con Res 24, [Vote #125](#), 3/14/19; CQ, [3/14/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering A Resolution To Support The Public Release Of The Report Of Special Counsel Robert Mueller.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 208) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (H Con Res 24) that would express the sense of Congress that the report of Special Counsel Mueller should be made available to the public and to Congress. The rule would also provide for proceedings during the period from March 15 through March 22, 2019.” The rule passed 233-195. [H Res 208, [Vote #124](#), 3/13/19; CQ, [3/13/19](#)]

issues

abortion & women's issues

- Calvert Has an "A+" Rating from SBA Pro-Life America (Susan B. Anthony's List)
- Said That He Supported the Right for States to Decide on the Issue of Abortion
- Said the SCOTUS Abortion Rights Leak Was an Attempt to Pressure and Intimidate the Supreme Court
- Voted Against The Women's Health Protection Act
- Voted To Require Health Care Workers To Provide The Same Care To A Fetus "Born Alive" After An Abortion As They Would For A Child Born At The Same Gestational Age
- Voted Against Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline
- Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where "Illegal Actions Have Been Taken"
- Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban, And Voted For 20 Week Abortion Ban Requiring Women Prove Rape Before Accessing An Abortion
- Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent & Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act
- Voted 17 Times To Defund Or Attack Planned Parenthood

Calvert Has an "A+" Rating from SBA Pro-Life America (Susan B. Anthony's List)

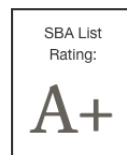
The image shows a screenshot of the SBA Pro-Life America National Pro-Life Scorecard. At the top, there is a red banner with white stars. Below it, the text reads "SBA Pro-Life America NATIONAL PRO-LIFE SCORECARD". There are navigation links for "SCORECARD HOME", "VOTES WE TRACK", and "ACTIVITY WE TRACK". Below the navigation, there are two tabs for "117th Congress" and "116th Congress", with "117th Congress" selected.

117th Congress



Rep. Ken Calvert

CA-42 (Republican)



Congressman Calvert has stood up against the pro-abortion agenda of the Biden-Harris administration and Pelosi Democrats who are actively working to expand abortion access and abortion funding. Rep. Calvert has voted consistently to defend the lives of the unborn and infants. This includes stopping hard-earned tax dollars from paying for abortion, whether domestically or internationally, and protecting health care provider rights for those who refuse to engage in brutal abortions.

Congressman Calvert sent a letter along with all GOP appropriators to Appropriations Chair Rosa DeLauro saying they would oppose all attempts to remove the Hyde Amendment or other Hyde-type policies from appropriations bills.

[SBAprlife.org, accessed [7/20/22](#)]

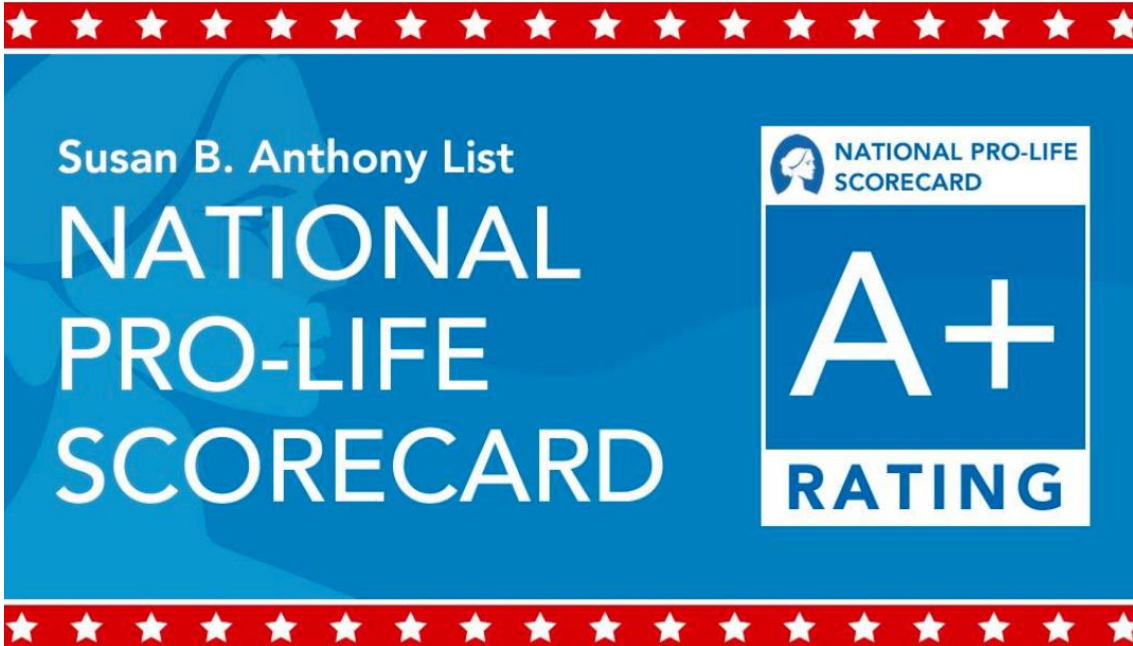
Touted 2021 “A+” Pro-Life Scorecard from Susan B. Anthony List



Ken Calvert ✓
January 26, 2021 · 🌐



I'm proud to have earned an A+ for my voting record from the Susan B. Anthony List National Pro-Life Scorecard. Every life is precious.



Said That He Supported the Right for States to Decide on the Issue of Abortion

The Desert Sun interviewed Calvert and he said “First off, I believe the leak is an outrageous attempt to pressure and intimidate the Supreme Court as it deliberates an issue that has long divided our nation. Despite this leak, we do not know what actions the Court will ultimately take. I think it’s important for everyone to understand that if Roe v. Wade is overturned, that does not mean there’s suddenly a federal prohibition on abortion. It becomes a matter for each state to decide, which is what I support. Even the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg believed that the opinion in Roe should have been a narrower decision, not usurping the rights of states to make their own laws about abortion. Earlier this year, the Democratic majority in Congress tried but was unable to pass federal abortion legislation that would have taken away those states’ rights. They would have forced every state to legalize abortion on demand, including up to, and even during, the delivery of a baby. Even our European counterparts have reasonable restrictions on abortion, yet Democrats in Congress are insisting on abortion on demand up to 40 weeks. This is a difficult issue Americans have differing and passionate feelings about. In those instances, I believe government closest to the people can best represent how people feel.” [The Desert Sun, 5/27/22]

Said the Issue of the *Dobbs* SCOTUS Leak Directly Impacts the Lives of Women and the Unborn

The Desert Sun reported “Calvert, in response to the Supreme Court’s draft ruling, largely focused on the information leak, calling it ‘an outrageous attempt to pressure and intimidate the Supreme Court as it deliberates an issue that has long divided our nation. Despite this despicable act, we do not know what actions the Court will ultimately take,’ Calvert said in a statement. ‘We do know that earlier this year, the Democratic majority in

Congress was unable to pass federal abortion legislation.’ “This is an issue that directly impacts the lives of women and the unborn,’ he added. ‘We should all condemn the nefarious acts involved in this leak and the effort to undermine the highest Court in the land.’” [The Desert Sun, 5/05/22]

Said the SCOTUS Abortion Rights Leak Was an Attempt to Pressure and Intimidate the Supreme Court

City News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, called the media leak “an outrageous attempt to pressure and intimidate the Supreme Court as it deliberates an issue that has long divided our nation.” [City News Service, 5/03/22]

Calvert Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act.

In September 2021, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions related to abortion services. The bill would specify that rights established by the bill may not be restricted by certain requirements or limitations related to abortion services, including prohibitions on abortion prior to fetal viability, or after fetal viability if a provider determines that continuation of a pregnancy would pose a risk to a patient’s life or health; requirements that patients disclose reasons for seeking an abortion or make medically unnecessary in-person appointments; requirements that providers provide medically inaccurate information or perform specific medical tests or procedures in connection with the provision of abortion services; limitations on providers’ ability to prescribe drugs based on good-faith medical judgment, provide services via telemedicine or provide immediate services when a delay would pose a risk to a patient’s health; and requirements for facilities and personnel that would not apply to facilities providing medically comparable procedures. It would also prohibit requirements or limitations that are similar to those established by the bill or that impede access to abortion services and expressly or implicitly single out abortion services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers’ ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients’ health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes penalties that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to “liberally construe” provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Passage Of The WHPA Was In Response To A Restrictive Texas Abortion Law.

“Passage of the Women’s Health Protection Act is a response to a Texas law that essentially bans abortion after six weeks, before most people realize they are pregnant. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to block the law from taking effect, although the decision leaves the door open for future challenges.” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]

Pelosi: "This Ban Necessitates Codifying Roe V. Wade."

"In a statement, Pelosi said the Texas statute is 'the most extreme, dangerous abortion ban in half a century, and its purpose is to destroy Roe v. Wade, and even refuses to make exceptions for cases of rape and incest. This ban necessitates codifying Roe v. Wade.'" [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]

Voted To Require Health Care Workers To Provide The Same Care To A Fetus "Born Alive" After An Abortion As They Would For A Child Born At The Same Gestational Age.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for the: "Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require health care practitioners to provide the same care to a child that is 'born alive' after an abortion or attempted abortion as they would for a child born at the same gestational age and to ensure the child is immediately transported and admitted to a hospital. It would establish penalties and authorize civil relief against practitioners who violate these requirements." The motion was rejected 187-220. [HR 2339, [Vote #77](#), 2/28/20; CQ, [2/28/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states." The resolution passed by a vote of 232-183. [H J Res 79, [Vote #70](#), 2/13/20; CQ, [2/13/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Establishing A Comprehensive Women's History Museum Within The Smithsonian Institution.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: "Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a comprehensive women's history museum within the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of collecting, studying, and recognizing diverse perspectives on women's contributions to various fields throughout history. It would establish a council of 25 voting members to manage the acquisition, sale, loaning, and exchange of museum objects, and to provide recommendations to the Smithsonian board of regents on the planning and construction of the museum. It would require the board of regents to designate a site for the museum within 6 months of enactment and specify that half of the funds for construction of the building would be financed by the Smithsonian Institution and half with nonfederal funds. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the establishment of the museum under the bill's provisions, and for fundraising activities in support of the museum. The bill would also establish the position and certain authorities and duties of a museum director." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 374-37. [HR 1980, [Vote #59](#), 2/11/20; CQ, [2/11/20](#)]

Voted To Strike \$750 Million From The Bill For Family Planning And Reproductive Health Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision allocating \$750 million for family planning and reproductive health programs, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity, from funding provided by the bill for U.S. Agency for International Development global health programs.” The amendment was rejected 188 to 225. [H R 2740, [Vote #324](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Funds From Being Used To Convene An Ethics Advisory Board On Research Grants And Projects That Propose The Use Of Human Fetal Tissue.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Pocan, D-Wis., amendment that would prohibit use of funds made available by the bill to convene an ethics advisory board on research grants and projects that propose the use of human fetal tissue.” The amendment was agreed to 225 to 193. [H R 2740, [Vote #321](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Blocking The Trump Admin’s Rule Requiring All Title X Recipients To Separate Themselves From Abortion-Providing Facilities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Roby, R-Ala., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision requiring the Health and Human Services Department to administer certain family planning program grants under statutory frameworks in effect as of January 18, 2017. The provision that would be struck would effectively block implementation of a March 2019 HHS rule related to grants for facilities providing abortions.” The amendment was rejected 191 to 231. [HR 2740, [Vote #267](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Preventing The Use Of Funds To Enforce Protections For Conscientious Protections Relating To Abortion.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting funds authorized by the bill to be used to enforce a May 2019 Health and Human Services Department rule regarding enforcement of conscientious objection protections related to abortion and other health provisions under HHS programs.” The amendment was rejected 192 to 230. [HR 2740, [Vote #266](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the text of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223- 195. [H Res 144, [Vote #92](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#); Congressional Record, [2/26/19](#)]

2017: Calvert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, if the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. The bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the ‘potential’ to survive outside the womb.” The rule was adopted, 237-189. [HR 36, [Vote #549](#), 10/3/17; CQ, [10/3/17](#)]

Abortion Rights Groups Said The Legislation Had No Exception If The Pregnancy Threatened The Mother’s Health, And The Rape And Incest Exceptions Were Too Narrow.

“Abortion rights groups and Democratic lawmakers panned the legislation ahead of its passage, arguing it is based on faulty science and contains no exception if a pregnancy would threaten a mother’s health. They also said the rape and incest exceptions are too narrow and that the bill is likely unconstitutional under existing Supreme Court rulings.” [Washington Post, 10/3/17]

Calvert Voted For Consideration Of A 20-Week Abortion Ban.

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 548) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 36) that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban, with certain exceptions.” The rule was adopted, 233-187. [HR 36, [Vote #547](#), 10/3/17; CQ, [10/3/17](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The 20-Week Abortion Ban Allowing For An Exception For An Abortion Necessary To Save The Health Of A Pregnant Woman

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To The 20-Week Abortion Ban Allowing For An Exception For An Abortion Necessary To Save The Health Of A Pregnant Woman. In October 2017, Calvert voted against: “Brownley, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would add an exception to the 20-week abortion ban for abortions necessary to save the health of the pregnant woman.” The motion was rejected, 238-187. [HR 36, [Vote #548](#), 10/3/17; CQ, [10/3/17](#)]

Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban Imposing Criminal Penalties On Doctors, With Exceptions For Rape And Incest Only If It Had Been Reported To Law Enforcement

Calvert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban Imposing Criminal Penalties On Doctors, With Exceptions For Rape And Incest Only If It Had Been Reported To Law Enforcement. In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, if the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. The bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the ‘potential’ to survive outside the womb.” The bill passed, 237-189. [HR 36, [Vote #549](#), 10/3/17; CQ, [10/3/17](#)]

2015: Calvert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban

Calvert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban. In July 2015, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape if, as amended, for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. As amended, the bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the “potential” to survive outside the womb, and, if the fetus is born alive, the bill would require that the infant be provided medical care and immediately be transported and admitted to a hospital. As amended, women wishing to have abortions under the bill’s exceptions would need to sign (along with the doctor and a witness) an informed consent authorization form detailing the age of the fetus and stating that, if born alive, would be given medical assistance and transported to a hospital.” The bill passed by a vote of 242-184. [HR 36, [Vote #223](#), 5/13/15; CQ, [5/13/15](#)]

2013: Calvert Voted For 20 Week Abortion Ban Requiring Women Prove Rape Before Accessing An Abortion

2013: Calvert Voted For Ban Requiring Women Prove Rape Before Accessing An Abortion. In June 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would create a nationwide ban on abortions performed at 20 weeks or later, except in cases where the life of the woman is in danger. It would provide exceptions to the ban in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape or incest against a minor, if it has been reported to law enforcement or a government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. It also would impose criminal penalties on physicians who violate the ban and subject violators to a maximum five-year jail sentence, fines or both.” The bill passed, 228-196. [CNN, [6/17/13](#); Associated Press, [6/18/13](#); HR 1797, [Vote #251](#), 6/18/13]

2012: Calvert Voted For 20-Week Abortion Ban In D.C.

2012: Calvert Voted For Banning Abortions In D.C. After Twenty Weeks Of Pregnancy. In July 2012, Calvert voted for a “motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit abortions in the District of Columbia after 20 weeks of pregnancy, except when the woman’s life is endangered. The bill would impose reporting requirements for any abortions performed prior to the 20-week threshold. Violators would be subject to fines or imprisonment, with a maximum two-year sentence. The measure would prohibit the prosecution of the woman obtaining the abortion.” The bill failed 220 to 154. [HR 3803, [Vote #539](#), 7/31/12; CQ, [7/31/12](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring Medical Practitioners To Care For Babies Born Alive During Abortions

In January 2018, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require health care practitioners to provide care to an infant born alive during a failed abortion that is equivalent to the care they would provide to any other infant born at the same gestational age. It would impose criminal fines, and penalties of up to five years in prison, for failure to do so, and would provide for a patient in such circumstances to file a lawsuit against the health care provider for certain monetary and punitive damages. The bill would require hospital and clinic practitioners and employees to report any knowledge of failures to provide such care to the appropriate state or federal law enforcement agency, and would permit prosecution of individuals who fail to do so.” The bill passed 241-183. [H.R. 4712, [Vote #36](#), 1/19/18; CQ, [1/19/18](#)]

Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent & Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act

Calvert Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent And Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act. In January 2017, Calvert voted for: “passage of the bill that would permanently prohibit federal funds from being used to pay for abortion services or health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. It also would prohibit the District of Columbia from using its own local funds to provide or pay for abortions. Individuals and small businesses also could not receive tax credits under the 2010 health care law related to purchases of health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that, starting in 2018, no multistate qualified health plan offered in a state insurance exchange provides coverage that includes abortion. The provisions would not apply to pregnancies resulting from rape or incest, or to situations where the woman would die unless an abortion is performed.” The bill passed by a vote of 238-183. [HR 7, [Vote #65](#), 1/24/17; CQ, [1/24/17](#)]

Calvert Voted 17 Times To Defund Or Attack Planned Parenthood

- Calvert Voted For Reversing Obama Rule Preventing States From Withholding Grants From Planned Parenthood. [HJRes 43, [Vote #99](#), 2/16/17; USA Today, [2/16/17](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Doubling The Budget For The Select Committee Targeting Planned Parenthood. [H Res 933, [Vote #595](#), 12/1/16; The Hill, [12/1/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Blocking Resolution To Disband The Planned Parenthood Select Committee. [H Res 771, [Vote #285](#), 6/9/16; CQ Floor Votes, [6/9/16](#); Office of the Democratic Leader, [6/9/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Overriding The President’s Veto Of A Bill To Repeal The Affordable Care Act And Block Funding Of Planned Parenthood For A Year. [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16, 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, [2/2/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act And Defunding Planned Parenthood For One Year. [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ, [1/6/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Reconciliation Bill To Repeal Key Sections Of The Affordable Care Act And Defund Planned Parenthood. [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; Washington Post, [10/23/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Establishing Select Committee Targeting Planned Parenthood. [H Res 461, [Vote #538](#), 10/7/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/7/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Attaching Measure To Defund Planned Parenthood To Spending Measure Necessary To Avert Government Shutdown. [H Con Res 79, [Vote #527](#), 9/30/15; New York Times, [10/1/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Bill Making It Easier For States To Defund Planned Parenthood. [HR 3495, [Vote #524](#), 9/29/15; CQ Floor Votes, [9/29/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted Against Motion To Protect Women’s Access To Life-Saving Health Services, Including Planned Parenthood. [HR 3495, [Vote #523](#), 9/29/15; Democratic Leader – Motions to Recommit, [9/30/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Defunding Planned Parenthood. [H.R. 3134, [Vote #505](#), 9/18/15; CQ, [9/23/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted Against Preventing Attempt To Defund Planned Parenthood. [H.R. 3134, [Vote #504](#), 9/18/15; Democratic Leader – Motions To Recommit, [9/18/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Resolution To Bar The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood. [H Con Res 36, [Vote #271](#), 4/14/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/14/11]
- Calvert Voted For Continuing Appropriations That Included Provision To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood. [HR 1, [Vote #147](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]
- Calvert Voted For Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood. [HR 1, [Vote #93](#), 2/18/11; Gannett News Service, 2/18/11]

- Calvert Voted For Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood. [HR 3293, [Vote #643](#), 7/24/09; CQ Floor Votes, 7/24/09]
- Calvert Voted For Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds In HHS Appropriations For Planned Parenthood. [HR 3043, [Vote #684](#), 7/19/07; Rep. Pence, Press Release via States News Service, 7/19/07]

Calvert Repeatedly Voted To Defund Or Attack Planned Parenthood

Calvert Voted For Reversing Obama Rule Preventing States From Withholding Grants From Planned Parenthood.

In February 2017, Calvert voted for: overturning “an Obama-era rule banning states from denying federal funds to Planned Parenthood and other health care providers that perform abortions. The rule was designed to prohibit states from withholding family planning funding from providers for reasons other than their ability to offer family-planning services.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 230-188. [HJRes 43, [Vote #99](#), 2/16/17; USA Today, [2/16/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For Doubling The Budget For Select Committee Targeting Planned Parenthood. In December 2016, Calvert voted for: “an additional \$800,000 for the select committee investigating abortion provider practices, doubling its budget for the year. [...] The panel is now likely to spend nearly \$1.6 million in total over the course of just under a year after the House previously approved a \$790,000 budget.” The resolution passed 234-181. [H Res 933, [Vote #595](#), 12/1/16; The Hill, [12/1/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For Blocking Resolution To Disband The Planned Parenthood Select Committee.

In February 2016, Calvert voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would urge the House to vote to disband the Planned Parenthood Select Committee and protect American women, health care providers, and scientists from Republicans’ vicious, politically-motivated attacks.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to 241-181. [H Res 771, [Vote #285](#), 6/9/16; CQ Floor Votes, [6/9/16](#); Office of the Democratic Leader, [6/9/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For Overriding The President’s Veto Of A Bill To Repeal The Affordable Care Act And Block Funding Of Planned Parenthood For A Year.

In February 2016, Calvert voted for: overriding the President’s veto of a bill to “repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” The override required a two-thirds majority to pass, but failed 241 to 186. [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, [2/2/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act And Defunding Planned Parenthood For One Year.

In January 2016, Calvert voted for: “Price, R-Ga., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value

employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” The bill passed by a vote of 240 to 181. [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ, [1/6/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reconciliation Bill To Repeal Key Sections Of The Affordable Care Act And Defund Planned Parenthood.

In October, 2015, Calvert voted for: a “budget reconciliation bill that seeks to gut Obamacare by repealing key sections of the law, including the individual and employer mandate and the so-called ‘cadillac’ tax, which targets high-end employer-sponsored health plans. In addition, it would block funding for Planned Parenthood for one year and divert that spending to other women’s health programs.” The bill passed 240-189. [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; Washington Post, [10/23/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Establishing Select Committee To Investigate Fetal Tissue Donation.

In October 2015, Calvert voted for: a bill that would “establish a select investigative subcommittee under the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The panel would be responsible for investigating and reporting on issues related to fetal tissue donation, fetal tissue procurement, federal funding for abortion services, and late-term abortions.” The bill passed 242-184. [H Res 461, [Vote #538](#), 10/7/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/7/15](#)]

Select Committee Targeting Planned Parenthood Given Broad Jurisdiction To Investigate Abortion Practices, Including Recommendations To Change Abortion Laws.

Although the select committee was formed in response to videos edited to implicate that Planned Parenthood sold fetus tissue for profit, “[t]he words ‘Planned Parenthood’ do not appear in the resolution establishing the special committee. Its jurisdiction is considerably broader, encompassing ‘medical procedures and business practices used by entities involved in fetal tissue procurement’ and ‘any other relevant matters with respect to fetal tissue procurement.’ It also permits the committee to probe the subject of federal funding for abortion providers generally, the practices of providers who perform abortions in the second and third trimesters, and ‘medical procedures for the care of a child born alive as a result of an attempted abortion.’ The committee is also empowered to recommend changes in laws or regulations based on its findings.” [Washington Post, [10/7/15](#); USA Today, [10/7/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding Language To Continuing Resolution To Defund Planned Parenthood.

In September 2015, Calvert voted for: “adoption of the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 79) that would require the House enrolling clerk to add language to the CR defunding Planned Parenthood before it is sent to the president.” The resolution passed 241-185. [H Con Res 79, [Vote #527](#), 9/30/15; CQ Floor Votes, [9/30/15](#)]

Republicans Attempted To Attach Measure To Defund Planned Parenthood To Spending Measure Necessary To Avert Government Shutdown.

“With only hours to spare on the last day of the fiscal year, Congress averted a government shutdown on Wednesday by approving a temporary spending measure to keep federal agencies operating through Dec. 11. [...] In one last display of their fury, House Republicans on Wednesday adopted another resolution to cut off government financing to Planned Parenthood. The resolution was to be sent to the Senate, where Democrats were certain to block it.” [New York Times, [10/1/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Bill Making It Easier For States To Defund Planned Parenthood.

In September 2015, Calvert voted for: “Passage of a bill that would amend title XIX of the Social Security act to allow states to exclude medical providers who perform abortions from the state’s Medicaid contracts. The bill

would expand the exceptions for which a state is not required to provide Medicaid reimbursements, allowing states to deny non-abortion health care reimbursements to medical providers such as Planned Parenthood.” The bill passed by a vote of 236-193. [HR 3495, [Vote #524](#), 9/29/15; CQ Floor Votes, [9/29/15](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Motion To Protect Women’s Access To Life-Saving Health Services, Including Planned Parenthood.

In September 2015, Calvert voted against: motion to recommit the Women’s Public Health and Safety Act. “The Democratic Motion to Recommit protects American women’s access to life-saving health care services from Republicans’ attempt to defund Planned Parenthood by protecting any organization that provides life-saving health services, such as preventive care and cancer screenings, from being stripped of vital federal resources to serve America’s families.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 184-242. [HR 3495, [Vote #523](#), 9/29/15; Democratic Leader – Motions to Recommit, [9/30/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Defunding Planned Parenthood.

In September 2015, Calvert voted for: the Defund Planned Parenthood Act 2015 that “would bar, for one year, federal funding for Planned Parenthood and its affiliates unless they certify that, during that period, they will not perform abortions or provide funds to other entities that perform abortions. The prohibition would apply to all federal funds, including Medicaid. The bill would provide exceptions for abortions provided in the case of rape, incest, or threat to the life of the mother. As amended, the bill would effectively redirect funds from Planned Parenthood to the community health center program; specifically, it would appropriate \$235 million for community health centers, in addition to any other funds available to the program.” The bill passed 241 to 187. [H.R. 3134, [Vote #505](#), 9/18/15; CQ, [9/18/15](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Preventing Attempt To Defund Planned Parenthood.

In September 2015, Calvert voted against: a motion that “shields American women’s access to lifesaving health care services from Republicans’ attempt to defund Planned Parenthood by protecting any organization that provides women’s health services, such as preventive care and cancer screenings, from being stripped of vital federal resources to serve America’s families.” A yes vote was a vote against defunding Planned Parenthood. The resolution failed, 183 to 245. [H.R. 3134, [Vote #504](#), 9/18/15; Democratic Leader – Motions To Recommit, [9/18/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Resolution To Bar The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “adoption of the concurrent resolution that would direct the House clerk to make a correction in the enrollment of a bill (HR 1473) to provide \$1.055 trillion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2011, and insert a section that would bar the use of funds made available in the bill to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. or its affiliates.” The resolution passed 241-185. [H Con Res 36, [Vote #271](#), 4/14/11; CQ Floor Votes, [4/14/11](#)]

Planned Parenthood Funding Threatened To Derail Negotiations To Finance Government Through The End Of The Fiscal Year.

“The spending plan cuts \$38 billion in the current fiscal year. The House will also vote on two separate measures: one to end all federal financing for Planned Parenthood, and the second to undo the health care overhaul of 2009. If the bills are approved, they will go to the Senate for a vote that same day, where the Planned Parenthood and health care measures are almost certainly doomed. Last week, a fight over the money for Planned Parenthood threatened to derail the negotiations over the measure to finance the government through Sept. 30. The House Republicans sought to take away all federal money for Planned Parenthood and other family-planning services and turn those dollars over to the states instead.” [New York Times, 4/13/11]

As Part Of Compromise, Negotiators Agreed To Vote On Planned Parenthood Funding Separately From Spending Package; Senate Rejected Measure To Defund Planned Parenthood.

“Prior to passage, both chambers considered enrollment corrections resolutions that would have cut abortion and health care spending. Negotiators agreed to vote on the cuts separately as part of the compromise on the fiscal 2011 spending package. The House and Senate must both pass the enrollment resolutions for them to take effect. The House adopted the resolutions, while the Senate rejected them, meaning they will not be part of the final legislation.” [CQ Today, 4/14/11]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Appropriations That Included Provision To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations through fiscal 2011 for all government agencies, except the Defense Department, which would receive \$515.8 billion in base funding. Most other programs would be funded at fiscal 2010 levels, less eliminations, reductions and rescissions totaling roughly \$61.5 billion. The bill does not include earmarks and eliminates all previous fiscal 2010 earmark funding from continuing appropriations. As amended, the bill would eliminate funding for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter alternative engine program and prohibit any funding from being made available to Planned Parenthood and its affiliates. It also would bar the use of funds made available in the bill for a variety of executive branch regulatory activities and implementation of several provisions of the health care overhaul law.” The bill passed 235-189. [HR 1, [Vote #147](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, [2/19/11](#)]

Calvert Voted For Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Pence, R-Ind., amendment that would prohibit any funds in the bill from being made available to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. or its affiliates.” The amendment passed 240-185. [HR 1, [Vote #93](#), 2/18/11; CQ, [2/18/11](#)]

HEADLINE: House defunds Planned Parenthood

[Politico, [2/18/11](#)]

Calvert Voted For Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.

In July 2009, Calvert voted for: “Pence, R-Ind., amendment that would bar funds from being available for Planned Parenthood for voluntary family planning.” The amendment failed 183-247. [HR 3293, [Vote #643](#), 7/24/09; CQ Floor Votes, [7/24/09](#)]

Calvert Voted For Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds In HHS Appropriations For Planned Parenthood.

In July 2007, Calvert voted for: “an amendment to the appropriations bill that funds the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services today to prohibit taxpayer dollars from being used to fund Planned Parenthood.” The amendment failed 189-231. [HR 3043, [Vote #684](#), 7/19/07; Rep. Pence, Press Release via States News Service, 7/19/07]

Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where “Illegal Actions Have Been Taken”

US Fed News reported “Rep. Ken S. Calvert, R-Calif. (44th CD), issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement after voting along with a majority of the House (240 to 181) to approve legislation that will repeal Obamacare and defund Planned Parenthood: “A majority of my constituents continue to oppose Obamacare and a health care system that is controlled by Washington bureaucrats instead of doctors and patients. For the first time since the law was passed, Congress will be sending an Obamacare repeal to the President’s desk. I have and will continue to oppose Obamacare and its policies that reduce the quality, access and affordability of health care for far too many families. The legislation passed by the House today also defunds Planned Parenthood because American tax dollars should not fund organizations that place so little value on life and where illegal actions have been taken.” [US Fed News, 1/06/16]

Calvert Voted Against Shutting Down The Government Over Planned Parenthood Funding

Calvert Voted For A Government Funding Bill That Included Funding For Planned Parenthood. In September 2015, Calvert voted for: a continuing resolution that would fund the government until December 11 because it would continue federal funding of Planned Parenthood. “Congress is sending President Obama legislation to prevent a government shutdown following a 277-151 vote in the House that will keep federal agencies funded through Dec. 11. More Republicans voted against the spending bill than in favor of it, however. Republicans objected to the inclusion of money for Planned Parenthood in the bill, leading 151 GOP lawmakers to vote against the bill, compared to only 91 who supported it.” The bill passed 277 – 151. [H.R. 719, [Vote #528](#), 9/30/15; The Hill, [9/30/15](#)]

Sponsored an Act to Defund Planned Parenthood

City News Service reported “Riverside County congressional representatives today voted along ideological lines on whether to suspend funding for Planned Parenthood in the wake of investigative videos indicating the abortion provider engaged in the black market trade of fetal organs. ‘Like most Americans, I was appalled and outraged by the Planned Parenthood videos,’ said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, a cosponsor of H.R. 3134, the Defund Planned Parenthood Act. “This act would prevent Planned Parenthood from receiving any federal government funding.” [City News Service, 9/18/15]

2011: Voted For An Amendment That Would Bar Funding To Train Doctors How To Perform Life-Saving Abortions

In May 2011, Calvert voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., amendment no. 7 that would bar the use of funds authorized in the bill for graduate medical education to provide abortion or training in abortion procedures. It also would bar the use of funds for a teaching health center that discriminates against individual health care entities that refuse to provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.” The amendment passed 234 to 182. [HR 1216, [Vote #338](#), 5/25/11; CQ, [5/25/11](#)]

Voted To Ban Federal Funding For Abortions, Except For Cases Of “Forcible Rape” & Incest Or When The Woman’s Life Is In Danger

In January 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit federal funding for abortion services, except in cases of rape, incest or when the woman’s life is endangered. It would modify tax breaks given for health insurance coverage to exclude coverage for abortion, prohibit federal medical facilities from providing abortion services and establish ‘conscience protections’ for health care providers who object to providing abortion services.” The bill passed 251 to 175. [CQ Floor Votes, [5/4/11](#), H.R. 3, [Vote #292](#), 5/4/11]

2011: Calvert Co-Sponsored The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion Act.

[H.R. 3, Co-Sponsored [1/20/11](#)]

The Bill Initially Included Language That Only Permitted Federal Funding For Abortions For Victims Of “Forcible Rape,” Which Did Not Include Statutory Or Date Rape.

“Last year, Akin joined with GOP vice presidential candidate Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) as two of the original co-sponsors of the ‘No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act,’ a bill which, among other things, introduced the country to the bizarre term ‘forcible rape.’ [...] Under H.R. 3, only victims of ‘forcible rape’ would qualify for federally funded abortions. Victims of statutory rape—say, a 13-year-old girl impregnated by a 30-year-old man—would be on their own. So would victims of incest if they’re over 18. And while ‘forcible rape’ isn’t defined in the criminal code, the addition of the adjective seems certain to exclude acts of rape that don’t involve overt violence—say, cases where a woman is drugged or has a limited mental capacity. ‘It’s basically putting more restrictions on what was defined historically as rape,’ says Keenan.” [Think Progress, [8/9/12](#)]

February 3: Washington Post Reported Lawmakers Removed “Forcible Rape” Language From The Bill.

“Republican lawmakers have removed the term ‘forcible rape’ from an antiabortion bill in Congress after women’s groups accused them of trying to change the widely held definition of rape. The bill, called the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, seeks to permanently bar federal funds from being used to subsidize abortions. It allows exceptions in cases in which the pregnancy resulted from incest or when the life of the mother would be threatened if the fetus was carried to term. In the original language, it also allowed exceptions in cases of ‘forcible rape.’ The term provoked an outcry from critics, who said that rape is by definition committed by force and that lawmakers were seeking to exclude from coverage certain kinds of rape by adding the modifier - for example, cases in which the victim was underage or unconscious.” [Washington Post, [2/3/11](#)]

Language Was Not Removed From The Bill Until A Manager’s Amendment Passed The Judiciary Committee On March 3.

[Judiciary Committee, via Wayback Machine, viewed [3/3/11](#)]

agriculture, animal & food access

- Voted Against The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act
 - Voted to Amend The Farm Workforce Modernization Act To Strike Provisions Related To H-2A Agricultural Worker Visas
 - Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Discretionary Funding By 14% For Agriculture, Rural Development, & The FDA
 - Voted Against \$145.4 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of Agriculture
-

Agriculture and Food

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993	National Farmers Union	56%
1993-1994	American Farm Bureau Federation	93%
1994	National Farmers Union	56%
1995	National Farmers Union	30%
1995-1996	American Farm Bureau Federation	100%
1996	National Farmers Union	53%
1997	National Farmers Union	86%
1998	National Farmers Union	56%
1999	American Farm Bureau Federation	91%
1999-2000	National Farmers Union	67%
2000	American Farm Bureau Federation	100%
2001	American Coalition for Ethanol	0%
2001-2002	Minnesota Farm Bureau	88%
2001-2002	Minnesota Farm Bureau	93%
2001-2002	National Farmers Union	20%
2003-2004	National Farmers Union	17%
2005	National Association of Wheat Growers	100%
2005	National Council of Agricultural Employers	66%
2005-2006	American Farm Bureau Federation	88%
2005-2006	National Farmers Union	0%
2007	Associated Equipment Distributors	50%
2007	National Association of Wheat Growers	27%
2007	National Council of Agricultural Employers	100%
2007	United Fresh Produce Association	0%
2007-2008	American Farm Bureau Federation	38%
2007-2008	Grassroots Netroots Alliance	9%
2007-2008	National Farmers Union	12%
2008	National Association of Wheat Growers	7%

2009-2010	American Bakers Association	100%
2009-2010	American Farm Bureau Federation	66%
2009-2010	National Farmers Union	0%
2011	American Farm Bureau Federation	100%
2011-2012	American Bakers Association	100%
2011-2012	Food Policy Action	43%
2012	National Farmers Union	22%
2013	Food Policy Action	15%
2013-2014	American Bakers Association	60%
2013-2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2014	American Farm Bureau Federation	50%
2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2015	Food Policy Action	20%
2015-2016	American Bakers Association	100%
2015-2016	Associated Equipment Distributors	100%
2015-2016	Food Policy Action	25%
2016	National Farmers Union	0%
2017	Food Policy Action	20%
2017-2018	American Bakers Association	100%
2017-2018	American Farm Bureau Federation	100%
2018	Food Policy Action	17%
2018	The Cornucopia Institute	0%
2019-2020	American Bakers Association	100%
2020	Food Policy Action	22%
2020	Food Policy Action	25%
2021	American Bakers Association	100%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Calvert Did Not Vote On Passing A Bill That Prohibited The Breeding Or Possession Of Certain Big Cats.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would generally prohibit the breeding or possession of certain big cats, including tigers, lions, jaguars, cougars, and hybrids. It would provide exceptions for entities including wildlife sanctuaries, zoos, veterinarians, and universities. It would allow individuals currently in possession of big cats to retain them if they register each individual animal with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, do not breed or sell the animals, and do not allow direct contact between the animals and the public. It would establish criminal penalties of up to \$20,000 in fines or up to five years imprisonment for violations of the bill’s provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 272-114. [HR 1380, [Vote #232](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

Calvert Did Not Vote On Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act.

In December 2019, Calvert did not vote on: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to table (kill) the Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, 260-165, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act (HR 5038) on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 216-164. [HR 5038, [Vote #675](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Voted Against The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program and replace the E-verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector. It would allow undocumented agricultural workers who have worked for at least 180 work days in the two years before enactment and lived continuously in the U.S. since that time status to apply for certified agricultural worker status, which would authorize such individuals to continue working in the U.S. for five and a half years. It would also allow such individuals to eventually apply for a green card, or legal permanent resident status, if they have worked in agriculture for at least 10 years prior to enactment and at least 4 years as a certified agricultural worker, or for at least 8 years as a certified agricultural worker. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for Homeland Security Department for related activities, including for a grant program for nonprofits to assist eligible individuals with applications. The bill would overhaul the H-2A visa program, which grants nonimmigrant visas for temporary or seasonal agricultural workers. Among other provisions, it would add up to 20,000 three-year visas authorizing year-round agricultural work; it would require DHS to establish an electronic platform to serve as an access point for employers for documentation, certification, and petitions for H-2A worker positions; it would modify wage requirements for H-2A workers and establish a number of requirements related to legal protections, housing, and transportation for such workers. It would require DHS to terminate the existing federal E-verify employment status verification system and administer a new electronic system to determine the eligibility of individuals to work in the U.S. agricultural sector. It would require agricultural sector employers to use the new system. Finally, it would authorize funding for Agriculture Department rural housing assistance programs, including \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for a rural multifamily housing assistance program, \$75 million annually through fiscal 2029 for housing loan assistance for agricultural workers, and \$50 million for fiscal 2020 to improve the technology used to process multifamily housing loans and to manage such housing.” The bill passed 260-165. [HR 5038, [Vote #674](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act Would Give Undocumented Farmworkers A Path To Permanent Residence.

“The House passed the Farm Workforce Modernization Act Wednesday, voting for a measure that would give undocumented farmworkers a pathway to permanent residence.” [Californian, [12/11/19](#)]

The Bill Would Make Changes To The H-2A Program That Allows Agricultural Employers To Employ Guest Workers For Six Months.

“The H-2A program allows agricultural employers to temporarily employ guest workers from other countries for six months at a time if there is a shortage of workers willing to take the jobs they offer. The bill would create additional green cards for people in agriculture and horticulture, and gives H-2A workers who have worked 10 years in agriculture the option to apply for one of those green cards. The bill also changes the way H-2A wages are calculated, making it more affordable for growers to employ H-2A worker. It follows the Trump Administration’s lead after a proposed rule change to H-2A visas over the summer.” [Californian, [12/11/19](#)]

Voted to Amend The Farm Workforce Modernization Act To Strike Provisions Related To H-2A Agricultural Worker Visas.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the Farm Workforce Modernization Act to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the bill provisions related to the applicability of law to agricultural workers under the H-2A visa program, including a provision requiring that such workers not be denied any right or remedy applicable to U.S. agricultural workers under federal or state labor law, and a provision that would grant such workers access to free federal mediation and conciliation services to assist in resolving disputes between workers and employers.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 191-230. [HR 5038, [Vote #673](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting Individuals From Possessing, Selling, Or Purchasing Shark Fin Products, Except For Research Or Noncommercial Purposes.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for selling, or purchasing shark fins or products containing shark fins and impose a fine of up to \$100,000 for violations. It would provide an exemption for shark fins lawfully acquired with a government permit for research or noncommercial purposes. It would clarify that the prohibition would not apply to dogfish fins or tails. It would require the Commerce Department to add rays and skates to a list of species for which it tracks import data on fish and fish products.” The motion was agreed to 310-107. [HR 737, [Vote #634](#), 11/20/19; CQ, [11/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass Horse Soring Protections.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Schrader, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Department of Agriculture to create a new licensing process under which the department’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service would appoint inspectors to ensure that chemicals, pressure, and devices that cause pain to horses’ front legs or hooves are not being used to harm horses, pursuant to the 1970 Horse Protection Act.” The motion passed by a vote of 333 to 96. [HR 693, [Vote #510](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding To Relocate National Institute of Food and Agriculture Or The Economic Research Service Outside Of The DC Area.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Norton, D-D.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to relocate the National Institute of Food and Agriculture or the Economic Research Service outside of the national capital region.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 226 – 198. [HR 3351, [Vote #412](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Approps Bill To Go Toward Issuing Permits For Importing Hunted Animal Trophies From Zimbabwe, Zambia Or Tanzania.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Buchanan, R-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to issue permits for the importation of sport-hunted elephant or lion trophies from Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Tanzania.” The amendment passed 239 to 192. [HR 3055, [Vote #380](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Discretionary Funding By 14% For Agriculture, Rural Development, & The FDA.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies title of the bill (Division B). Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 113-318” The motion failed by a vote of 113-318. [HR 3055, [Vote #375](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts [...] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.”

“The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressman’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Justice Department.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$2 million funding for Justice Department expenses for legal activities, administration of pardon and clemency petitions, and space rental in the District of Columbia.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 381-50. [HR 3055, [Vote #373](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Rep. Stevens Press Release: The Amendment Encouraged “DOJ’s Environment And Natural Resources Division To Allocate More Resources To Adequately Enforce Our Nation’s Animal Cruelty Laws.”

“Today, the House of Representatives passed an amendment led by Rep. Haley Stevens (MI-11) to H.R. 3055, the Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act. The amendment [...] adds and removes \$2,000,000 from the Legal Activities account at the Department of Justice (DOJ) for the purpose of instructing DOJ’s Environment and Natural Resources Division to allocate more resources to adequately enforce our nation’s animal cruelty laws.” [Office of Rep. Stevens, Press Release, [6/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Include “Medically-Tailored Meals” For Certain Senior HHS Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would include ‘medically-tailored meals’ among practices to enhance senior nutrition under certain HHS programs funded by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 338 to 83. [HR 2740, [Vote #251](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Extending Authorization And Funding Through September 30, 2019 For The Temporary Assistance For Needy Families Program And Related HHS Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend authorization and funding through September 30, 2019 for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and related Health and Human Services Department programs, including family assistance and child care grants, to states and territories.” The motion passed 357-55. [H Res 415, [Vote #233](#), 6/4/19; CQ, [6/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against \$145.4 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of Agriculture.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$145.4 billion in fiscal 2019 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, including \$23.2 billion in discretionary funding. The bill would provide \$5.4 billion for the Food and Drug Administration, \$3.8 billion for Agriculture Department rural development activities, and \$2.7 billion for agricultural research programs. It would reauthorize the federal crop insurance program and authorize loan levels for federal loans related to farming and rural development. It would provide \$102.6 billion for domestic food programs, including \$73.2 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$23.2 billion for child nutrition programs, and \$6.2 billion for the Women, Infants, and Children program.” The bill passed 243-183. [HR 265, [Vote #25](#), 1/10/19; CQ, [1/10/19](#)]

budget

- Celebrated Operating Under the Trump-Era Budget as Ranking Member of House Appropriations Committee
 - Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept
 - Voted Against The Build Back Better Act; Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”
 - Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The DoD, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, HHS, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development
 - Voted Against Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion
 - Voted Against Considering A 6 Bill Approps Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building & Requiring Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible ID
 - Voted Against A \$259 Billion Discretionary Appropriation Bill For State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment
 - Voted Against Consideration Of Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas, FY 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package
 - Voted For Continuing To Leave The Government Closed But Allow Federal Employees To Receive Pay
 - Voted Against Considering A Bill Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For Almost Six Weeks
 - Voted For FY 2014 Ryan Budget That Cut Medicare Spending By \$356 Billion And Turned It Into A Voucher Program
 - Voted For FY 2013 House Republican Budget That Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program And Raised Taxes On The Middle Class
 - Voted At Least 8 Times To Raise The Debt Limit Since 2011
-

Government Budget and Spending

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	64%
1995	National Taxpayers Union	80%
1996	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	66%
1997	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	57%
1997	National Taxpayers Union	50%
1997	Taxpayers for Common Sense	8%
1998	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	68%
1998	National Taxpayers Union	49%
1998	Taxpayers for Common Sense	15%
1999	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	69%
1999	National Taxpayers Union	56%
1999	Taxpayers for Common Sense	25%

2000	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	58%
2000	Taxpayers for Common Sense	21%
2001	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	77%
2001	National Taxpayers Union	62%
2001	Taxpayers for Common Sense	27%
2002	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	75%
2002	National Taxpayers Union	58%
2002	Taxpayers for Common Sense	33%
2003	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	65%
2003	National Taxpayers Union	59%
2003	Taxpayers for Common Sense	15%
2004	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	40%
2004	National Taxpayers Union	48%
2004	Taxpayers for Common Sense	0%
2005	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	68%
2005	National Taxpayers Union	55%
2005	Taxpayers for Common Sense	11%
2005-2006	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	68%
2006	National Taxpayers Union	54%
2006	The Club for Growth	54%
2007	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	41%
2007	National Taxpayers Union	B-
2007	The Club for Growth	0%
2008	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	60%
2008	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	77%
2008	National Taxpayers Union	B
2008	The Club for Growth	75%
2009	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	59%
2009	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	46%
2009	National Taxpayers Union	80%
2009	The Club for Growth	82%
2010	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	82%
2010	National Taxpayers Union	86%
2010	The Club for Growth	85%
2011	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	55%
2011	National Taxpayers Union	70%
2011	The Club for Growth	55%
2012	National Taxpayers Union	65%
2012	The Club for Growth	57%
2013	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	70%
2013	National Taxpayers Union	68%
2013	The Club for Growth	51%

2013	The Club for Growth	66%
2014	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	65%
2014	The Club for Growth	29%
2014	The Club for Growth	62%
2015	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	68%
2015	National Taxpayers Union	66%
2015	The Club for Growth	61%
2015	The Club for Growth	48%
2016	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	83%
2016	National Taxpayers Union	76%
2016	The Club for Growth	70%
2016	The Club for Growth	61%
2017	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	83%
2017	The Club for Growth	62%
2017	The Club for Growth	68%
2018	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	82%
2018	National Taxpayers Union	60%
2018	The Club for Growth	49%
2018	The Club for Growth	61%
2019	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	76%
2019	National Taxpayers Union	62%
2019	The Club for Growth	64%
2019	The Club for Growth	61%
2020	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	91%
2020	National Taxpayers Union	77%
2020	The Club for Growth	60%
2020	The Club for Growth	51%
2021	National Taxpayers Union	73%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Celebrated Operating Under the Trump-Era Budget as Ranking Member of House Appropriations Committee

The Washington Times reported “Democrats are strongly opposed to a short-term funding measure, even if it extends throughout the year. The reason is mainly political. At the moment, the federal government is still operating with funding levels approved by Congress under former President Donald Trump. “Reality as it is, we’re operating on the Trump budget right now,” said Rep. Ken Calvert of California, ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee. “It must drive [Democrats] crazy, but that’s what we’re operating under.” Abiding by Trump-era budget levels has hamstrung efforts to move Mr. Biden’s agenda through the federal bureaucracy.” [The Washington Times, 2/01/22]

Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept

Inside the Air Force reported “Senior Pentagon officials today outlined the unprecedented damage they say would be done if Congress uses a stopgap spending measure to fund the Defense Department for a full year, while Democrats and Republicans exchanged barbs over who is to blame for the current budget impasse...Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) accused Democrats of being “disingenuous” about their concern for the military budget so they could pursue “radical” domestic spending increases.” [Inside the Air Force, 1/14/22]

Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”

The Desert Sun reported “Calvert, who serves on the House Committee on Appropriations, told The Desert Sun that he sees inflation - which has reached its highest rate in nearly 40 years - as the top issue facing the country right now, arguing it “should be a concern to everybody. We got to get that back in the box as fast as we can, and that’s not a simple process - once inflation starts, it’s difficult to stop,” said Calvert. ‘And I agree with what (U.S. Senator) Joe Manchin did, as far as bringing a halt to (the Build Back Better Act), because right now, that’d be like pouring gas on a fire.’” [The Desert Sun, 12/28/21]

Calvert Voted Against The Build Back Better Act.

In November 2021, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program’s debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals

with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

Roosevelt Institute: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Child Care, Creating Jobs And Allowing Parents To Get Back To Work.

“Convenient, affordable childcare is a major obstacle for working parents, illuminated even more so by school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted women’s labor force participation. Increasing the capacity of industries in order to curb inflation of specific prices requires increasing the supply of labor. The Build Back Better Act invests in existing and new childcare facilities in underserved areas and provides subsidies to make childcare more affordable for qualifying households. Together, these investments would increase the supply of childcare, create new jobs, and allow parents to get back to work. [Roosevelt Institute, Fact Sheet, [9/28/21](#)]

Center For American Progress: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.

“Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]

E&E News: The Budget Resolution Set “The Stage For Unprecedented Investments To Tackle Climate Change And Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.”

“Senate Democrats unveiled a \$3.5 trillion budget resolution this morning, setting the stage for unprecedented investments to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [E&E News, [8/9/21](#)]

The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit In Medicare Part D.

“Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]

FactCheck.Org: “In The First Year Of Biden’s Proposed Budget, 2022, Nearly Nine Out Of 10 Households Would See A Tax Cut.”

“In the first year of Biden’s proposed budget, 2022, nearly nine out of 10 households would see a tax cut, according to the Tax Policy Center.” [FactCheck.org, [9/24/21](#)]

Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.

In November 2021 Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 774), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Yarmuth, D-Ky., manager’s amendment to HR 5376 that would increase from \$72,500 to \$80,000 the raised annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030, but reinstate the original cap of \$10,000 in 2031; modify provisions related to maximum fair prices negotiations for prescription drugs, including to clarify that negotiated prices would apply nine years after a drug’s approval, or 13 years after approval for biologics, and specify that average price calculations would be based on 2021 prices; provide \$250 million for the General Services Administration’s technology modernization fund, \$200 million for the GSA’s citizen services fund, and \$50 million for Office of Management and Budget’s information technology oversight and reform fund; and make various technical corrections. The rule would also authorize through Dec. 3, 2021, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #372](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#)]

Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.

In August 2021 Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a “valid and substantiated” state interest. The manager’s amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an “administrative bailout” provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill’s preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

Calvert Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans

and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Post Agency Budget Materials Online.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency to post budget justification materials and other budget information on their website. It would also require the Office of Management and Budget to create and regularly update a website including all agency budget justification materials submitted to Congress.” The motion passed 402-1. [HR 4894, [Vote #183](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]

Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The DoD, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, HHS, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development.

In July 2020 ,Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The bill passed 217-197. [HR 7617, [Vote #178](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 219 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding provided by the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected 123-292. [HR 7617, [Vote #176](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Bill Was \$198 Billion.

“Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for

Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” [CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering A 6 Bill Approps Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building & Requiring Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible ID.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 340 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment that would strike from the bill a division making fiscal 2021 appropriations for the Homeland Security Department. It would require the Treasury Department to instruct U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions to push for policies to help world economies respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by suspending all debt service payments to such institutions and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to issue at least 2 trillion special drawing rights for countries to obtain additional resources for pandemic response. It would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from public areas of the U.S. Capitol all statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy and certain statues of individuals who defended slavery or white supremacy. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to support or carry out any law enforcement action by members of the U.S. armed forces or a Defense Department employees unless they wear visible identification including their name, title, and agency; to fund the salary of any federal employee that responds to a public gathering or protest unless a number of conditions are met, including that the employee’s agency enforces a policy prohibiting the use of deadly or less-lethal force at such gatherings and that the employees’ clothing clearly identifies the agency; or to enforce 2018 Health and Human Services Department rules allowing employers to seek moral and religious exemptions from requirements that they provide health insurance plans for employees that include contraceptive coverage.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H R 7327, [Vote #169](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A \$259 Billion Discretionary Appropriation Bill For State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.

Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.

“Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, [7/24/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Reducing All Discretionary Funding In The State-Foreign Operations Title Of The Appropriations Bill.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 1 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the State-Foreign Operations title of the bill (Division A).” The amendment failed 88-329. [H R 7608, [Vote #159](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A 2021 Four Bill Appropriations Package.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1060) that would that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 four-bill State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Interior-Environment and Military Construction-VA appropriations package (HR 7608). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate and floor consideration of 132 amendments to the bill.” The bill passed 230 to 188. [H Res 1060, [Vote #158](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing \$860 Billion In Spending For Four Of The 12 Appropriations Bills.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, that would provide \$860.3 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills: Defense, Homeland Security, Commerce-Justice-Science, and Financial Services. It would provide \$695.1 for the Defense Department, \$68 billion for the Homeland Security Department, \$73.2 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, and \$23.8 billion for the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, and other agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 280-138. [HR 1158, [Vote #690](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing \$540 Billion In Spending For Eight Of The 12 Appropriations Bills.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y. motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, as modified, that would provide approximately \$540 billion in discretionary funding for eight of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations: Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD. It would provide \$184.9 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments and related agencies; \$23.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$48.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$36 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$5 billion for legislative branch entities; \$110.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; \$54.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and \$74.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies...” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 297-120. [HR 1865, [Vote #689](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

The Consolidated Appropriations Agreement Was A Part Of A Package Of Democratic Funding Bills That Were A Counter Proposal To Cuts Proposed By Cuts On Schools, Health Care, Infrastructure, And The Environment.

“The House today passed two legislative packages that together comprise all 12 fiscal year 2020 funding bills. The packages, products of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations, now head to the Senate. [...] The domestic priorities and international assistance appropriations minibus, H.R. 1865 reflects conference agreements for eight appropriations bills: Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Agriculture, Energy and Water Development, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It also includes other matter outside the Appropriations Committee’s jurisdiction that was negotiated on a bipartisan, bicameral basis. The minibus reflects the efforts of the new House Democratic majority to fund gun violence research. It also includes historic investments in Head Start and child care programs, record funding for lifesaving medical research at the National Institutes of Health,

and rejects President Trump's misguided cuts to schools, health care, infrastructure, and environmental protection and clean energy programs." [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, [12/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 765) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act (HR 1158), with a further House amendment, and provide for House floor consideration of Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act (HR 1865), with a further House amendment, as modified." The motion passed by a vote of 219-189. [HR 765, [Vote #684](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Voted Against A Senate Amendment With A Further House Amendment To Maintain FY 2019 Funding In Addition To Extending Authorizations For Medicaid, Medicare, And The PATRIOT Act.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: "Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the short-term continuing resolution (HR 3055), with a further House amendment that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 20, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 20 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including certain Medicaid and Medicare programs and other health-related HHS programs. It would increase or modify funding rates for certain activities, including to provide for a 3.1 percent pay increase for the members of the armed forces and to provide \$7.3 billion for activities related to the 2020 decennial census. It would repeal a \$7.6 billion rescission of federal highway funding set to take effect in July 2020; extend certain federal surveillance authorities under the Patriot Act and other existing law through March 15, 2020; and modify provisions related to the Justice Department fund for victims of state-sponsored terrorism, including to designate 50 percent of funds for victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.." The amendment was adopted 231 to 192. [HR 3055, [Vote #631](#), 11/19/19; CQ, [11/19/19](#)]

Voted Against Floor Consideration To A Senate Amendment To The Bill, Alongside A House Amendment Appropriating Funds To The Government Through December 20, 2019.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 708) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 3055). The rule would make in order a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment that would make continuing appropriations for federal government operations and services through Dec. 20, 2019." The bill passed 230 to 194. [H Res 708, [Vote #629](#), 11/19/19; CQ, [11/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Providing FY2020 Continuing Appropriations To Federal Agencies Through November 21, 2019.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Nov. 21, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions, it would extend through Nov. 21 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including the National Flood Insurance Program, the Export-Import Bank, certain Medicare and Medicaid programs, and other health-related HHS

programs; it would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including the 2020 census and FEMA disaster relief; and it would provide for reimbursements to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation for payments made to farmers impacted by retaliatory tariffs and other export barriers.” The bill was adopted by a vote of 301-123. [H Res 4378, [Vote #538](#), 9/19/19; CQ, [9/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Providing Consideration For A Short-Term Approps Bill That Would Fund The Govt Through 11/21/19.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 564) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2020 Short-Term Appropriations bill (HR 4378) that would make continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, funding government operations at fiscal 2019 levels through Nov. 21, 2019.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 227-196. [H Res 564, [Vote #537](#), 9/19/19; CQ, [9/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Amendment That Would Change The Name Of The Bipartisan Budget Act To “A Bill To Kick The Can Down The Road, And For Other Purposes.”

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment to the bill that would change the bill’s title to read, ‘A bill to kick the can down the road, and for other purposes.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 47-384. [HR 3877, [Vote #512](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Would Suspend The Public Debt Limit Through July 31, 2021.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021.” The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, [Vote #511](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

The Compromise Bill Suspended The Debt Limit For 2 Years And Lifted Spending Caps By \$320 Billion.

“This two-year agreement raises spending to \$320 billion above previously-negotiated spending caps and suspends the debt ceiling for two years, allowing the federal government to continue borrowing to pay its bills while diminishing the prospects of another fiscal showdown over raising the borrowing limit before the 2020 election.” [ABC News, [7/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Floor Consideration Of The Bipartisan Budget Act & Venezuela TPS Act.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 519) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Bipartisan Budget Act (HR 3877) and the Venezuela TPS Act (HR 549), as amended.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 232 to 197. [H Res 519, [Vote #509](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Passing Appropriations For The Treasury, FCC, IRS, And Other Agencies For FY 2020.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$24.95 billion in discretionary funding for the Treasury Department, the federal judiciary, the office of the president, a number of executive agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission, and other government operations. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$12 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, including \$5.2 billion for enforcement activities and \$2.6 billion for IRS taxpayer services. It would provide \$7.9 billion for the federal judiciary, \$1.9 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$996 million for the Small Business Administration, \$741 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia, and \$178 million for the White House executive office of the president. It would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the IRS to 'target' any group for regulatory scrutiny based on ideological beliefs or for the reorganization or transfer of any function or authority of the Office of Personnel Management to another federal agency." The bill passed by a vote of 224-196. [HR 3351, [Vote #424](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce 14% Of Discretionary Spending From The Appropriations Bill, Except Amounts Made To The Department Of Defense.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available by the bill, except for amounts made available to the Defense Department." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141-285. [HR 3351, [Vote #417](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing \$321.9 Billion In Discretionary Spending For Five Of The 12 Fiscal 2020 Appropriations Bills, Including Justice And Veteran Affairs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$321.9 billion in discretionary spending for five of the 12 fiscal 2020 appropriations bills, including \$73.9 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$24.3 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$39.5 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies, \$108.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$75.8 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. It would also provide \$61 billion in obligations from highway and aviation trust funds for associated Transportation Department programs. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$673 million to the Justice Department immigration review office, including to hire additional immigration judges and to provide legal resources for individuals facing deportation proceedings. It would provide \$5.2 billion for Interior Department and the U.S. Forest Service wildfire preparedness and response activities and \$9.5 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including increased funding for enforcement and compliance activities, clean air activities, and environmental restoration initiatives. It would provide \$81.2 billion for VA health care programs and \$2.3 billion in emergency military construction funding for bases damaged by natural disasters. It would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Census Bureau to include a question regarding citizenship on the 2020 census or for the construction of physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border." The bill passed by a vote of 227 – 194. [HR 3055, [Vote #408](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Consideration Of FY 2020 Commerce-Justice-Science, Agriculture, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, & Transportation-HUD Approps Package.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 445) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Commerce-Justice-Science, Agriculture, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, and Transportation-HUD appropriations package and provide for further House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740). It would make in order consideration of 290 amendments to HR 3055 and provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to the bill that would authorize federal employment of individuals authorized to work in the U.S. pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of a DeLauro, D-Conn., manager's amendment to HR 2740 that would increase by a total of \$289.5 million funding for a number of programs under the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill (Division A), including HHS refugee and entrant assistance activities, HHS substance abuse and mental health programs, and Education Department programs related to school safety, including emergency response to violence." The resolution was adopted 231-195. [H.Res 445, [Vote #357](#), 6/19/19; CQ [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule that would provide for further House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740). The rule would make in order 115 additional amendments, including 57 and 51 amendments to the Defense and Energy-Water sections of the bill, respectively." The bill passed 232 to 189. [HR 2740, [Vote #265](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Consideration Of Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas, FY 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740), and a resolution (H Res 430) that would authorize the House Judiciary Committee to take civil legal actions in federal court to enforce congressional subpoenas issued to Attorney General William P. Barr and former White House Counsel Donald F. McGahn, II. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 2740 that would remove from the bill a section making fiscal 2020 appropriations for the legislative branch. The amendment would also rescind \$11.8 million in unobligated balances available for certain foreign aid grants issued by the State Department and related agencies; and it would make a technical correction to specify that previously-appropriated funds for the Defense Department shall not be used to construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border." The bill passed 227 to 190. [H Res 431, [Vote #246](#), 6/11/19; CQ, [6/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Save The Internet Act & Setting Discretionary Spending Caps And Provide Discretionary Budget Authority At \$1.3 Trillion For FY 2020.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the Save the Internet Act (HR 1644) that would repeal the Federal Communications Commission’s Dec. 14, 2017 rules on broadband internet service regulation; of the Investing for the People Act (HR 2021) that would set discretionary spending caps for fiscal 2020; and automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 293) providing enforcement authority for fiscal 2020 discretionary spending caps. The resolution (H Res 293) would provide budget enforcement authority for fiscal 2020, consistent with spending caps on cap adjustments provided for in the Investing for the People Act (HR 2021). The resolution would provide discretionary budget authority of \$1.3 trillion for fiscal 2020. It would authorize spending cap adjustments for overseas contingency operations, not exceeding \$69 billion for security funds and not exceeding \$8 billion for nonsecurity funds. It would authorize spending cap adjustments of up to \$400 million for Internal Revenue Service tax enforcement and tax compliance activities and up to \$7.5 billion for the 2020 census. The resolution would prohibit any fiscal 2020 appropriations measures from providing advance appropriations, with the exception of up to \$87.6 billion in new budget authority for programs related to veterans’ services for fiscal 2021, and up to \$28.9 billion in new budget authority for other programs funded by advanced appropriations for fiscal 2021 and 2022.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 219-201. [H Res 294, [Vote #161](#), 4/9/19; CQ, [4/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Funding The Remaining Government Agencies Through Fiscal Year 2019 And Providing \$1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution that would provide, in total, \$333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It would provide \$49.4 billion in discretionary funds for fiscal 2019 for operations of the Homeland Security Department, as well as \$12.6 billion for natural disaster response and recovery activities and \$165 million for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations. Appropriations for DHS operations include \$15 billion for Customs and Border Protection, including \$1.38 billion for physical barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. It would provide \$7.6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and would also require a 17 percent reduction in the number of detention beds available for individuals detained by the agency. The conference report would provide, in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019, \$23 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$64.1 billion for departments of Commerce and Justice and other agencies such as NASA and the National Science Foundation; \$23.4 billion in discretionary funding or financial services and general government appropriations; \$35.6 billion for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$54.2 billion for the State Department, foreign assistance and other international activities; and \$71.1 billion for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.” The conference report was adopted 300-128. [H J Res 31, [Vote #87](#), 2/14/19; CQ, [2/14/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Funding The Remaining Government Agencies Through FY 2019 And Providing \$1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 131) that would provide for House floor

consideration of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution (H J Res 31) that would provide, in total, \$333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development.” The rule was adopted 230-196. [H J Res 31, [Vote #86](#), 2/14/19; CQ, [2/14/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Disapproving Of Government Shutdowns And Their Damage To Federal Employees.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Clay, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that government shutdowns cause substantial damage to federal employees, to Americans generally who benefit from government services, to the U.S. economy and to the nation’s reputation and state that shutting down the U.S. government ‘is not an acceptable tactic or strategy’ for resolving policy differences.” The motion was rejected 249-163. [H Res 79, [Vote #65](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Urging Financial Institutions And Other Companies To Work With Customers Affected By The Shutdown Of The Federal Government.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the Waters, D-Calif., motion to reconsider the vote on which the resolution was agreed to by voice vote.” Credit Union National Association reported that, “The U. S. House of Representatives Tuesday passed H. Res. 77, expressing the sense of Congress that ‘financial institutions and other companies should work proactively with their customers affected by the shutdown of the Federal Government who may be facing short-term financial hardship and long-term damage to their creditworthiness through no fault of their own.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 240 – 176. [H.Res. 77, [Vote #59](#), 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/29/19](#); Credit Union National Association, [1/29/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Department Of Homeland Security Department Through Feb. 28.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31).” The resolution passed by a vote of 231 – 180. [H. Res. 31, [Vote #51](#), 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/24/19](#)]

The Bill Reopened The Department Of Homeland Security Through February At 2018 Funding Levels And Did Not Include Funding For Trump’s Border Wall.

“The House on Thursday passed a stopgap funding measure that would reopen the Department of Homeland Security through February at 2018 funding levels. It’s the latest effort by House Democrats to try to pressure the GOP in the shutdown standoff by passing individual spending bills that don’t include the \$5.7 billion President Trump is seeking for a U.S.-Mexico border wall. The House passed the bill on a 231-180 vote, with five Republicans voting yes.” [Washington Times, [1/24/19](#)]

One Democrat Voted No Because They Had Concerns With ICE Funding.

“Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was the lone Democrat to vote ‘no’ — as has been the case for several recent votes on spending bills. Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, New York Democrat, has raised concerns about funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).” [Washington Times, [1/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reopening DHS Through Jan. 24 And Ensuring DHS Employees Were Repaid.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would provide stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Jan. 24.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200 – 214. [H. Res. 31, [Vote #50](#), 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/24/19](#)]

13 Democrats Broke With Their Party To Support The Motion From Republicans Aimed At Ensuring DHS Employees Affected By The Shutdown Get Paid.

“Thirteen Democrats also broke with their party to support an earlier procedural motion from Republicans aimed at ensuring DHS employees affected by the shutdown get paid. That motion failed on a 214-200 vote.”

[Washington Times, [1/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except DHS For FY 2019, & Extending Authorization For The National Flood Insurance Program & TANF.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$271.8 billion for full-year fiscal 2019 funding for six of the seven spending bills that reached a conference agreement, but that lack enacted appropriations (all except Homeland Security) and would extend authorization for several expiring programs including the National Flood Insurance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” The bill passed 234-180. [HR 648, [Vote #49](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing To Leave The Government Closed But Allow Federal Employees To Receive Pay.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would provide back pay for federal employees who have been furloughed or had their pay suspended during the lapse in appropriations that began Dec. 22, 2018.” According to Minority Whip Steve Scalise “Republican Whip Steve Scalise (R-La.) released the following statement after the overwhelming majority of Democrats voted down the Motion to Recommit H.R. 648, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, which would allow all federal employees to receive pay during the shutdown but require further action to secure the border and reopen the government.” The motion was rejected 200-215. [HR 648, [Vote #48](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#); scalise.house.gov, [1/23/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills To Fund The DHS Through February 2019 & All Remaining Departments For All Of FY 2019

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 61) that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill that is comprised of the remaining 2019 appropriations bills, except Homeland Security (HR 648), and a joint resolution that would provide stopgap funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31). The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Jan. 30 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee for appropriations legislation for the fiscal 2019, and would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 1, 2019.” The rule was adopted 223-190. [HR 648/H J Res 31, [Vote #47](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Government And Funding It For One Month.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 28, 2019.” The resolution passed 229-184. [H J Res 28, [Vote #46](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Shortening The Time Period For The Continuing Resolution That Would Reopen The Government.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would change the date through which the joint resolution would provide funds for general government operations from Feb. 28 to Jan. 15, 2019.” The motion to recommit was rejected 195-222. [H J Res 28, [Vote #43](#), 1/17/19; CQ, [1/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A Bill Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For Almost Six Weeks.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 28) that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019 that would fund the government until Feb. 28, 2019. The rule would also provide for consideration of measures under motions to suspend the rules through Jan. 25, 2019.” The rule was adopted 230-190. [H J Res 28, [Vote #40](#), 1/17/19; CQ, [1/17/19](#)]

Voted Against Providing Continuing Approps For Operations Of The Federal Govt At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 And Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations for operations of the federal government at current funding levels through Feb. 8, 2019. Additionally, the bill provides \$12.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017 and 2018. The bill includes a total of \$2.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including \$1.1 billion for crop (including milk), tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from 2018 hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters. The bill provides \$1.16 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department’s Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery Program, and \$1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including \$1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It provides \$1.46 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, primarily for repairing damage to military facilities in the Carolinas and Florida. As amended, the bill would prohibit funds provided in the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a “new physical barrier” along the southwest border of the U.S. Also as amended, the bill would permit the use of emergency funds provided to the Agriculture Department for 2018 crop losses to be used to cover harvested wine grapes that were found to have been tainted by smoke from wildfires.” The bill passed by a vote of 237 – 187. [H.R. 268, [Vote #39](#), 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/16/19](#)]

Six Republicans Voted With Majority Democrats For The Bill.

“The measure would provide \$12.1 billion in disaster aid and reopen the nine shuttered federal departments and dozens of agencies through Feb. 8. But it doesn’t include the money Trump seeks for a border wall, and the administration opposes the measure. Only six Republicans voted with majority Democrats for the bill.”

[Bloomberg, [1/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For A Few Weeks.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 1, 2019.” The motion was rejected 237-187. [H J Res 27, [Vote #31](#), 1/15/19; CQ, [1/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Providing Retroactive Pay To Furloughed Employees Or Those Working Without Compensation.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cummings, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the federal government to provide retroactive pay to employees who are furloughed or working without compensation during the partial government shutdown. The bill would require federal employees to be compensated at the earliest possible date once the shutdown has concluded, regardless of regularly scheduled pay dates.” The motion was agreed to 411-7. [S 24, [Vote #28](#), 1/11/19; CQ, [1/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Including “Best-In-Class” Designations In The Annual Small Business Administration Report On Government Spending.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Small Business Administration to report on government spending through ‘best-in-class’ contracts awarded to businesses classified as historically underutilized business zone, women-owned, service-disabled veteran-owned, and socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses.” The motion was agreed to 414-11. [HR 226, [Vote #18](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering FY 2019 Spending Bills For The Treasury Dept, IRS, SEC, Dept Of Ag, Dept Of The Interior, EPA, Dept Of Transportation, & HUD.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 28) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 264) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for financial services and general government; consideration of the bill (HR 265) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture; the bill (HR 266) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the departments of Interior and Environment and related agencies; and the bill (HR 267) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development.” The rule was adopted 231-195. [H Res 28, [Vote #17](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

Voted Against Full-Year Continuing Approps Covering 6 Of 7 Fiscal 2019 Approps Bills, Increasing Pay For Federal Workers, Providing Retroactive Pay For Federal Workers Furloughed And Extending The National Flood Insurance Program.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide full-year continuing appropriations covering six of the seven fiscal 2019 appropriations bills that have not been enacted into law, including those that relate to Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD provisions. The bill includes provisions for a 1.9 percent pay increase for federal civilian employees and would extend the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2019. It would also provide for retroactive pay for federal workers furloughed during the partial shutdown.” The bill passed by a vote of 241 – 190. [H.R. 21, [Vote #11](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Seven Republicans Supported Separate Legislation That Would Reopen The Rest Of The Federal Government Through Sept. 30.

“Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, [1/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Modifying Aspects Of The State And Foreign Operations Provisions In The Consolidated Appropriations Act.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill (HR 21) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify aspects of the State and Foreign Operations provisions in the bill.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199 – 232. [H.R. 21, [Vote #10](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Voted For Recommitting Continuing Appropriations For The DHS For FY 2019 To The House Appropriations Committee.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197 – 233. [H.J. Res. 1, [Vote #8](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Voted Against Rules For The 116th Congress, Providing For Full-Year Approps For 6 Of 7 Remaining FY 2019 Approps Bills, And Providing Short-Term Funding For DHS.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 5) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 6) that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress; consideration of the bill (HR 21) that would provide for full-year appropriations for six of the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills; and consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 1) that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234 – 194. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #6](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Expressing The Sense That The House Should Not Adjourn Until All Of The Annual Appropriations Bills For The Fiscal Year Were Enacted.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to commit the rule to a committee composed of the majority and minority leaders, with instructions to report it back with an amendment that would provide for the consideration of the resolution H Res 11.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197 – 232. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #5](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#); Library of Congress, H. Res. 11, Introduced [1/3/19](#)]

Voted For Concurring With FY18 Senate Republican Budget

Calvert Voted For Agreeing To The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget That Provided \$3.1 Trillion In New Budget Authority.

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Black, R-Tenn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would allow the cap on defense spending to be raised to \$640 billion for fiscal 2018, without the need for offsets. It would require the Senate Finance Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would increase the deficit by no more than \$1.5 trillion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. It would also instruct the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would reduce the deficit by \$1 billion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. The concurrent resolution would authorize the establishment of various reserve funds, including a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to repealing or replacing the 2010 health care overhaul law, and a revenue-neutral reserve fund related to modifying the federal tax system.” The budget passed 216-212. [H Con Res 71, [Vote #589](#), 10/26/17; CQ Floor Votes, [10/26/17](#)]

HEADLINE: House approves Senate-passed budget plan, paving way for tax reform

[CBS News, [10/26/17](#)]

AP: “The Budget Plan Calls For \$5 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over The Decade, Including Cuts To Medicare, Medicaid And The Obama-Era Health Care Law.”

“The budget plan calls for \$5 trillion in spending cuts over the decade, including cuts to Medicare, Medicaid and the Obama-era health care law, though Republicans have no plans to actually impose those cuts with follow-up legislation. Some Democrats criticized the measure for ruthless spending cuts; others took the opposite approach, failing it for tackling the deficit.” [Associated Press, [10/26/17](#)]

Senate Budget Directed Energy And Natural Resources Committee To Find \$1 Billion In Deficit Reduction, Which Was Likely To Come From Opening ANWR To Oil And Gas Leasing.

“Democrats on Tuesday said they planned to introduce an amendment to the budget resolution (S Con Res 25) to strip a provision in its reconciliation instructions that would direct the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to find \$1 billion in deficit reduction. Those savings are likely to come in the form of legislation that would open ANWR to oil and gas leasing, which would generate revenues from the sale of federal leases to drilling companies and from royalties on the sale of oil and gas extracted from federally owned land.” [CQ, [10/17/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For Considering The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget.

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 580) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71) that would provide for \$3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts.” The resolution was adopted 233-188. [HRes 580, [Vote #583](#), 10/25/17; CQ, [10/25/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY18 House Republican Budget

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$3.2 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume \$1.22 trillion in discretionary spending in fiscal 2018. It would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul law. It also would propose reducing spending on mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid and changing programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (also known as food stamps). It would call for restructuring Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2024. I would also require the House Ways and Means Committee to report out legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would provide for a revenue-neutral, comprehensive overhaul of the U.S. tax code and would include instructions to 11 House committees to trigger the budget reconciliation process to cut mandatory spending. The concurrent resolution would assume that, over 10 years, base (non-Overseas Contingency Operations) discretionary defense spending would be increased by a total of \$929 billion over the Budget Control Act caps and non-defense spending be reduced by \$1.3 trillion.” The concurrent resolution was adopted, 219-206. [H Con Res 71, [Vote #557](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]

AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.”

“The House on Thursday passed a \$4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reprises a controversial plan to turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party’s efforts to repeal the “Obamacare” health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul.” [Associated Press, [10/5/17](#)]

Politico: House Budget Included “\$203 Billion In Mandatory Cuts Achieved Largely By Cutting Safety Net Programs.”

“Under the House budget, any tax reconciliation bill would have to include the \$203 billion in mandatory cuts achieved largely by cutting safety net programs. That prompted some GOP moderates to warn of the political optics of cutting food stamps or Medicaid to pay for corporate tax breaks. The House budget also lays out strict parameters to prevent a tax plan from adding to the deficit, even short-term. And that language has given heartburn to Budget panel members like Rep. Jim Renacci (R-Ohio), who almost voted against the resolution because he was afraid it doesn’t provide tax writers with enough funding flexibility to achieve desired cuts.” [Politico, [10/2/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For Consideration Of The Fiscal 2018 House Republican Budget Resolution

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 553) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71).” The rule was adopted, 232-188. [H Res 553, [Vote #552](#), 10/4/17; CQ, [10/4/17](#)]

2017: Voted For FY2018 Republican Study Committee Budget That Cut \$10 Trillion Over A Decade And Repealed Obamacare

In October 2017, Calvert voted for: “McClintock, R-Calif., substitute amendment that would provide for \$2.9 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018. It would balance the budget by fiscal 2023 by reducing spending by \$10.1 trillion over 10 years. It would cap total discretionary spending at \$1.06 trillion for fiscal 2018 and would assume no separate Overseas Contingency Operations funding for fiscal 2018 or subsequent years and would incorporate funding related to war or terror into the base defense account. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and would convert Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program into a single block grant program. It would require that off budget programs, such as Social Security, the U.S. Postal Service, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, be included in the budget.” The amendment was rejected, 281-139. [H Con Res 71, [Vote #555](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]

RSC Budget Would Gradually Raise The Retirement Age For Social Security To 69.

“The RSC budget would eliminate Social Security’s long-run shortfall and make the program sustainably solvent by adopting Representative Sam Johnson’s (R-TX) ‘Social Security Reform Act,’ which would slow initial benefit growth for higher-earners, gradually raise the normal retirement age to 69, and means-test annual cost-of-living adjustments, which would be calculated based on the chained Consumer Price Index (CPI).” [Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, [9/11/17](#)]

RSC Budget Targeted Medicare And Medicaid, As Well As Food Assistance For Families In Need.

“The trillions of dollars in RSC-backed cuts are mainly for show, as there is little appetite within the conference or at the other end of the Capitol for deep reductions to the growth rate of mandatory spending. The RSC budget targets the major health care benefit programs Medicare and Medicaid and overhauls other means-tested benefits for the poor such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” [Roll Call, [10/3/17](#)]

RSC Budget Included More Than \$10 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over A Decade, About Twice As Much As The House Republican Budget.

“House Republicans will get the chance Thursday to vote for an alternative budget blueprint that offers up more than \$10 trillion in spending cuts over a decade. [...] The Budget Committee-approved plan also proposes sizable cuts to mandatory programs, but only about \$5.4 trillion in total reductions, about half of what the RSC wants. In addition, the RSC budget proposes to get to balance by fiscal 2023, as opposed to fiscal 2027 in the underlying resolution headed to the floor Thursday.” [Roll Call, [10/3/17](#)]

RSC Budget Repealed Obamacare And Replaced It With The American Health Care Reform Act.

“(b) Policy on Replacing Obamacare.--It is the policy of this resolution that Obamacare must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American Health Care Reform Act.” [McClintock Substitute Amendment, [10/5/17](#)]

Voted For FY 2016 Republican Conference Report On Budget

In April 2015, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the concurrent resolution that would reduce spending by \$5.3 trillion over the next 10 years, including \$2 trillion in reductions from repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. The concurrent resolution would reduce spending in the areas of Medicare, Medicaid and other mandatory programs. It would call for a deficit-neutral overhaul of the tax code that lowers rates and

assumes \$124 billion in additional savings through ‘dynamic scoring.’ It would increase the amount of uncapped funding for war and related activities in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), allowing \$96.3 billion in fiscal 2016. It also includes reconciliation instructions to the House and Senate committees to focus on repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and to report legislation by July 24, 2015.” The budget was adopted 226-197. [S CON RES 11, [Vote #183](#); On Agreeing to the Conference Report, 4/30/15; Bloomberg, [4/29/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For The FY 2016 Republican Budget To Repeal The Affordable Care Act, Slash Pell Grants, And Alter Medicare

In March 2015, Calvert voted for: the FY16 Republican House budget that would repeal the Affordable Care Act, slash Pell grants and alter Medicare. “It also includes parliamentary language, called reconciliation that orders House committees to draft legislation repealing the Affordable Care Act. Under budget rules, that reconciliation repeal bill cannot be filibustered in the Senate and would need only a majority vote to pass. The budget would turn Medicaid into block grants to the states, cutting health care spending for the poor by \$900 billion. The food stamp program would also be turned into block grants and cut by hundreds of billions of dollars. Special education, Pell Grants, job training and housing assistance would all be cut. Medicare would transition to a system where future seniors would be encouraged to use government-funded vouchers to purchase insurance in the private market.” The resolution passed 228 to 199. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; New York Times, [3/25/15](#)]

National Committee To Preserve Social Security & Medicare: 2015 House GOP Budget Would Leave “Seniors And The Disabled – Some Of Our Most Vulnerable Americans – Hostage To The Whims Of Private Insurance Companies.”

“Once again, the House GOP’s budget would privatize Medicare with a voucher plan, leaving seniors and the disabled – some of our most vulnerable Americans – hostage to the whims of private insurance companies. Over time, this will end traditional Medicare and make it harder for seniors to choose their own doctor. Vouchers will not keep up with the increasing cost of health insurance... that is why seniors will pay more.” [National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, [3/17/15](#)]

New York Times: 2015 House GOP Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A “Voucherlike” Program.

“House Budget Committee members previewed their plans in an unusual, campaign-style video on Monday. The plan envisions a remaking of the federal government. Future recipients of Medicare would be offered voucher like ‘premium support’ to pay for private insurance rather than government-provided health care. Spending on Medicaid would be cut substantially over 10 years, with the money turned into block grants to state governments, which in turn would have much more flexibility in deciding how it is allocated.” [New York Times, [3/17/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Holding A Hearing For The President’s FY16 Budget

In March 2016, Calvert voted for: blocking consideration of holding a hearing for the Obama Administration’s fiscal year 2017 budget proposal. “The Democratic Previous Question gives Republicans a third chance to call for an immediate vote on Budget Committee Ranking Member Chris Van Hollen’s H.R. 624 to demand a fair hearing on the President’s Budget by demanding that House Republicans hold a Budget hearing with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.” [H Res 635, [Vote #106](#), 3/3/16; Democratic Leader – Previous Questions, [3/3/16](#)]

OP-ED HEADLINE: “Republicans Shouldn’t Ignore The President’s Budget”

[Ed Rogers Op-Ed, Washington Post, [2/9/16](#)]

HEADLINE: “White House Accuses GOP Lawmakers Of Pulling A Trump”

[Politico, [2/5/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY 2016 Budget Price Amendment Repealing The ACA, Slash Pell Grants And Alter Medicare While Requiring No Offsets For Increased OCO Defense Spending

In March 2015, Calvert voted for: a budget alternative known as Price amendment #2 offered as an amendment on the floor that would repeal the Affordable Care Act, slash Pell grants and alter Medicare while requiring no offsets for increased OCO defense spending. “Tom Price, R-Ga., also submitted an amended version that included increased defense funding without requiring cuts in other areas to offset the spending. Price’s plan increased funding to the Overseas Contingency Operations Fund by \$2 billion over the committee plan, to \$96 billion, and requires no offsets. The version that passed out of committee would have required offsets over \$73.5 billion in the OCO fund, which pays for wars and other overseas activities and is not subject to sequester caps.” The resolution passed 219 to 208. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #141](#), 3/25/15; US News and World Report, [3/25/15](#)]

Calvert Voted Against FY 2016 Republican Study Committee Budget That Balanced In Six Years, Cut Retirement Programs, And Called For A Balanced Budget Amendment

In March 2015, Calvert voted against: the Republican Study Committee budget that would cut spending by \$7.1 trillion over 10 years. “A conservative budget released by the House Republican Study Committee (RSC) on Monday would balance in five years by cutting \$7.1 trillion in spending over the next decade. The cuts are much more than the \$5.5 trillion in proposed cuts included in the main House GOP blueprint unveiled last week by Budget Committee Chairman Tom Price (R-Ga.). The RSC budget, prepared by RSC and Budget Committee member Marlin Stutzman (R-Ind.), would increase spending for the Pentagon.” The amendment failed 132 to 294. [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

RSC Budget Would Cut FY16 Nondefense Discretionary Spending By \$88 Billion Below Sequestration Levels.

“The RSC blueprint would lower nondefense discretionary spending for domestic programs next year to \$405 billion, \$88 billion below the baseline set by the 2011 deal. Altogether, discretionary spending next year would total \$975 billion under the RSC’s budget, much lower than the \$1.018 trillion top-line number established by the 2011 law. Over the 10-year window, the RSC budget would cut nondefense spending by \$1.3 trillion and increase defense spending by \$435 billion.” [The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

RSC Proposed “Aggressive” Budget That Would Balance In Six Years.

“Conservative members of the House Republican caucus outbid their party’s official budget Monday, offering a plan to cut planned government spending by more than \$7.1 trillion and balance the budget in just six years. The aggressive plan to cut spending from all areas of government and erase deficits was introduced by the Republican Study Committee, a group of congressmen organized to push policy to the right.” [Washington Examiner, [3/23/15](#)]

FY2016 RSC Budget Raised The Retirement To 70.

“The Republican Study Committee would raise the retirement age to 70 for people born after 1962, use a definition of inflation that would lower benefits, and reduce benefits for wealthier retirees.” [Examiner, 3/23/15]

RSC Budget Balanced By “Cutting More Deeply Into Federal Healthcare And Retirement Programs.”

“The Republican Study Committee on Monday unveiled its plan to cut spending by \$7.1 trillion over 10 years, reaching a surplus in six years by cutting more deeply into federal healthcare and retirement programs as well as domestic agency budgets.” [Reuters, [3/23/15](#)]

RSC Budget Called For Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution.

“It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pass a joint resolution incorporating the provisions set forth in subsection (b), and send such joint resolution to the States for their approval, to amend the Constitution of the United States to require an annual balanced budget.” [RSC Budget Proposal, [3/22/15](#)]

FY 2015: Voted For FY 2015 House Republican Budget To Repeal The ACA, Cut SNAP Funding, And Voucherize Medicare

In April 2014, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$2.842 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume \$5.1 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposal would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would propose extending the 2013 law that withheld the pay of members of Congress unless the House and Senate each approve a budget resolution. It would propose changing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and call for a decrease of \$125 billion in SNAP funding over five years. The proposal would call for expanded work and job training requirements in order to receive aid from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program and would propose preventing beneficiaries from receiving unemployment insurance and disability insurance concurrently. It would call for the creation of a block grant program for Medicaid run by individual states. It also would include a proposal for a 10-year ‘doc fix’ to prevent a 24 percent cut in Medicare payments to doctors. It would assume the enactment of legislation to consolidate the current seven individual tax brackets into two, allowing for the reduction of the top individual rate from 39.6 percent to 25 percent and the corporate rate from 35 percent to 25 percent and call for repeal of the alternative minimum tax. It also would call for a maximum-income cap to qualify for Pell Grants and the elimination of eligibility for less than half-time students.” The budget passed 219 to 205. [H.C Con. Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; CQ, [4/10/14](#)]

AARP: Republican Budget Would Remove the Medicare Guarantee.

“Chairman Ryan’s proposed budget fails to address the high costs of health care and instead shifts costs onto seniors and future retirees. Repealing the benefits of the Affordable Care Act ignores the progress we’ve made to improve access to health care and protect against discrimination based on age, gender or medical history. Removing the Medicare guarantee of affordable health coverage for older Americans by implementing a premium support system and asking seniors and future retirees to pay more is not the right direction.” [AARP Press Release, [4/1/14](#)]

NCPSSM: Republican Budget Would Ultimately Kill Traditional Medicare.

“This is a budget that doubles-down on an ideological quest to turn Medicare into “coupon care”, making it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors and ultimately killing traditional Medicare. If the GOP/Ryan budget becomes law, seniors will immediately lose billions in prescription drug savings, free wellness visits and preventative services provided in the ACA, and the Part D donut hole returns.” [National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, [4/1/14](#)]

AP: “The Proposal Would Reprise a Voucher-Like Medicare Program.”

“The proposal would reprise a voucher-like Medicare program for future retirees that would be the basis for GOP claims that the measure would drive down government debt over the long term.” [Associated Press, [4/1/14](#)]

Los Angeles Times: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare into a “Voucher-Like Program” that “May Not Fully Cover the Cost” of Medicare. “Ryan retained his idea for turning the Medicare health system into a voucher-like program for future seniors, providing a fixed amount of cash that can be applied toward the purchase of private health insurance. The voucher may also be used to enroll in traditional Medicare, but it may not fully cover the cost.” [Los Angeles Times, [4/1/14](#)]

Calvert Voted Against FY 2015 Republican Study Committee Budget That Turned Medicare To A Voucher Program And Raised The Social Security Eligibility Age

In April 2014, Calvert voted against: “Woodall, R-Ga., substitute amendment that would provide for \$2.744 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. The plan would call for repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would propose converting several social programs including Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into block grants to be funded at fiscal 2014 levels. The plan would call for eliminating the mandatory increase in funding for the Pell Grant program, the subsidized interest payments on federal undergraduate student loans and the social services block grant. It would propose requiring federal employees to contribute more to both their pensions and health benefits and reducing the federal workforce through attrition. The substitute would propose reducing premium subsidies for crop insurance from 60 percent to 40 percent. It also would call for a revenue neutral tax code overhaul that would create two income tax rates, with a top rate of 25 percent. It also would call for repeal of the inheritance tax, propose setting the dividend tax rate at a maximum of 15 percent and provide for equal tax treatment for individual and employer health care expenditures.” The amendment failed 104 to 132. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; CQ, [4/10/14](#)]

RSC Budget Balanced The Budget In Four Years By Freezing Spending At Pre-2008 Levels.

“BALANCES IN FOUR YEARS: The proposal balances the federal budget in 2018, bringing spending down to an average of 18.1 percent of GDP while limiting average revenue to 18.1 percent of GDP, close to the historical average REDUCES SPENDING: Freezes discretionary spending at \$950 billion, the pre-2008 spending levels, starting in FY2015 until the federal budget is balanced.” [RSC Budget, via Wayback Machine, accessed [3/29/18](#)]

RSC Budget Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program And Increased The Retirement Age To 70.

“The RSC believes we should save Medicare from bankruptcy by transitioning to a solvent premium-support system, as passed in previous House Republican Budgets. [...] SAFEGUARDS SOCIAL SECURITY AND DISABILITY INSURANCE: This budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age. The full retirement age would continue the current-law’s gradual increase of two months per year beginning in 2022 until the full retirement age reaches 70.” [RSC Budget, via Wayback Machine, accessed [3/29/18](#)]

Said Democrats Kept Insisting on Higher Taxes to End Sequestration, Which He Opposed

The Press Enterprise reported “In an email, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, wrote he twice voted to end sequestration and that the cuts affect “almost all parts of the federal government, including those services to some of our most vulnerable populations. But the Senate did not take action and unfortunately the president and Senate Democrats keep on insisting on higher taxes to end sequestration, which I adamantly oppose, while ignoring the real drivers of our debt,” he wrote.” [The Press Enterprise, 6/13/13]

Voted For FY 2014 Ryan Budget That Cut Medicare Spending By \$356 Billion And Turned It Into A Voucher Program

In March 2013, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.769 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume that the spending levels required by the sequester remain in place and that non-war discretionary spending for all future years will be at post-sequester levels. It would assume that all discretionary savings from the sequester beginning in fiscal 2014 will come from non-defense programs. It would assume \$5.7 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and a restructuring of Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2024. It would call for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two and tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed.” The resolution passed 221 to 207. [H. Con. Res, 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

National Journal: “For Those Younger Than Age 55, Medicare Could Look Unrecognizable” If Ryan Budget Were Implemented.

“And, for those younger than age 55, Medicare could look unrecognizable: People receive a fixed sum of money from the federal government to buy health insurance in their old age, regardless of the way inflation has caused health care costs to increase.” [National Journal, [3/10/13](#)]

CBPP: Ryan Budget Would Cut Medicare Spending By A Total Of \$356 Billion.”

According to an analysis of the Ryan budget conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: “Over the 2013 to 2023 period, the Ryan budget would cut Medicare spending by a total of \$356 billion. His budget would save \$129 billion compared to current law from limiting medical malpractice awards, increasing income-tested premiums, and repealing the Medicare benefit improvements in health reform, including closure of the prescription drug ‘donut hole.’ Ryan’s baseline includes \$138 billion in scheduled cuts from Medicare’s sustainable growth rate formula for physicians and \$89 billion in Medicare cuts from sequestration, bringing his total Medicare reductions to the aforementioned \$356 billion.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/12/13](#)]

CBPP: Families Making Less Than \$200,000 Would Face Average Tax Hike of \$3,000.

“Families with children that have incomes below \$200,000 would have to face tax increases averaging more than \$3,000 a year, if policymakers were to avoid increasing the deficit while reaching Chairman Ryan’s 25-percent top-tax-rate goal... If policymakers enacted the same extremely ambitious reductions in tax expenditures for filers with incomes above \$200,000..., filers with incomes of \$1 million or more would lose tax breaks totaling about \$90,000 on average – still leaving them with an average net tax cut of about \$245,000...” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/17/13](#)]

CBPP: Millionaires Would Likely Experience A \$245,000 Net Tax Cut.

According to an analysis of the Ryan Budget conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “If policymakers enacted the same extremely ambitious reductions in tax expenditures for filers with incomes above \$200,000 that TPC assumed when it analyzed Romney’s tax plan, filers with incomes of \$1 million or more would lose tax breaks totaling about \$90,000 on average – still leaving them with an average net tax cut of about \$245,000. Households with incomes above \$200,000 would get a net cut of about \$16,000.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/17/13](#)]

2013: Calvert Voted Against FY 2014 Republican Study Committee Budget That Turned Medicare To A Voucher Program And Raised The Social Security Eligibility Age

In March 2013, Calvert voted against: a “substitute that would provide \$2.732 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. The substitute would assume a \$950 billion cap on total non-war discretionary spending, freezing it for four years until the budget is balanced, and then allowing for inflation growth. It would assume \$552 billion for defense spending in fiscal 2014. It also would assume the repeal the 2010 health care overhaul and conversion of Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into block grant programs. It also would assume the transformation of Medicare into a premium support program that would compete against private plans. It also would assume the reinstatement of the Bush-era tax cuts for high-income earners and an overhaul of the tax code that would eliminate the estate tax, allow taxpayers to switch to a system with two tax brackets and cut the corporate tax rate to 25 percent.” The amendment failed 104 to 132. [H. Con. Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; CQ, [3/20/13](#)]

RSC Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A Voucher Program For Those 59 And Younger.

“The key difference between [the RSC and Ryan budgets] is the plan to overhaul Medicare. While Ryan calls for implementing his ‘premium support’ plan for future beneficiaries age 54 and younger, the RSC budget would start the change for people 59 and below.” [The Hill, [3/15/13](#)]

RSC Budget Would Raise The Social Security Eligibility Age From 65 To 70 For Those 51 And Older.

“This budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age for individuals born in 1962 (currently 51) and after to an eventual full-retirement age of 70.” [RSC Budget, [March 2013](#)]

Calvert Voted For The ‘No Budget, No Pay’ Act

January 2013: Calvert Voted For A Bill That Would “Suspend The Salary Payments To Members In Either Chamber That Does Not Adopt A Fiscal 2014 Budget Resolution By April 15, 2013,” Increase Debt Ceiling.

In January 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would suspend the limit on government borrowing through May 18, 2013 and then automatically increase the current \$16.4 trillion ceiling to accommodate additional debt accumulated through that date. It also would suspend the salary payments to members in either chamber that does not adopt a fiscal 2014 budget resolution by April 15, 2013. Salaries of members of a chamber that do not adopt a budget by that time would be placed into an escrow account and would not be released until the chamber adopted a budget or until the last day of the 113th Congress, in January 2015.” [CQ, [1/23/13](#); HR325, [Vote #30](#), 1/23/13]

2012: Calvert Voted For FY 2013 House Republican Budget That Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program And Raised Taxes On The Middle Class

In March 2012, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.793 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It calls for limiting discretionary appropriations to \$1.028 trillion in 2013 and for major cuts in non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending over the next 10 years. It would assume significant future savings by restructuring Medicare into a ‘premium support’ system beginning in 2023, converting Medicaid and the food stamp program into block grants to states, and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul. It calls for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two, tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed, and the corporate tax code modified to reduce the top rate to 25 percent from 35 percent and converted into a “territorial” tax system where U.S. companies would pay tax only on income earned in the United States. It also would direct the Budget Committee to report a bill that would repeal the sequestration of discretionary spending set for January 2013 by the 2011 debt limit law and direct six House committees to find substitute savings from mandatory programs.” The resolution was adopted 228 to 191. [H. Con. Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

HEADLINE: “Middle Class Would Face Higher Taxes Under Republican Plan.”

[Washington Post, [6/19/12](#)]

Washington Post: The House Republican Budget Plan Would Increase Taxes For Married Couples In The Middle Class By \$2,700 And Decrease Taxes For Millionaires By \$300,000 Annually.

“The tax reform plan that House Republicans have advanced would sharply cut taxes for the wealthiest Americans and could leave middle-class households facing much larger tax bills, according to a new analysis set to be released Wednesday. [...] So although households earning \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year would save about \$7,000 from the lower tax rates in the GOP plan, those savings would be swamped by eliminating major deductions, according to the report by the Democratically controlled congressional Joint Economic Committee. The net result: Married couples in that income range would pay an additional \$2,700 annually to the Internal Revenue Service, on top of the tax increases that are scheduled to hit every American household when the George W. Bush-era cuts expire at the end of the year.” [Washington Post, [6/19/12](#)]

AP: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A “Voucher-Like System.”

“For younger people, Medicare would be reshaped into a voucher-like system in which the government would subsidize people’s health care costs. Republicans say that would drive down federal costs by giving seniors a menu of options that compete with each other. Democrats say government payments won’t keep up with the rapid inflation of medical costs, leaving many beneficiaries struggling to afford the care they need.” [Associated Press, [3/30/12](#)]

NCPSSM: Republican Budget “Would End Traditional Medicare, Make It Harder For Seniors To Choose Their Own Doctors, And Increase Health Care Costs For Both Current And Future Retirees.”

“It would end traditional Medicare, make it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors, and increase health care costs for both current and future retirees. The House Republican budget ends traditional Medicare and achieves savings for the federal government by shifting costs to Medicare beneficiaries. [...] Beginning in 2024, when people become eligible for Medicare they would not enroll in the current traditional Medicare program which provides guaranteed benefits. Rather they would receive a voucher, also referred to as a premium

support payment, to be used to purchase private health insurance or traditional Medicare through a Medicare Exchange.” [ncpssm.org, [6/15/12](#)]

Ryan’s Budget Plan Would Have Effectively Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program For Seniors.

“Wheaton attorney Roskam says the president’s plan is ‘filled with broken promises, higher costs, de-creased care and unsustainable programs.’ He supports fellow congressman and Republican vice presidential candidate Paul Ryan’s budget that recommends an overhaul of Medicare. The Ryan plan would leave Medicare unchanged for anyone age 55 and over. Once those who are younger than 55 now are eligible, they would be given a payment to be used to enroll in Medicare or a private insurance company, indexed to inflation. The age a person could enroll in Medicare would gradually be raised from 65 to 67. Critics say Ryan’s idea is a voucher plan that won’t fully cover health care expenses for a new generation of seniors.” [Chicago Daily Herald, [10/23/12](#)]

2012: Calvert Voted Against FY 2013 Republican Study Committee Budget

In March 2012, Calvert voted against: a “substitute amendment that would provide \$2.663 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It would limit non-defense discretionary spending for fiscal 2013 to \$931 billion. It would assume a health care overhaul that would, beginning in 2023, transform Medicare into a health insurance program that provide premium subsidies to enrollees to help offset the cost of health insurance policies. It also would assume conversion of the federal share of Medicaid spending into a block grant to states that would be level-funded at \$267 billion per year for the next 10 years. It would assume an overhaul of the tax code that would eliminate the estate tax, allow taxpayers to switch to a system with two tax brackets and cut the corporate tax rate to 25 percent.” [H. Con. Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

RSC “Cut, Cap, And Balance” Plan Increased The Social Security Retirement Age To 70.

“The Republican Study Committee (RSC) today unveiled Cut, Cap, and Balance: A Fiscal year 2013 Budget, a conservative budget blueprint that brings our country’s federal budget deficit into balance in five years. [...] its budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age for individuals born in 1958 and after to an eventual full-retirement age of 70.” [Press Release, Rep. Scott Garrett, 3/29/12]

Said That President Obama Failed to Produce a Budget Control Plan on Paper

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) voted in favor of the Budget Control Act of 2011 to avoid default and put America on a path of fiscal discipline. “The debate on the debt limit increase should not have come to this, an 11th hour solution that requires a quick vote on complex legislation,” said Rep. Calvert. “The House passed two bills in plenty of time but unfortunately the Senate could not even bring up their own bill, let alone the House bill and President Obama failed to ever produce a plan on paper. “Having said that, I commend Speaker Boehner and all our leaders in the House for securing a deal that immediately cuts spending and does not increase taxes on the American people. Since Republicans took over the House in January, we have been able to change the dialogue in Washington from ‘How much money can we spend?’ to ‘We must stop spending money we don’t have and address the drivers of our debt.’ However, our work does not end here. As the Joint Committee moves forward in identifying cuts, I hope they first answer a vital question: what is the first responsibility of government? In short, it is the defense of our nation and the safety of our citizens. Steep cuts to defense spending would be disastrous for our country. I realize that everything must be on the table: including tax reform that does not raise taxes and entitlement reform that ensures that Medicare

and Social Security are solvent for future generations. Like any budget, it is a question of priorities and I will be watching the progress of the Committee closely to ensure that the core principles of smaller government, strong national defense and low taxes are part of the end product.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 9/01/11]

2011: Voted For FY 2012 House Republican Budget Plan

Voted For FY 2012 House Republican Budget That Allowed \$2.8 Trillion In New Budget Authority.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would allow \$2.859 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2012, including up to \$1.019 trillion in non-emergency discretionary spending. It calls for \$659 billion in security spending and \$360 billion in non-security spending. It proposes converting the federal share of Medicaid to a block grant to states. It calls for converting Medicare for persons currently younger than 55 into a “premium support system” through which the government would pay private insurance companies directly for each enrollee. It also proposes consolidating the current six tax brackets and cutting the corporate tax rate and the top individual tax rate to 25 percent. It assumes the extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts beyond 2012 and projects that the budget deficit would be reduced to \$391 billion by fiscal 2021.” The resolution passed 235 to 193. [H. Con. Res. 34, [Vote #277](#), CQ, [4/15/11](#)]

Wall Street Journal: Republican Budget “Would Essentially End Medicare” And Covert The Program Into A “Premium Support” System.

“The plan would essentially end Medicare, which now pays most of the health-care bills for 48 million elderly and disabled Americans, as a program that directly pays those bills. Mr. Ryan and other conservatives say this is necessary because of the program’s soaring costs. Medicare cost \$396.5 billion in 2010 and is projected to rise to \$502.8 billion in 2016. At that pace, spending on the program would have doubled between 2002 and 2016. Mr. Ryan’s proposal would apply to those currently under the age of 55, and for those Americans would convert Medicare into a ‘premium support’ system.” [Wall Street Journal, [4/4/11](#)]

McClatchy-Tribune News Service: Republican Budget “Would End Medicare For Anyone Who Retires After 2021 And Replace It With A ‘Premium Support’ Program.”

Ryan’s is the opening move in a political chess match that’s likely to unfold over several years. His plan effectively would end Medicare for seniors, revamp Medicaid for the poor, scrap the 2010 health care law, roll back nonmilitary federal spending overall and lower individual and corporate tax rates. [...] The most controversial part of Ryan’s plan is its eventual elimination of Medicare, the federal health plan for seniors, and its significant changes to Medicaid, the joint state and federal program that provides health care to the poor. Ryan’s plan would end Medicare for anyone who retires after 2021 and replace it with a ‘premium support’ program, in which the federal government would subsidize private health plans.” [McClatchy-Tribune News Service, [4/5/11](#)]

Budget Plan Estimated To Cut \$5.8 Trillion Over 10 Years.

“House Republicans on Friday muscled through a budget plan that pares federal spending by an estimated \$5.8 trillion over the next decade while reshaping Medicare in a proposal that immediately touched off a fierce clash with Democrats.” [New York Times, [4/15/11](#)]

2011: Calvert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “Garrett, R-N.J., substitute amendment that would allow \$2.617 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2012. It would freeze total discretionary spending at fiscal 2008 levels beginning in

fiscal 2013. It assumes repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, reducing non-defense discretionary spending to \$218 billion by 2021, and cutting mandatory spending by \$1.9 trillion over 10 years. It proposes gradually increasing the retirement age for Social Security and the eligibility age for Medicare. It assumes no tax increases and projects a budget surplus within 10 years." The resolution failed 119-136. [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11]

The RSC Budget Reduced Budgets By 30 Percent And “Overhauled” Medicare And Medicaid.

“So it was that the Republican Study Committee, a group of approximately 170 conservative House Republicans, brought their own version of the budget to the floor. This plan goes even further than Mr. Ryan’s approach, proposing \$1.7 trillion of tax cuts over the next five years and reducing agency budgets by about 30 percent — more than the 15 percent offered by Mr. Ryan’s plan. Additionally, the federal workforce, under the committee’s vision, would be greatly reduced and the Medicaid and Medicare programs would be overhauled.” [New York Times, [4/15/11](#)]

Said Congress Continued to Shirk Duties Due to Democrats Pushing for a Continuing Resolution

US Fed News reported “Rep. Ken S. Calvert, R-Calif. (44th CD), issued the following news release: Last night, Rep. Calvert (R-CA) voted against the Continuing Resolution and the Motion to Adjourn Congress. “The American people are rightfully upset that Congress continues to shirk its duties on a number of issues including its responsibility to pass the annual appropriations bills,” said Rep. Calvert. “Only two of the twelve funding bills came before the Appropriations committee and subsequently passed the House. Yet this week the Democratic Leadership chose to rush through a Continuing Resolution to fund the government through December 3, without any input from Republicans. The CR spends too much all non-defense discretionary spending should return to 2008 levels if we are serious about controlling spending.” The House also voted on the Motion to Adjourn Congress for the 111th Session. Rep. Calvert voted against the adjournment. “Leaving town now, and waiting until after the election to address looming tax hikes and the jobless economic recovery, does not give relief to the unemployed, small businesses and taxpayers,” said Rep. Calvert. “The Pelosi Congress can be summed up with last night’s votes: higher taxes and more spending. While the CR is enacted at levels too high to sustain long-term, no vote is taken to prevent the upcoming tax hikes that will impact every American. The American people need relief from the overwhelming uncertainty that Congress is creating through future tax hikes, the government takeover of health care, and increased regulations.” [US Fed News, 10/01/10]

Calvert Called Federal Stimulus and State Bailouts “Bad Policy”



Ken Calvert ✓

August 18, 2010 · 🌐



This article is a perfect example of why federal "stimulus" and state bailout money is bad policy. It fails to address the root problems dysfunctional governments, like our legislature in Sacramento, will continue to face when the well Uncle Sam keeps filling runs dry.

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Democrats, education leaders haggle over federal education funds | Los Angeles Times

2009: Calvert Voted For FY 2010 Alternative House Republican Plan, Which Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program

In April 2009, Calvert voted for: the “Ryan, R-Wis., substitute amendment that would set total outlays at \$2.73 trillion in fiscal 2010 and freeze funding levels in all areas except defense and veterans’ programs. It would assume an extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for the top 1 percent of U.S. households, provide for reconciliation legislation to reduce mandatory spending by \$1.38 trillion over 10 years and place a moratorium on earmarks for the year.” [H. Con. Res. 85, [Vote #191](#), 4/2/09; CQ, [4/2/09](#)]

Associated Press: The Alternative House Republican Plan Would Replace The “Traditional Medicare Program With Subsidies.”

“The plan, drafted by Wisconsin Rep. Paul Ryan, top Republican on the House Budget Committee, called for eventually replacing the traditional Medicare program with subsidies to help retirees enroll in private health care plans. Current beneficiaries would keep their coverage and those 55 and older also would go into the current system. Critics of the plan said the Medicare subsidies would inevitably not keep pace with inflation and that people in poor health might end up uninsured, while many needy people on Medicaid could lose coverage.” [Associated Press, [4/3/09](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY 2009 Alternative House Republican Plan

In March 2008, Calvert voted for: “Ryan, R-Wis., substitute amendment that would set discretionary spending of \$973 billion in fiscal 2009, and project budget surpluses in fiscal 2012 and 2013. It would assume an extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts and provide for reconciliation legislation to reduce mandatory spending by \$412.4 billion over five years. It would place a moratorium on earmarks and establish procedures for a legislative line-item veto.” The resolution failed 157 to 263. [H. Con. Res. 312, [Vote #140](#), 3/13/08; CQ, [3/13/08](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY 2008 Alternative House Republican Plan

In March 2007, Calvert voted for: “Ryan, R-Wis., substitute amendment that would set discretionary spending at \$1.1 billion for fiscal 2008, including money for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and achieve a budget surplus of \$99.5 billion in fiscal 2012. It would provide for a reconciliation bill to reduce mandatory spending by \$279 billion over five years and assume an extension of 2001 and 2003 tax cuts. It also would change House rules to require a vote on legislation that would increase the national debt.” The amendment failed 160 to 268. [H. Con. Res. 99, [Vote #211](#), 3/29/07; CQ, [3/29/07](#)]

Government Funding And Shutdowns

FY2022: Calvert Voted For A Continuing Resolution Funding The Government Through March 11th, 2022.

In February 2022 Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Mar. 11, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities extended by prior continuing resolutions (PL 117-43 and PL 117-70), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the Health and Human Services Department’s authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; increased trafficking and sexual abuse fines; a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition

Assistance Program benefits; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$2 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would provide \$350 million for Defense Department activities to address water contamination issues near the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Oahu, Hawaii, and increase from \$200 million to \$300 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” Passed by a vote of 272-162. [HR 6617, [Vote #39](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022.

In December 2021 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border. Within funding to support Afghan evacuees, it would provide \$4.3 billion for Defense Department assistance to refugees on U.S. military installations; \$1.3 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.3 billion for the State Department, including \$1.2 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States and \$80.3 million for related diplomatic activities and additional evacuations. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on the strategy and transition plan for concluding Afghan resettlement initiatives. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities previously extended by a prior continuing resolution (PL 117-43 / HR 4350), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$13 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 31, 2021, a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and increase from \$100 million to \$200 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-212. [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

FY2021: Calvert Voted Against Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 3, 2021

Calvert Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.

In September 2021 Calvert voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 3, 2021.

In September 2021 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers

flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 -211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

FY2020: Calvert Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020

Calvert Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and

naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act And Further Consolidated Appropriations Act

Calvert Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing \$860 Billion In Spending For Four Of The 12 Appropriations Bills.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, that would provide \$860.3 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills: Defense, Homeland Security, Commerce-Justice-Science, and Financial Services. It would provide \$695.1 for the Defense Department, \$68 billion for the Homeland Security Department, \$73.2 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, and \$23.8 billion for the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, and other agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 280-138. [HR 1158, [Vote #690](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing \$540 Billion In Spending For Eight Of The 12 Appropriations Bills.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y. motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, as modified, that would provide approximately \$540 billion in discretionary funding for eight of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations: Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD. It would provide \$184.9 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments and related agencies; \$23.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$48.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$36 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$5 billion for legislative branch entities; \$110.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; \$54.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and \$74.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies...” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 297-120. [HR 1865, [Vote #689](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

The Consolidated Appropriations Agreement Was A Part Of A Package Of Democratic Funding Bills That Were A Counter Proposal To Cuts Proposed By Cuts On Schools, Health Care, Infrastructure, And The Environment.

“The House today passed two legislative packages that together comprise all 12 fiscal year 2020 funding bills. The packages, products of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations, now head to the Senate. [...] The domestic priorities and international assistance appropriations minibus, H.R. 1865 reflects conference agreements for eight appropriations bills: Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Agriculture, Energy and Water Development, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It also includes other matter outside the Appropriations Committee’s jurisdiction that was negotiated on a bipartisan, bicameral basis. The minibus reflects the efforts of the new House Democratic majority to fund gun violence research. It also includes historic investments in Head Start and child care programs, record funding for lifesaving medical research at the National Institutes of Health, and rejects President Trump’s misguided cuts to schools, health care, infrastructure, and environmental protection and clean energy programs.” [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, [12/17/19](#)]

Voted For Preventing A Government Shutdown & Providing FY2020 Continuing Approps To Federal Agencies Through November 21, 2019

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Nov. 21, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions, it would extend through Nov. 21 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including the National Flood Insurance Program, the Export-Import Bank, certain Medicare and Medicaid programs, and other health-related HHS programs; it would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including the 2020 census and FEMA disaster relief; and it would provide for reimbursements to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation for payments made to farmers impacted by retaliatory tariffs and other export barriers." The bill was adopted by a vote of 301-123. [H Res 4378, [Vote #538](#), 9/19/19; CQ, [9/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Would Suspend The Public Debt Limit Though July 31, 2021

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021." The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, [Vote #511](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

The Compromise Bill Suspended The Debt Limit For 2 Years And Lifted Spending Caps By \$320 Billion.

"This two-year agreement raises spending to \$320 billion above previously-negotiated spending caps and suspends the debt ceiling for two years, allowing the federal government to continue borrowing to pay its bills while diminishing the prospects of another fiscal showdown over raising the borrowing limit before the 2020 election." [ABC News, [7/25/19](#)]

The Agreement Increased Defense Programs By 3 Percent And Non-Defense Programs By 4 Percent, Avoiding Sequestration Caps.

"The bipartisan budget package increases military and non-military spending by \$320 billion above the budget caps that would have taken effect if Congress failed to stop sequestration. Under the deal, defense programs would see a 3 percent hike in fiscal 2020, topping off at \$738 billion. Non-defense programs would increase 4 percent over current levels to a total of \$632 billion, which includes a \$2.5 billion adjustment for the 2020 census." [Politico, [8/2/19](#)]

2019 Partial Government Shutdown: Voted For A Funding Bill That Made It More Likely A Partial Govt Shutdown Would Occur

Calvert Voted For Funding The Government Through Feb. 2019 And Authorizing \$5.7 Billion For Construction Of A Border Wall On The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In December 2018, Calvert voted for "Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment. The bill is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019. It would also authorize \$5.7 billion for construction of a border wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as an estimated \$7.8 billion in emergency disaster relief funding." The bill passed by a vote of 217 – 185. [H.R. 695, [Vote #472](#), 12/20/18; CQ Floor Votes, [12/20/18](#)]

Headline: CNBC: House Passes Spending Bill With Border Wall Money — Setting Up Shutdown Stalemate With Senate.

[CNBC, [12/20/18](#)]

Eight Republicans Joined All 177 Voting Democrats To Oppose The Measure.

“The House of Representatives Thursday approved a bill that would fund most of the federal government through early February -- and provides \$5.7 billion for President Trump’s long-promised border wall, increasing the chances of a partial government shutdown later this week. Eight Republicans joined all 177 voting Democrats to oppose the measure, which passed 217-185. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is certain to fall short of the 60 votes needed for passage since the chamber’s 49 Democrats are against funding the wall.” [Fox News, [12/20/18](#)]

Voting Yes On The Measure Made It More Likely That A Partial Government Shutdown Would Occur.

“That, in turn, makes it more likely that parts of the federal government, including nine of 15 Cabinet-level departments and dozens of agencies, will cease operations at midnight Friday.” [Fox News, [12/20/18](#)]

During The Partial Govt Shutdown: Voted Against Full Year Approps For Most Departments, Short Term Funding For DHS With Restrictions On Wall Funds, & Retroactive Pay For Federal Workers

Calvert Voted Against Providing Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Covering Six Of The Seven Fiscal 2019 Appropriations Bills, Increasing Pay For Federal Workers, Providing Retroactive Pay For Federal Workers Furloughed And Extending The National Flood Insurance Program.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide full-year continuing appropriations covering six of the seven fiscal 2019 appropriations bills that have not been enacted into law, including those that relate to Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD provisions. The bill includes provisions for a 1.9 percent pay increase for federal civilian employees and would extend the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2019. It would also provide for retroactive pay for federal workers furloughed during the partial shutdown.” The bill passed by a vote of 241 – 190. [H.R. 21, [Vote #11](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Seven Republicans Supported Separate Legislation That Would Reopen The Rest Of The Federal Government Through Sept. 30.

“Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, [1/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing Short Term Funding For The Homeland Security Department With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019 at rates provided in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, but with additional restrictions for use of border security funds that would prevent the

appropriated dollars from being used to construct the president's proposed concrete border 'wall.' The bill would also provide for backpay for all furloughed federal employees at the Homeland Security Department as compensation for pay missed during the lapse in appropriations." The joint resolution passed by a vote of 239 – 192. [H.J. Res. 1, [Vote #9](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Five House GOP Lawmakers Voted With Democrats On A Spending Bill That Would Operate The Department Of Homeland Security Until Feb. 8.

"Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved." [Washington Post, [1/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A CR For Approximately Two Weeks

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: "Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 1, 2019." The motion was rejected 237-187. [H J Res 27, [Vote #31](#), 1/15/19; CQ, [1/15/19](#)]

Voted Against Providing Continuing Approps For Operations Of The Federal Govt At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 & Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds

Calvert Voted Against Providing Continuing Appropriations For Operations Of The Federal Government At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 And Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds. In January 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations for operations of the federal government at current funding levels through Feb. 8, 2019. Additionally, the bill provides \$12.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017 and 2018. The bill includes a total of \$2.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including \$1.1 billion for crop (including milk), tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from 2018 hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters. The bill provides \$1.16 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery Program, and \$1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including \$1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It provides \$1.46 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, primarily for repairing damage to military facilities in the Carolinas and Florida. As amended, the bill would prohibit funds provided in the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a "new physical barrier" along the southwest border of the U.S. Also as amended, the bill would permit the use of emergency funds provided to the Agriculture Department for 2018 crop losses to be used to cover harvested wine grapes that were found to have been tainted by smoke from wildfires." The bill passed by a vote of 237 – 187. [H.R. 268, [Vote #39](#), 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/16/19](#)]

Six Republicans Voted With Majority Democrats For The Bill.

"The measure would provide \$12.1 billion in disaster aid and reopen the nine shuttered federal departments and dozens of agencies through Feb. 8. But it doesn't include the money Trump seeks for a border wall, and the administration opposes the measure. Only six Republicans voted with majority Democrats for the bill." [Bloomberg, [1/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Government And Funding It For One Month

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 28, 2019.” The resolution passed 229-184. [H J Res 28, [Vote #46](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#)]

Voted Against Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except DHS For FY 2019, & Extending Authorization For The NFIP & TANF

Calvert Voted Against Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except Homeland Security For FY 2019, And Extending Authorization For The National Flood Insurance Program And Temporary Assistance For Needy Families. In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$271.8 billion for full-year fiscal 2019 funding for six of the seven spending bills that reached a conference agreement, but that lack enacted appropriations (all except Homeland Security) and would extend authorization for several expiring programs including the National Flood Insurance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” The bill passed 234-180. [HR 648, [Vote #49](#), 1/23/19; CQ, [1/23/19](#)]

Voted Against Providing Short Term Funding To The DHS Without Funding Trump’s Border Wall

Calvert Voted Against Reopening The Department Of Homeland Security Department Through Feb. 28. In January 2019, Calvert voted against “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31).” The resolution passed by a vote of 231 – 180. [H. Res. 31, [Vote #51](#), 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/24/19](#)]

The Bill Reopened The Department Of Homeland Security Through February At 2018 Funding Levels And Did Not Include Funding For Trump’s Border Wall.

“The House on Thursday passed a stopgap funding measure that would reopen the Department of Homeland Security through February at 2018 funding levels. It’s the latest effort by House Democrats to try to pressure the GOP in the shutdown standoff by passing individual spending bills that don’t include the \$5.7 billion President Trump is seeking for a U.S.-Mexico border wall. The House passed the bill on a 231-180 vote, with five Republicans voting yes.” [Washington Times, [1/24/19](#)]

One Democrat Voted No Because She Had Concerns With ICE Funding.

“Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was the lone Democrat to vote ‘no’ — as has been the case for several recent votes on spending bills. Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, New York Democrat, has raised concerns about funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).” [Washington Times, [1/24/19](#)]

1/25/19: A Stopgap Spending Bill Was Finally Passed By Voice Vote, Ending A 35 Day Shutdown With No Funding For Trump’s Border Wall

Trump Agreed To Reopen The Government After A 35 Day Partial Government Shutdown That Left 800,000 Federal Workers Furloughed; The House And Senate Passed The Stopgap Spending Bill By Voice Vote.

“President Trump agreed on Friday to reopen the federal government for three weeks while negotiations continued over how to secure the nation’s southwestern border, backing down after a monthlong standoff failed to force Democrats to give him billions of dollars for his long-promised wall. The president’s concession paved the way for the House and the Senate to both pass a stopgap spending bill by voice vote. Mr. Trump signed it on Friday night, restoring normal operations at a series of federal agencies until Feb. 15 and opening the way to

paying the 800,000 federal workers who have been furloughed or forced to work without pay for 35 days.”
[New York Times, [1/25/19](#)]

Voted For Preventing Another Govt Shutdown By Funding The Remaining Agencies Through FY2019 & Providing \$1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution that would provide, in total, \$333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It would provide \$49.4 billion in discretionary funds for fiscal 2019 for operations of the Homeland Security Department, as well as \$12.6 billion for natural disaster response and recovery activities and \$165 million for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations. Appropriations for DHS operations include \$15 billion for Customs and Border Protection, including \$1.38 billion for physical barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. It would provide \$7.6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and would also require a 17 percent reduction in the number of detention beds available for individuals detained by the agency. The conference report would provide, in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019, \$23 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$64.1 billion for departments of Commerce and Justice and other agencies such as NASA and the National Science Foundation; \$23.4 billion in discretionary funding or financial services and general government appropriations; \$35.6 billion for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$54.2 billion for the State Department, foreign assistance and other international activities; and \$71.1 billion for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.” The conference report was adopted 300-128. [H J Res 31, [Vote #87](#), 2/14/19; CQ, [2/14/19](#)]

HEADLINE: Congress passes spending bill to avoid shutdown, sends it to Trump for his signature

[USA Today, [2/14/19](#)]

FY 2018 Omnibus: Voted For Funding The Government For An Additional 2.5 Mos. Through December 2018

Calvert Voted For Funding The Government For An Additional 2.5 Months Through December 2018. In September 2018, Calvert voted for “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would provide \$855.1 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments and agencies, including \$674.4 billion for the Defense Department and \$178.1 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments. The Defense Department total would include \$606.5 billion in base Defense Department funding subject to spending caps, and would include \$67.9 billion in overseas contingency operations funding. The bill would provide \$90.3 billion in discretionary spending for the Health and Human Services Department, \$71.4 billion for the Education Department and \$12.1 billion for the Labor Department. The measure would also provide funding for federal government operations until Dec. 7, 2018, at an annualized rate of approximately \$1.3 trillion.” The amendment was adopted 361-61. [HR 6157, [Vote #405](#), 9/26/18; CQ, [9/26/18](#)]

Calvert Voted For Passing \$1.3 Trillion FY18 Omnibus That Prevented A Government Shutdown

In March 2018, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further amendment that would provide roughly \$1.3 trillion in funding for federal government operations

and services through Sept. 30, 2018. The measure would provide a total of \$654.6 billion in additional funding to the Defense Department [...] \$98.7 billion to the Health and Human Services Department, [...] \$3.4 billion to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for substance abuse block grants, and would provide roughly \$3.7 billion to the National Institutes of Health, including an additional \$500 million for research into opioid addiction. It would provide \$47.7 billion to the Homeland Security Department, including \$1.6 billion for the purpose of bolstering security measures on the U.S.-Mexico border, including the construction of new fencing along sections of the border, and would provide \$7.1 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and enforcement. The measure includes provisions from multiple bills related to school safety and firearms regulations, including a bill (S 2135) that would require the Department of Justice to certify that appropriate records have been submitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System by federal agencies and state governments with respect to individuals who are not eligible to purchase firearms. The measure includes language from the bill (S 2495) that would authorize \$75 million a year through fiscal 2028 for the Secure Our Schools grant program and would revise it to more explicitly focus the program on preventing student violence.” The motion as agreed to, 256-167. [H Res 796, [Vote #127](#), 3/22/18; CQ, [3/22/18](#)]

Calvert Voted For Passing The House Version Of \$1.23 Trillion Fiscal 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

In September 2017, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, including \$621.5 billion for defense and \$511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending.” The bill passed by a vote of 211-198. [H R 3354, [Vote #528](#), 9/14/17; CQ, [9/14/17](#)]

Omnibus Appropriations Bill Was Not Taken Up In The Senate.

[HR 3354, last action [9/27/17](#)]

2018 Short Term Gov Shutdowns: Voted For Concurring With The Senate On The Short Term CR That Funded The Government Through March 23, 2018.

In December 2017, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill would increase defense spending caps to \$629 billion for fiscal 2018 and \$647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by \$63 billion in fiscal 2018 and \$68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide \$89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including \$23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, \$28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and \$4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children’s Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” [HR 1892, [Vote #69](#), 2/9/18; CQ, [2/9/18](#)]

Budget Deal Ending Second Government Shutdown Of 2018 Added \$320 Billion To The Deficit – The Second Shutdown In Three Weeks.

“But action did not come soon enough to avoid a brief government shutdown — the second in three weeks — thanks to a one-man protest from Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.), who delayed the Senate vote past midnight to mark his opposition to an estimated \$320 billion addition to the federal budget deficit.” [Washington Post, [2/9/18](#)]

Budget Deal Raised Sequestration Caps For 2018 And 2019 By \$296 Billion, Suspended The Debt Ceiling Until March 2019, And Approved An Additional \$90 Billion In Disaster Relief.

“Attached to the CR is language raising the sequestration budget caps for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 by a total of \$296 billion, suspending the debt ceiling until March 2019 and approving an additional \$90 billion in disaster relief, among a host of other policy provisions.” [Roll Call, [2/9/18](#)]

CNN: Continuing Resolution Included A Full Year Of Defense Spending To “Sweeten The Deal For Conservative And Defense Hawks... Who Have Been Emphatic That They Wouldn’t Support The Fifth Continuing Resolution In Six Months.”

“The House of Representatives passed legislation funding most federal agencies through March 23, and the Pentagon for a full fiscal year, roughly two days before the government faces a shutdown. The bill passed 245-182, but this is just the first step. The bill will next go the Senate, where Democrats are expected to oppose it because it doesn’t also provide longer term money for domestic programs like opioid recovery efforts, transportation, and education. [...] GOP leaders tacked on a full year of defense funding to sweeten the deal for conservative and defense hawks in their ranks who have been emphatic that they wouldn’t support the fifth continuing resolution in six months without some kind of certainty for the country’s military.” [CNN, [2/6/18](#)]

Calvert Voted For House Passage Of Continuing Resolution To Fund The Government Through March 23.

In February 2018, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide for an extension of the current continuing resolution through March 23, 2018. The measure would provide for \$659.2 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department through fiscal 2018 and would provide \$3.6 billion annually for community health centers through fiscal 2019. It would also eliminate the cap on various Medicare payments and would extend funding for rural hospitals that see large numbers of Medicare patients.” The motion was adopted, 245-182. [H.R. 1892, [Vote #60](#), 2/6/18; CQ, [2/6/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Until February 8, 2018 As Well As Funding CHIP For Six Years.

In January 2018, Calvert voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Feb. 8, 2018. The measure would fund the state Children’s Health and Insurance Programs at \$21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of

Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 266-150. [H.R. 195, [Vote #44](#), 1/22/18; CQ, [1/22/18](#)]

Measure Ended A Three Day Government Shutdown.

“Congress voted late Monday to reopen the government after a three-day shutdown, sending President Trump a short-term spending bill that passed after Senate Republican leaders pledged to act on immigration policy next month. [...] Roughly 60 hours after government funding lapsed, a bipartisan group of negotiators in the Senate prevailed with leadership and trading Democratic support for reopening the government for a commitment by Republicans to hold a vote resolving the status of young undocumented immigrants by mid-February.”

[Washington Post, [1/22/18](#)]

Calvert Voted For Funding The Government Until February 16, 2018 And Funding CHIP For Six Years.

In January 2018, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Feb. 16, 2018, at an annualized rate of \$1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of \$621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of \$511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The measure would fund the state Children’s Health and Insurance Programs at \$21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 230-197. [H.R. 195, [Vote #33](#), 1/18/18; CQ, [1/18/18](#)]

Measure Failed To Protect DREAMers, Aid Puerto Rico, Or Respond To The Opioid Crisis.

“In the Senate, at least about a dozen Democratic votes would be needed to approve the measure, and there was little chance that those would materialize. Democrats are intent on securing concessions that would, among other things, protect from deportation young immigrants brought to the country illegally as children, increase domestic spending, aid Puerto Rico and bolster the government’s response to the opioid crisis.” [New York Times, [1/18/18](#)]

Bill Failed In The Senate, Leading To A Government Shutdown – The First Time A Shutdown Involving Furloughs Occurred While One Party Controlled Washington.

“The federal government entered the 18th partial shutdown of the modern budget era at midnight Saturday after the Senate failed to reach a deal on a funding bill. The modern budget process began with the passage of the Budget Act of 1974. Since then, there have been a slew of different circumstances that prompted shutdowns, but this shutdown is unique for one reason. This is the first time that one party has controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House during a shutdown in which federal employees are furloughed.” [Business Insider, [1/20/18](#)]

2015: Calvert Voted For Overwhelmingly Bipartisan Budget Deal To Keep Government Open Through September 2016

In December 2015, Calvert voted for: the omnibus spending package. According to The Hill, “The House on Friday overwhelmingly approved a \$1.1 trillion spending package that includes the first major change approved by Congress to ObamaCare, and keeps the government open through September 2016 ... In the end, there was no drama in the 316-113 vote ... Only 18 Democrats voted against the spending bill, while 166 supported it.” [HR 2029, [Vote #705](#), 12/18/15; The Hill, [12/18/15](#)]

Omnibus Bill Would End U.S. Ban On Crude Oil Exports.

According to Congressional Quarterly, “The measure would end the U.S. ban on crude oil exports and would reauthorize health care and victim compensation programs for 9/11 first-responders.” [CQ, [12/18/15](#)]

Omnibus Bill Would Reauthorize 9/11 Responder Compensation Program.

According to Congressional Quarterly, “The measure would end the U.S. ban on crude oil exports and would reauthorize health care and victim compensation programs for 9/11 first-responders.” [CQ, [12/18/15](#)]

2015: Calvert Voted For Short-Term Continuing Resolution To Prevent Government Shutdown

In September 2015, Calvert voted for: a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would continue funding the government through Dec. 11, 2015 at an annualized rate of \$1,017 trillion, the top-line post-sequester discretionary spending level for FY 2016 set by the Budget Control Act. It also would fund for Overseas Contingency Operations at a rate of \$74.8 billion, roughly equal to the FY 2015 level. Under the bill, most programs would be funded at a rate that is 0.21 percent less than their FY 2015 funding level, although the measure would include increases for certain activities including \$700 million in emergency funding for fighting fire in western states; it would give the VA budget flexibility in constructing a facility in Denver, and would not defund Planned Parenthood. Further, the measure would extend through Dec. 11 the ban on state taxation of Internet access and the E-Verify employment verification system. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 277-151. [HR 719, [Vote #528](#), 9/30/15; CQ Floor Votes, [9/30/15](#)]

All Of The Votes Against Were Republicans, Who Were Upset By Their Inability To Force The Obama Administration To Defund Planned Parenthood.

“With only hours to spare on the last day of the fiscal year, Congress averted a government shutdown on Wednesday by approving a temporary spending measure to keep federal agencies operating through Dec. 11. In the House, the legislation was approved only because of strong support by Democrats — a sign of how angry rank-and-file Republicans remain over their powerlessness to force policy changes on the Obama administration. The House vote was 257 to 151, with 186 Democrats and 91 Republicans in favor. All of the ‘no’ votes were by Republicans. In one last display of their fury, House Republicans on Wednesday adopted another resolution to cut off government financing to Planned Parenthood.” [New York Times, [9/30/15](#)]

2014: Calvert Voted For A \$1.1 Trillion Spending Bill That Prevented Government Shutdown

2014: Calvert Voted For A \$1.1 Trillion Spending Bill That Included Funding For Agencies Covered By Unfinished Fiscal 2015 Spending Bills.

In December 2014, Calvert voted for: a “motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a House amendment that would provide \$1.013 trillion in discretionary appropriations in fiscal 2015 for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2015 spending bills. Included in that total is: \$20.6 billion for Agriculture; \$61.1 billion for Commerce-Justice-Science; \$554.2 billion for Defense, including \$64 billion for overseas contingency operations associated with the war in Afghanistan, the fight against ISIS and other counterterrorism operations; \$34.2 billion for Energy-Water; \$43.2 billion for Financial Services; \$30 billion for Interior-Environment; \$158.2 billion for Labor-HHS-Education; \$4.3 billion for the Legislative Branch; \$71.8 billion for Military Construction-VA; \$52 billion for State-Foreign Operations; and \$53.5 billion for Transportation-HUD. The measure contains full fiscal year funding for all departments except for Homeland Security, which would be funded at current levels until Feb. 27, 2015. It also would provide \$5.4 billion in emergency funding to address the Ebola outbreak and \$6.5 billion in disaster aid.” The motion was agreed to 162 to 206. [HR 83, [Vote #563](#), 12/11/14; CQ, [12/11/14](#)]

The Hill: The Bill Included A Rider That Repealed Part Of The Dodd-Frank Reforms “To Allow Banks To Directly Engage In Derivatives Trading.”

“Most Democrats followed House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi’s (D-Calif.) lead and voted against the package because of two riders she described as ‘egregious.’ One of the policy riders repeals part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street reform law to allow banks to directly engage in derivatives trading. The other loosens limits on the amount of money people can contribute to national political parties. Just after 9 p.m. Thursday, the House wound up passing the bill with the help of 57 Democrats.” [The Hill, [12/13/14](#)]

2013 Government Shutdown: Voted For Preventing Another Government Shutdown While Also Reducing The Deficit

In December 2013, Calvert voted for: a “Ryan, R-Wis., motion to recede from the House amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to the fiscal 2014 continuing resolution (H J Res 59) with an amendment that would increase the discretionary spending caps for fiscal 2014 and 2015, establish a budget for fiscal 2014 and outline the fiscal 2015 budget process. The increased spending would be offset by increased passenger air travel fees, increased federal employee pension contributions, extending sequester cuts to Medicare for two years and other changes. It also would block a scheduled cut to Medicare reimbursements for physicians.” The bill passed 332 to 94. [HJ Res 59, [Vote #640](#), 12/12/13; CQ, [12/12/13](#)]

Politico: Budget Agreement Would Avert A Government Shutdown And Replace The Sequester.

“Rep. Paul Ryan and Sen. Patty Murray unveiled a two-year budget agreement late Tuesday night that they say will end years of bitter budget wars on Capitol Hill. The framework amounts to a modest deal that averts another government shutdown, replaces the sequester and provides a level of certainty on spending that hasn’t been seen in Washington for several years. But it doesn’t raise the debt ceiling, which Congress must address sometime next spring. And it’s far from a grand bargain that overhauls entitlement programs or the tax code — an approach the negotiators refused to entertain for fear of getting bogged down.” [Politico, [12/10/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Ended The 2013 Government Shutdown

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Funded The Government Through January 15 And Provided Retroactive Pay To Employees Furloughed During The Government Shutdown.

In October 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to recede from House amendments and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to verify the income qualifications of people who apply for tax subsidies under the 2010 health care overhaul. The Senate amendment would provide continuing appropriations for government operations through Jan. 15, 2014, reflecting an annual discretionary level of about \$986 billion. It would allow federal borrowing to continue through Feb. 7, 2014, after the president certifies that the U.S. Treasury cannot pay its obligations and would set up an expedited process for Congress to consider resolutions of disapproval for the debt limit increase authorized by the bill. It also would provide for retroactive pay for federal employees who worked through the government shutdown that began on Oct. 1, 2013 and for workers furloughed during that time.” The bill passed 285-144. [HR 2775, [Vote #550](#), 10/16/13; CQ, [10/16/13](#)]

The Agreement Ended A 16 Day Government Shutdown.

“Congressional Republicans conceded defeat on Wednesday in their bitter budget fight with President Obama over the new health care law as the House and Senate approved last-minute legislation ending a disruptive 16-day government shutdown and extending federal borrowing power to avert a financial default with potentially worldwide economic repercussions. [...] Under the agreement, the government would be funded through Jan. 15, and the debt ceiling would be raised until Feb. 7. The Senate will take up a separate motion to instruct House and Senate negotiators to reach accord by Dec. 13 on a long-term blueprint for tax and spending policies over the next decade.” [New York Times, [10/16/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Blocking An Attempt To Re-Open Government During 2013 Government Shutdown

Calvert Voted For Blocking An Attempt To Concur With The Senate’s Continuing Resolution.

In October 2013, Calvert voted for: “Simpson, R-Idaho, motion to table (kill) the Van Hollen, D-Md., appeal of the ruling of the chair with respect to the Simpson point of order that the Van Hollen motion to recommit the joint resolution was not germane to the measure. The motion would recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language providing for the House to recede from its amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to the fiscal 2014 continuing resolution (H J Res 59), which would provide continuing appropriations for government operations through Nov. 15, 2013.” The motion to block consideration of the bill passed 230-194. [HJ Res 70, [Vote #512](#), 10/02/13; CQ, [10/2/13](#)]

HEADLINE: House GOP Blocks Vote On Re-opening Government

[Talking Points Memo, [10/02/13](#)]

Talking Points Memo: House Republicans Rejected An Effort To “Put A Clean Temporary Spending Bill On The Floor, Closing One Opportunity To Re-Open The Federal Government.”

“The House rejected Wednesday an effort by House Democrats to put a clean temporary spending bill on the floor, closing one opportunity to re-open the federal government.” [Talking Points Memo, [10/02/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Caused A Government Shutdown

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Would Have Funded The Government Through December 15, Delayed The Individual Mandate, And Required Congress To Buy Insurance Through The ACA Exchanges.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to recede from House amendments and concur in the Senate amendment with an additional House amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations. The House amendment would fund the government until Dec. 15, 2013, and delay for one year a requirement in the 2010 health care overhaul that all individuals purchase health insurance or pay a tax penalty. It also would require the president, vice president, members of Congress, congressional staff and political appointees to purchase health insurance through the health care law’s state insurance exchanges and would limit the subsidies they may receive for purchasing insurance.” The resolution passed 228-201. [HJ Res 59, [Vote #504](#), 9/30/13; CQ, [9/30/13](#)]

House Republican Plan Virtually Guaranteed a Government Shutdown By Continuing To Demand That The Funding Bill Undermine The Affordable Care Act.

“The U.S. government began to shut down for the first time in 17 years early Tuesday, after a Congress bitterly divided over President Obama’s signature health-care initiative failed to reach agreement to fund federal agencies. Hours before a midnight deadline, the Republican House passed its third proposal in two weeks to fund the government for a matter of weeks. Like the previous plans, the new one sought to undermine the Affordable Care Act, this time by delaying enforcement of the “individual mandate,” a cornerstone of the law that requires all Americans to obtain health insurance.” [Washington Post, [9/30/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolutions Leading Up To Funding Deadline That “Likely Would Result” In A Government Shutdown

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Was Funded The Government Through December 15 And Repealed The Medical Device Tax.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations with a Paulsen, R-Minn., amendment that would repeal the 2.3 percent medical device tax included in the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would set the expiration date for the continuing appropriations to Dec. 15, 2013; bar authority for capital construction for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission through Dec. 15, 2013; and extend and increase available visas for the special immigrant visa program for Iraqis who supported U.S. efforts in Iraq after March 2003.” The resolution passed 248-174. [HJ Res 59, [Vote #497](#), 9/29/13; CQ, [9/29/13](#)]

Washington Post: Repeal Of The Medical Device Tax Was A “Nonstarter” In The Senate.

“Republicans have two demands they want fulfilled to avoid a government shutdown. The first is a one-year delay of Obamacare. The other is the repeal of Obamacare’s medical device tax. [...] But the medical device tax? The priority has risen to the top of Republicans’ agenda despite the fact that repeal would have a relatively minor impact on Obamacare’s success. [...] In the budget debate, repeal of the medical device tax is a nonstarter. While medical device tax repeal has gotten traction in previous congressional votes, don’t expect that to happen this time around. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) put out a statement Saturday afternoon saying that Democrats would reject any changes to the Affordable Care Act that Republicans proposed.” [Washington Post, [9/28/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Was Funded The Government Through December 15, Delayed Implementation Of The Affordable Care Act, And Allowed Companies To Opt Out Of Birth Control Coverage.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations with a Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would delay for one year implementation of any provision of the 2010 health care overhaul that would take effect between Oct. 1, 2013, and Dec. 31, 2014, including the individual mandate and the imposition or increase of specified taxes and fees. It also would allow companies and insurance providers until 2015 to opt out of mandated birth control coverage for religious or moral reasons, and bar appropriations and transfers from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Fund. It also would set the expiration date for the continuing appropriations to Dec. 15, 2013.” The resolution passed 231-192. [HJ Res 59, [Vote #498](#), 9/29/13; CQ, [9/29/13](#)]

Senate Leadership Made Clear It Would Reject Any Continuing Resolution That Delayed The Affordable Care Act.

“‘To be absolutely clear, the Senate will reject both the one-year delay of the Affordable Care Act and the repeal of the medical device tax,’ Reid said in that statement. ‘After weeks of futile political games from Republicans, we are still at square one: Republicans must decide whether to pass the Senate’s clean CR, or force a Republican government shutdown.’” [Washington Post, [9/28/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Continuing Resolution That Would Have Funded The Government Through December 15 And Defunded The Affordable Care Act.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide continuing appropriations through Dec. 15, 2013 for government operations that would reflect an annual discretionary level of about \$986.3 billion. It also would defund the 2010 health care overhaul and allow the U.S. Treasury, once the statutory debt limit is reached, to continue borrowing over the debt limit until Dec. 15, 2014. Funds could only be used to pay the principal and interest on both government debt held by the public and on obligations to the Social Security trust fund.” According to the Associated Press, The bill passed 230-189. [HJ Res 59, [Vote #478](#), 9/20/13; CQ, [9/20/13](#)]

Plan Was Known To Be A Nonstarter In The Senate, But Moved Forward Because Of Pressure From House Conservatives.

“Mr. Boehner knows that the plan he unveiled cannot pass the Senate, and that it may prove unwise politically and economically. His leadership team pressed just last week for an alternative. But with conservative forces uniting against him, he ultimately saw no alternative but to capitulate — and few good options to stop a government shutdown in two weeks.” [New York Times, [9/18/13](#)]

Associated Press: Any Spending Bill That Attempted To Defund The Affordable Care Act “Likely Would Result” In A Government Shutdown.

“A letter from 80 Republicans asked Speaker John Boehner, R-Ohio, to resist any spending bills that would accommodate the new health care law, which is nearing a critical stage of signing up millions of Americans for health coverage. Because it’s virtually certain that President Barack Obama and the Democratic-controlled Senate would reject such demands, leaders of both parties say the standoff likely would result in a partial shutdown of the federal government, similar to those that occurred in 1995 and 1996.” [Associated Press, 8/23/13]

2011: Voted For FY 2011 House Republican Appropriations Bill That Blocked Funding To Planned Parenthood And Obamacare

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations through fiscal 2011 for all government agencies, except the Defense Department, which would receive \$515.8 billion in base funding. Most other programs would be funded at fiscal 2010 levels, less eliminations, reductions and rescissions totaling roughly \$61.5 billion. The bill does not include earmarks and eliminates all previous fiscal 2010 earmark funding from continuing appropriations. As amended, the bill would eliminate funding for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter alternative engine program and prohibit any funding from being made available to Planned Parenthood and its affiliates. It also would bar the use of funds made available in the bill for a variety of executive branch regulatory activities and implementation of several provisions of the health care overhaul law.” The bill passed 235 to 189. [HR 1, [Vote #147](#), 2/19/11; CQ, [2/19/11](#)]

Bill Was Propelled By Tea Party Republicans, And Included Vast Budget Cutting Measures That Raised The Likelihood Of A Government Shutdown.

“The Tea Party movement, propelled by last fall’s elections, reached an acrimonious apex yesterday as the Republican-controlled House neared passage of a vast budget-cutting measure that would also bar the Environmental Protection Agency from spending money to control global warming gases. With tempers flaring on the House floor and Republican leaders continuing to clash with Democrats over cuts, the prospects of a deadlock over the measure to fund government through September rose substantially, and along with it the specter of a shutdown of federal government services. [...] Much of the concern over a shutdown stems from comments Thursday by Speaker John Boehner, Republican of Ohio. Boehner dismissed the possibility of passing a short-term spending measure without any cuts.” [Boston Globe, 2/19/11]

2011: Calvert Voted For A Compromise Bill To Keep The Federal Government Open

2011: Calvert Voted For Conference Report Of \$915 Billion Appropriations Bill.

In December 2011, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would provide approximately \$915 billion in discretionary appropriations for fiscal 2012. Included in that total is approximately \$518.8 billion in base Defense funding, \$32.1 billion for the Energy Department and related agencies, \$21.5 billion in discretionary funding for Financial Services, \$41.3 billion for Homeland Security, \$29.2 billion for Interior-Environment, \$156.3 billion in discretionary funding for Labor-HHS-Education, \$4.3 billion for Legislative Branch, \$73.7 billion in discretionary funding for Military Construction-VA and \$33.5 billion for the State Department and foreign assistance.” The bill passed 296 to 121. [HR 2055, [Vote #941](#), 12/16/11; CQ, [12/16/11](#)]

Compromise Spending Bill Avoided A Government Shutdown.

“A compromise spending bill to keep the government funded for the rest of the fiscal year won approval Friday from the House of Representatives, the first step toward averting a partial government shutdown at midnight. The nearly \$1 trillion measure passed on a 296-121 vote and now goes to the Senate, where approval is also expected.” [CNN, [12/16/11](#)]

Balanced Budget Amendments

2018: Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution

In April 2018, Calvert voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require the U.S. government to operate under a balanced budget each year, beginning five years after ratification. Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit, but a simple majority would be sufficient to waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 233-184. [H J Res 2, [Vote #138](#), 4/12/18; CQ, [4/12/18](#)]

Center for American Progress: The Balanced-Budget Amendment Threatens Americans’ Health Care, Social Security, and Jobs

[Center for American Progress, [4/11/18](#)]

AARP Opposed The Balanced Budget Amendment Because It Would “Likely Harm Social Security And Medicare, Subjecting Both Programs To Potentially Deep Cuts.”

“AARP is writing to express our opposition to a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. [...] A balanced budget amendment would likely harm Social Security and Medicare, subjecting both programs to potentially deep cuts without regard to the impact on the health and financial security of individuals. It would also likely diminish the resources available for programs assisting Americans who are least able to provide for themselves – services such as meals or heating for those who are too poor or physically unable to take care of their basic needs without some support.” [AARP, Letter, [4/9/18](#)]

Senator Corker: “Republicans Control The House, Senate And White House. If We Were Serious About Balancing The Budget, We Would Do It. But Instead Of Doing The Real Work, Some Will Push This Symbolic Measure So They Can Feel Good When They Go Home To Face Voters.”

[Sen. Corker, Twitter, [3/29/18](#)]

Voted For Blocking An Amendment To The Balanced Budget Amendment To Protect Social Security, Medicare, & Medicaid

In April 2018, Calvert voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on [...] providing for the speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on April 12, 2018, relating to the joint resolution (H J Res 2) that would propose a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” According to Rep. McGovern, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule which would amend the bill to exempt Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, vital pillars of our social

safety net.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-186. [H Res 811, [Vote #133](#), 4/11/18; CQ, [4/11/18](#); Congressional Record, H3018, [4/11/18](#)]

1999-2018: Calvert Co-Sponsored Ten Balanced Budget Amendments That Would Threaten Social Security & Medicare

[H J Res 2, co-sponsored [3/23/17](#)]

A Balanced Budget Amendment Would Override All Government Guarantees And Promises Written Into Law – Including Social Security, Medicare, Veterans Benefits, And Military Pensions.

“In general, a balanced budget requirement in the U.S. Constitution would override any and all government guarantees and promises written into law: the guarantee to pay interest on the debt; or to pay insurance and guarantee claims for bank deposits, floods, loan defaults, and nuclear accidents; or to pay program benefits for Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment benefits, veterans’ benefits, or military and civil service pensions; or to pay contractors who have delivered goods or services to the federal government.” [CBPP, [3/16/18](#)]

Under A Balanced Budget Amendment, It Would Be Unconstitutional For Social Security To Use Its Savings – What Workers Already Paid In – To Pay Promised Benefits; Benefits Could Have To Be Cut.

“Currently, Social Security holds \$2.9 trillion in Treasury securities. But under the balanced budget amendment, it would essentially be unconstitutional for Social Security to draw down these savings to pay promised benefits. Instead, benefits could have to be cut, because all federal expenditures would have to be covered by tax revenues collected during that same year.” [CBPP, [3/16/18](#)]

Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment 9 More Times

- 2015: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 2, co-sponsored [7/7/15](#)]
- 2013: Calvert Co-Sponsored Two Resolutions Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 2, co-sponsored [1/30/13](#)]
- January 2011: Calvert Co-Sponsored Two Resolutions Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 2, co-sponsored [1/5/11](#)]
- 2009: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 1, co-sponsored [1/6/09](#)]
- 2007: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 1, co-sponsored [1/4/07](#)]
- 2005: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 58, co-sponsored [7/13/05](#)]
- 2003: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 22, co-sponsored [2/13/03](#)]
- 2001: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 86, co-sponsored [4/11/02](#)]
- 1999: Calvert Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 1, co-sponsored [5/05/99](#)]

2011: Calvert Voted For Balanced Budget Amendment

In November 2011, Calvert voted for: “Smith, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget starting in fiscal 2018 or the second fiscal year after ratification by three-fourths of the states, whichever is later. Under the proposal three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit. A simple majority could waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (284 in this case) was required for passage under suspension of the rules and to pass a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. The motion was rejected 261-165. [H J Res 2, [Vote #858](#), 11/18/11; CQ, 11/18/11]

Debt Limit Votes

Calvert Voted At Least 8 Times To Raise The Debt Limit Since 2011

NOTE: The following includes all votes to raise the debt limit from 2011 to present. For previous votes, see the Congressional Research Service summary: [Votes on Measures to Adjust the Statutory Debt Limit, 1978 to Present](#)

2021: Calvert Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022.

In December 2021 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$2.5 trillion.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-209. [S. J. Res. 33, [Vote #449](#), 12/15/21; CQ, [12/15/21](#)]

2021: Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through Dec. 16, 2022.

In September 2021 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended by a House substitute, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [S. 1301, [Vote #310](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#)]

2021: Calvert Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Providing Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.

In September 2021 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for

unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 -211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

2019: Calvert Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Suspended The Public Debt Limit Though July 31, 2021.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021.” The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, [Vote #511](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

2018: Calvert Voted For A Continuing Resolution That Suspended The Debt Limit Through March 2019.

In February 2018, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill would increase defense spending caps to \$629 billion for fiscal 2018 and \$647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by \$63 billion in fiscal 2018 and \$68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide \$89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including \$23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, \$28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and \$4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children’s Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” [HR 1892, [Vote #69](#), 2/9/18; CQ, [2/9/18](#)]

2017: Calvert Voted For Suspending The Public Debt Limit For Three Months.

In September 2017, Calvert voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would make available \$15.25 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2017 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey. The measure would suspend the public debt limit from the bill’s date of enactment until Dec. 8, 2017, and would provide for government operations to be funded at fiscal 2017 levels until Dec. 8, 2017.” The motion passed, 316-90. [H R 601, [Vote #480](#), 9/8/17; CQ, [9/8/17](#)]

2015: Calvert Voted For The Bipartisan Budget Act That Suspended The Debt Limit Until March 2017.

“Rogers, R-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a modified Boehner amendment that would replace the bill with legislation that would suspend the debt limit until March 15, 2017 and increase the discretionary spending cap for fiscal 2016 by \$50 billion and for fiscal 2017 by \$30 billion, with the increases split equally between defense and non-defense spending. Offsets through mandatory spending cuts and revenue increases would include increasing premiums companies pay to the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to insure private pension plans, the sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and changes to the federal

crop insurance program. It would prevent an estimated 52 percent premium increase for certain Medicare beneficiaries and instead provide for a lower increase, and would make changes to keep the Social Security disability insurance trust solvent until 2022.” [HR 1314, [Vote #579](#), 10/28/15; CQ, [10/28/15](#)]

2014: Calvert Voted For The Temporary Debt Limit Extension Act That Increased The Debt Limit Through March 2015.

In February 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would suspend the current statutory limit on federal borrowing authority for one year, through March 15, 2015. Under the bill, on March 16, 2015, a new statutory debt limit would automatically be re-established and set at increased levels to reflect any additional federal borrowing that had occurred in order to make payments up to that point on government obligations.” [S 540, [Vote #61](#), 2/11/14; CQ, [2/11/14](#)]

2013: Calvert Voted For Continuing Appropriations Bill That Increased The Debt Limit Through February 2014.

In May 2014, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to recede from House amendments and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to verify the income qualifications of people who apply for tax subsidies under the 2010 health care overhaul. The Senate amendment would provide continuing appropriations for government operations through Jan. 15, 2014, reflecting an annual discretionary level of about \$986 billion. It would allow federal borrowing to continue through Feb. 7, 2014, after the president certifies that the U.S. Treasury cannot pay its obligations and would set up an expedited process for Congress to consider resolutions of disapproval for the debt limit increase authorized by the bill. It also would provide for retroactive pay for federal employees who worked through the government shutdown that began on Oct. 1, 2013 and for workers furloughed during that time.” The bill passed 285-144. [HR 2775, [Vote #550](#); 10/16/13 CQ, [10/16/13](#)]

2013: Calvert Voted For No Budget, No Pay Act That Suspended Debt Limit Until May 2013.

In January 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would suspend the limit on government borrowing through May 18, 2013 and then automatically increase the current \$16.4 trillion ceiling to accommodate additional debt accumulated through that date. It also would suspend the salary payments to members in either chamber that does not adopt a fiscal 2014 budget resolution by April 15, 2013. Salaries of members of a chamber that do not adopt a budget by that time would be placed into an escrow account and would not be released until the chamber adopted a budget or until the last day of the 113th Congress, in January 2015.” The bill passed 285-144. [HR 325, [Vote #30](#), 1/23/13; CQ, [1/23/13](#)]

2011: Calvert Voted For The Budget Control Act, Which Increased The Debt Limit.

In August 2011, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to recede from House amendments and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to verify the income qualifications of people who apply for tax subsidies under the 2010 health care overhaul. The Senate amendment would provide continuing appropriations for government operations through Jan. 15, 2014, reflecting an annual discretionary level of about \$986 billion. It would allow federal borrowing to continue through Feb. 7, 2014, after the president certifies that the U.S. Treasury cannot pay its obligations and would set up an expedited process for Congress to consider resolutions of disapproval for the debt limit increase authorized by the bill. It also would provide for retroactive pay for federal employees who worked through the government shutdown that began on Oct. 1, 2013 and for workers furloughed during that time.” The bill passed 269-161. [S 365, [Vote #690](#), 8/1/11; CQ, [10/16/13](#)]

civil rights

- Said He Supported ADA But Wanted to Eliminate “Costly and Unnecessary Lawsuits for Small Business Owners”
 - Tried to Put Forth a Compromise After Southern Republicans Protested a Proposal That Would Restrict Displaying the Confederate Flag on Federal Parklands
 - Calvert Called Federal Stimulus and State Bailouts “Bad Policy”
-

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	American Association of University Women	0%
1995-1996	Friends Committee on National Legislation	7%
1995-1996	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1995-1996	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	10%
1995-1996	NAACP	18%
1995-1996	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1996	American Civil Liberties Union	12%
1996	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
1997	American Association of University Women	0%
1997	American Civil Liberties Union	0%
1997	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
1997	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
1997-1998	American Association of University Women	0%
1997-1998	American Civil Liberties Union	13%
1997-1998	Campaign for a Color Blind America	100%
1997-1998	Human Rights Campaign	12%
1997-1998	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	16%
1997-1998	League of United Latin American Citizens	13%
1997-1998	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1998	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
1998	Friends Committee on National Legislation	10%
1998	National Organization for Women (NOW)	10%
1999	American Association of University Women	0%
1999	American Civil Liberties Union	15%
1999	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
1999	Friends Committee on National Legislation	36%
1999	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1999	NAACP	18%
1999-2000	American Association of University Women	0%

1999-2000	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1999-2000	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	19%
2000	American Civil Liberties Union	14%
2000	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2000	Friends Committee on National Legislation	18%
2000	League of United Latin American Citizens	30%
2000	NAACP	20%
2000	Republican Liberty Caucus	68
2001	American Association of University Women	0%
2001	American Civil Liberties Union	0%
2001	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2001	Friends Committee on National Legislation	14%
2001	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001	League of United Latin American Citizens	18%
2001	NAACP	21%
2001	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2001	Republican Liberty Caucus	73
2001-2002	American Association of University Women	0%
2001-2002	American Civil Liberties Union	7%
2001-2002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2001-2002	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001-2002	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	17%
2001-2002	League of United Latin American Citizens	17%
2001-2002	NAACP	22%
2001-2002	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2001-2002	People for the American Way	0%
2002	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2002	Republican Liberty Caucus	79
2002	Republican Liberty Caucus	79
2002	Republican Liberty Caucus	79
2003	American Association of University Women	0%
2003	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2003	Drum Major Institute	33%
2003	Friends Committee on National Legislation	11%
2003	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	11%
2003	NAACP	25%
2003	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2003	Republican Liberty Caucus	75
2003	Republican Liberty Caucus	75
2003	Republican Liberty Caucus	75
2003-2004	American Association of University Women	0%
2003-2004	American Civil Liberties Union	0%

2003-2004	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
2003-2004	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2003-2004	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	11%
2003-2004	League of United Latin American Citizens	17%
2003-2004	NAACP	30%
2004	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2004	Center for International Policy	0%
2004	Drum Major Institute	0%
2004	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2004	Republican Liberty Caucus	53
2004	UnidosUS	100%
2005	American Association of University Women	33%
2005	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2005	Drum Major Institute	0%
2005	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2005	NAACP	22%
2005	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2005	National Organization for Women (NOW)	29%
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus	53
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus	35
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus	70
2005	UnidosUS	0%
2005-2006	American Association of University Women	30%
2005-2006	American Civil Liberties Union	9%
2005-2006	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
2005-2006	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2005-2006	NAACP	28%
2005-2006	National Organization for Women (NOW)	14%
2005-2006	The Arc	33%
2005-2010	National Religious Campaign Against Torture Action Fund	0%
2005-2012	National Religious Campaign Against Torture Action Fund	0%
2006	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2006	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	17%
2006	United To End Genocide (formerly known as the Save Darfur Coalition and Genocide Intervention Network)	C
2006-2012	Global Exchange	100%
2007	American Association of University Women	16%
2007	American Civil Liberties Union	0%
2007	Americans for Democratic Action	15%
2007	Drum Major Institute	0%

2007	Friends Committee on National Legislation	18%
2007	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	7%
2007	NAACP	28%
2007	PFLAG, Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays	0%
2007	Republican Liberty Caucus	66
2007	Republican Liberty Caucus	74
2007	UnidosUS	0%
2007	United To End Genocide (formerly known as the Save Darfur Coalition and Genocide Intervention Network)	B
2007-2008	American Association of University Women	30%
2007-2008	American Civil Liberties Union	18%
2007-2008	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2007-2008	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	4%
2007-2008	NAACP	33%
2007-2008	National Organization for Women (NOW)	25%
2007-2008	The Arc	0%
2007-2016	National Religious Campaign Against Torture Action Fund	0%
2008	Americans for Democratic Action	15%
2008	Drum Major Institute	30%
2008	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2008-2011	Global Exchange	100%
2009	American Association of University Women	0%
2009	Americans for Democratic Action	10%
2009	Friends Committee on National Legislation	17%
2009	NAACP	24%
2009	Republican Liberty Caucus	84
2009	Republican Liberty Caucus	65
2009-2010	American Association of University Women	0%
2009-2010	American Civil Liberties Union	13%
2009-2010	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2009-2010	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2009-2010	NAACP	20%
2010	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2011	American Civil Liberties Union	0%
2011	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2011	Drum Major Institute	0%
2011	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2011	NAACP	15%
2011-2012	American Association of University Women	0%
2011-2012	American Civil Liberties Union	0%

2011-2012	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2011-2018	National Religious Campaign Against Torture Action Fund	0%
2012	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2012	Drum Major Institute	7%
2012	EarthRights International	11%
2012	Friends Committee on National Legislation	7%
2012	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	5%
2012	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	5%
2013	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2013	EarthRights International	0%
2013	Friends Committee on National Legislation	57%
2013	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	8%
2013	NAACP	36%
2013	Republican Liberty Caucus	61
2013	Republican Liberty Caucus	90
2013	Republican Liberty Caucus	32
2013	Venn Institute	0%
2013-2014	American Association of University Women	44%
2013-2014	American Civil Liberties Union	5%
2013-2014	Center for Freethought Equality	14%
2013-2014	Human Rights Campaign	30%
2013-2014	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	5%
2014	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2014	EarthRights International	0%
2014	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2014	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2014	Liberty Guard	25%
2014	Stand Against Spying	0%
2014	Hispanic Federation, LCLAA, LULAC, Mi Familia Vota, NCLR, and Voto Latino	59%
2014	UnidosUS	59%
2015	American Association of University Women	14%
2015	American Civil Liberties Union	0%
2015	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2015	EarthRights International	0%
2015	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2015	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2015	NAACP	27%
2015	Republican Liberty Caucus	67
2015-2016	American Association of University Women	25%
2015-2016	American Civil Liberties Union	5%

2015-2016	Center for Freethought Equality	0%
2015-2016	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2015-2016	Human Rights Campaign	16%
2015-2016	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2015-2016	NAACP	21%
2016	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2016	Common Cause	11%
2016	EarthRights International	0%
2017	21Wilberforce	10%
2017	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2017	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2017	League of Women Voters	17%
2017	NAACP	5%
2017-2018	21Wilberforce	40%
2017-2018	American Association of University Women	0%
2017-2018	American Civil Liberties Union	4%
2017-2018	Center for Freethought Equality	0%
2017-2018	Common Cause	0%
2017-2018	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2017-2018	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	0%
2017-2018	NAACP	13%
2018	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2019	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2019	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	5%
2019	NAACP	17%
2019-2020	21Wilberforce	40%
2019-2020	American Association of University Women	14%
2019-2020	American Civil Liberties Union	14%
2019-2020	Center for Freethought Equality	11%
2019-2020	Common Cause	0%
2019-2020	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2019-2020	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	6%
2020	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2021	Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights	13%
2021-2022	American Civil Liberties Union	22%
2021-2022	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Co-Sponsored Resolution Condemning Hate Crimes Against Asian-American and Pacific Islanders

Targeted News Service reported “Today Reps. Michelle Steel (CA-48) and Katie Porter (CA-45) introduced a resolution condemning hate crimes committed against Asian-American and Pacific Islanders, which have been on the rise since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic last year. Between March and December of last year, nearly 3,000 firsthand accounts of anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander hate crimes were recorded in the United States. Race has been cited as the primary reason for this discrimination, making up more than 90 percent of incidents. On January 28, 2021, 84-year-old Vichar Ratanapakdee, an immigrant from Thailand, was horrifically attacked in front of his San Francisco home. He never regained consciousness and later died from the injuries sustained during the attack. Mr. Ratanapakdee’s murder brought this ongoing discrimination and violence against the AAPI community back into the national spotlight, and many national groups have condemned this ongoing hate. Reps. Ken Calvert (CA-42), Lou Correa (CA-46), Alan Lowenthal (CA-47), and Ashley Hinson (IA-01) have signed on as original cosponsors of the resolution.” [Targeted News Service, 2/24/21]

Said He Supported ADA But Wanted to Eliminate “Costly and Unnecessary Lawsuits for Small Business Owners”

Targeted News Service reported “In early 2011, frivolous ADA lawsuits against small businesses reached an all-time high throughout California, and as a result, my good friend and colleague, former Congressman Dan Lungren (R-CA), championed the issue and introduced the original ACCESS Act (H.R. 3356) in the 112th Congress. I was pleased to have been afforded the opportunity to take over the legislation for reintroduction beginning in the 113th Congress. In January 2015, I reintroduced the legislation as H.R. 241, the ACCESS Act (ADA Compliance for Customer Entry to Stores and Services)...Without question, the ACCESS Act will ensure that the ADA is used for its true purpose of guaranteed accessibility to public accommodations for all Americans while eliminating abusive, costly and unnecessary lawsuits for small business owners.” [Targeted News Service, 5/23/16]

Tried to Put Forth a Compromise After Southern Republicans Protested a Proposal That Would Restrict Displaying the Confederate Flag on Federal Parklands

Los Angeles Times reported “Republicans in Congress stumbled into the Confederate flag debate Thursday after Southern lawmakers protested a proposal to put new restrictions on displaying the banner on federal parklands, launching the party into a conversation many leaders would have preferred to avoid... House Speaker John A. Boehner (R-Ohio) and Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Bakersfield) tried to salvage the situation by putting forward a compromise by another Californian, the House Interior committee’s chairman, Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Corona).” [Los Angeles Times, 7/10/15]

Proposed Amendment That Would Allow Confederate Flags to Be Displayed at Federal Cemeteries

The Citizen Blogs reported “As South Carolina state legislators were determining whether to remove the Confederate battle flag from the statehouse grounds in Columbia, another battle over the controversial banner was brewing in the nation’s capital. U.S. Rep. Ken Calvert, a California Republican, introduced an amendment Wednesday to the Interior and Environment appropriations bill that would allow Confederate flags to be displayed at federal cemeteries — a move that would reverse a measure passed two days ago banning the flag from such facilities. Calvert’s amendment angered Democrats, including U.S. Rep. Hakeem Jeffries, a New York City Democrat.” [The Citizen Blogs, 7/09/15]

consumer issues

- Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Established Requirements For Consumer Reporting Agencies To Provide Credit Information And Resources To Consumers
 - Voted Against Giving The FDA Authority To Regulate Tobacco Products, Ban All Flavored Tobacco Products, Apply Tobacco Regulations To E-Cigarettes, & Fund Anti-Tobacco Programs.
 - Voted Against Increasing Rural Utilities Service Grants For Programs Including Broadband, Distance Learning, And Telemedicine
 - Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
 - Voted Against The Save The Internet Act To Reinstate Net Neutrality Rules
-

Business and Consumers

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995	Associated Builders & Contractors	92%
1995-1996	Associated Builders & Contractors	93%
1995-1996	National Federation of Independent Business	97%
1995-1996	Public Citizen	7%
1995-1996	United States Public Interest Research Group	0%
1996	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
1996	Consumer Federation of America	15%
1996	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
1997	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
1997	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	96%
1997	Consumer Federation of America	50%
1997	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
1997	Public Citizen	9%
1997	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
1997-1998	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
1997-1998	Public Citizen	0%
1997-1998	United States Public Interest Research Group	11%
1998	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
1998	Consumer Federation of America	20%
1998	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	95%
1998	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
1999	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
1999	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
1999	Consumer Federation of America	8%
1999	United States Chamber of Commerce	96%
1999	United States Public Interest Research Group	11%

1999-2000	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
1999-2000	Public Citizen	0%
1999-2000	United States Public Interest Research Group	0%
1999-2004	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	60%
1999-2006	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	80%
2000	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2000	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	92%
2000	Consumer Federation of America	44%
2000	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93%
2000	United States Chamber of Commerce	80%
2001	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2001	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100%
2001	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2001	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2001	United States Public Interest Research Group	10%
2001-2002	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2001-2002	Associated General Contractors of America	100%
2001-2002	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
2001-2002	National Association for the Self-Employed	71%
2001-2002	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2001-2002	National Electrical Contractors Association	88%
2001-2002	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2001-2002	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	100%
2001-2002	Public Citizen	9%
2001-2002	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93%
2002	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100%
2002	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2002	United States Public Interest Research Group	5%
2003	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2003	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
2003	Maryland Free	100%
2003	National Association of Government Contractors	100%
2003	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2003	National Retail Federation	100%
2003	Public Citizen	0%
2003	State PIRGs Working Together	5%
2003	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2003	United States Public Interest Research Group	5%
2003-2004	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2003-2004	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2003-2004	Associated General Contractors of America	100%
2003-2004	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%

2003-2004	National Association for the Self-Employed	71%
2003-2004	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2003-2004	National Electrical Contractors Association	85%
2003-2004	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2003-2004	National Restaurant Association	100%
2003-2004	National Retail Federation	100%
2003-2004	National Small Business Association	82%
2003-2004	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	90%
2003-2004	Public Citizen	0%
2003-2004	United States Business and Industry Council	35%
2004	National Association of Government Contractors	33%
2004	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	89%
2004	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93%
2004	State PIRGs Working Together	0%
2004	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2004	United States Public Interest Research Group	0%
2005	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	89%
2005	Maryland Free	93%
2005	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2005	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2005	United States Chamber of Commerce	93%
2005	United States Public Interest Research Group	0%
2005-2006	American Forest and Paper Association	91%
2005-2006	Associated General Contractors of America	80%
2005-2006	International Warehouse Logistics Association	100%
2005-2006	National Association of Manufacturers	96%
2005-2006	National Electrical Contractors Association	88%
2005-2006	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2005-2006	National Restaurant Association	90%
2005-2006	National Retail Federation	75%
2005-2006	National Small Business Association	82%
2005-2006	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	81%
2005-2006	Public Citizen	6%
2006	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	87%
2006	Consumer Action	0%
2006	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	91%
2006	State PIRGs Working Together	9%
2006	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2006	United States Public Interest Research Group	9%
2007	American Society of Landscape Architects	33%
2007	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
2007	CompTIA	75%

2007	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	100%
2007	United States Chamber of Commerce	89%
2007-2008	American Council of Engineering Companies	91%
2007-2008	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2007-2008	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2007-2008	Associated General Contractors of America	71%
2007-2008	International Warehouse Logistics Association	100%
2007-2008	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2007-2008	National Federation of Independent Business	90%
2007-2008	National Restaurant Association	100%
2007-2008	National Retail Federation	100%
2007-2008	National Small Business Association	63%
2007-2008	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	70%
2007-2008	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	66%
2008	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	100%
2008	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2008	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2009	Heritage Alliance	82%
2009	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	100%
2009	United States Chamber of Commerce	87%
2009-2010	American Council of Engineering Companies	50%
2009-2010	Associated General Contractors of America	87%
2009-2010	Business-Industry Political Action Committee	80%
2009-2010	Independent Electrical Contractors	100%
2009-2010	International Warehouse Logistics Association	80%
2009-2010	National Association for the Self-Employed	50%
2009-2010	National Association of Manufacturers	78%
2009-2010	National Federation of Independent Business	86%
2009-2010	National Retail Federation	75%
2009-2010	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	66%
2009-2010	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2010	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	75%
2010	Plug in America	25%
2010	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2010	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2011	National Electrical Contractors Association	100%
2011	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2011	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	100%

2011	National Retail Federation	100%
2011	National Small Business Association	66%
2011	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100%
2011	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2011-2012	American Council of Engineering Companies	83%
2011-2012	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2011-2012	Independent Electrical Contractors	100%
2011-2012	International Warehouse Logistics Association	100%
2011-2012	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2011-2012	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2011-2012	National Retail Federation	100%
2011-2012	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100%
2011-2012	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	100%
2011-2012	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2012	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2012	National Electrical Contractors Association	70%
2012	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2012	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2012-2013	Metals Service Center Institute	100%
2013	National Electrical Contractors Association	58%
2013	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2013	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	100%
2013	United States Chamber of Commerce	85%
2013	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2013-2014	American Council of Engineering Companies	89%
2013-2014	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	93%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	88%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	100%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	90%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	80%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	90%
2013-2014	Associated General Contractors of America	86%
2013-2014	International Warehouse Logistics Association	100%
2013-2014	Metals Service Center Institute	100%
2013-2014	National Association of Manufacturers	96%
2013-2014	National Electrical Contractors Association	81%
2013-2014	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2013-2014	National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association	100%
2013-2014	National Retail Federation	100%

2013-2014	National Retail Federation	94%
2013-2014	National Retail Federation	100%
2013-2014	National Retail Federation	100%
2013-2014	National Retail Federation	100%
2013-2014	National Small Business Association	90%
2013-2014	Public Citizen	0%
2013-2014	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2014	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2014	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2015	Associated General Contractors of America	91%
2015	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2015	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2015	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2015-2016	American Council of Engineering Companies	100%
2015-2016	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2015-2016	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2015-2016	Associated General Contractors of America	91%
2015-2016	International Warehouse Logistics Association	100%
2015-2016	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2015-2016	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2015-2016	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2015-2016	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	100%
2015-2016	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	100%
2015-2016	National Retail Federation	100%
2015-2016	Public Citizen	0%
2015-2016	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100%
2016	United States Chamber of Commerce	100%
2016	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2017	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2017	United States Chamber of Commerce	93%
2017-2018	American Council of Engineering Companies	100%
2017-2018	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2017-2018	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2017-2018	Associated General Contractors of America	100%
2017-2018	Coalition of Franchisee Associations	100%
2017-2018	National Association of Manufacturers	96%
2017-2018	National Electrical Contractors Association	75%
2017-2018	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2017-2018	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	100%
2017-2018	National Retail Federation	100%
2017-2018	Public Citizen	0%
2018	United States Chamber of Commerce	92%

2018	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2019	United States Chamber of Commerce	94%
2019	United States Chamber of Commerce	97%
2019-2020	American Council of Engineering Companies	80%
2019-2020	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2019-2020	Associated General Contractors of America	91%
2019-2020	Associated General Contractors of America	83%
2019-2020	Coalition of Franchisee Associations	100%
2019-2020	National Association of Manufacturers	100%
2019-2020	National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors	90%
2019-2020	National Electrical Contractors Association	100%
2019-2020	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2019-2020	National Retail Federation	100%
2019-2020	Plastics Industry Association	100%
2019-2020	Public Citizen	0%
2020	United States Chamber of Commerce	96%
2020	United States Chamber of Commerce	92%
2021-2022	Associated Builders & Contractors	100%
2021-2022	Associated General Contractors of America	88%
2021-2022	Associated General Contractors of America	50%
2021-2022	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2021-2022	National Retail Federation	75%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of An Admin Rule That Would Expand The List Of Qualified Activities Under The 1977 Community Reinvestment Act.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a May 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule modifying criteria used to evaluate bank compliance under the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act, which established a framework to evaluate and incentivize activities by banks to provide credit and make investments in low- and moderate-income areas. Among other provisions, the rule would expand the list of qualifying community reinvestment activities and modify criteria to determine deposit-based assessment areas for banks that do not rely on physical branches. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the rule would have no force or effect.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-179. [H J Res 90, [Vote #129](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Established Requirements For Consumer Reporting Agencies To Provide Credit Information And Resources To Consumers.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a number of requirements for consumer reporting agencies to provide credit information and resources to consumers. The bill would require all consumer reporting agencies to jointly develop an online portal to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources, including the ability to initiate a credit dispute process and to place or remove a security freeze on their credit. It would prohibit agencies from requiring consumers to waive any rights to access the portal and prohibit the portal from containing advertising or other solicitations. It would require consumer reporting agencies to follow “reasonable procedures” to verify credit report information, including matching all nine digits of a consumer’s social security number. It would require the agencies to provide additional information to consumers during a credit dispute process, maintain a sufficient number of personnel to conduct reinvestigations of disputes and notify consumers of options available to them after a reinvestigation. It would require such agencies to automatically notify consumers if they receive notification regarding an adverse action against or a less favorable offer of credit made to a consumer, and to disclose the credit report upon which such decisions were based. The bill would formally grant the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau supervisory authority over consumer reporting agencies and require the CFPB to establish certain data privacy standards for such agencies; establish a credit reporting ombudsperson to help resolve credit reporting errors that are not promptly addressed by agencies; and establish a public registry of all consumer reporting agencies.” The bill passed by 200-179. [HR 5332, [Vote #126](#), 6/29/20; CQ [6/29/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Consumer Reporting Agencies From Including A Consumer’s Social Security Number In A Consumer Report.

In June 2020, Calvert voted for: “Riggleman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit consumer reporting agencies from including a consumer’s social security number in a consumer report or using it to verify a consumer’s identity.” The motion failed 184-194. [HR 5332, [Vote #125](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Voted Against Giving The FDA Authority To Regulate Tobacco Products, Ban All Flavored Tobacco Products, Apply Tobacco Regulations To E-Cigarettes, & Fund Anti-Tobacco Programs.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against the: “Passage of the bill that would give the Food and Drug Administration statutory authority over all tobacco products, including electronic nicotine delivery systems, or vaping products. It would prohibit flavored vaping products beginning 30 days after enactment and prohibit all flavored tobacco products beginning one year after enactment. The bill would require the FDA to issue a number of regulations on the sale and distribution of tobacco, including to apply existing rules for health warnings on cigarettes to all tobacco products and to prohibit remote retail sales of tobacco products, including online and through vending machines. It would double civil penalties for violations of such FDA regulations. It would prohibit the advertisement of vaping products in a manner that appeals to individuals under the age of 21 or without clearly disclosing the communication as an advertisement, and it would allow the Federal Trade Commission and state attorneys general to enforce such bans. The bill would authorize a total of \$400 million annually for fiscal 2021 through 2025 for Center for Disease Control and Health and Human Services Department activities related to tobacco cessation and preventing tobacco addiction, including \$75 million for CDC medical outreach programs in medically underserved communities; \$75 million for Health and Human Services Department research; and \$50 million for CDC and HHS public awareness and education activities related to tobacco use, with a focus on youth and young adults. Among other provisions, the bill would clarify that the purchase or possession of flavored tobacco products would not be subject to criminal penalty; establish an excise tax on

nicotine used for vaping; require the FDA to issue regulations on products containing alternative nicotine; and require a Government Accountability Report on tobacco cessation, secondhand exposure, and harmful effects in relation to vaping. It would also specify that Medicare will cover colorectal cancer screenings beginning in 2024 and it would permit high deductible health plans to cover inhalers for treatment of chronic lung disease before the plan's deductible is met." The motion was rejected 187-220. [HR 2339, [Vote #78](#), 2/28/20; CQ, [2/28/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Make Technical Corrections, Including To Add Mango To A List Of Prohibited Flavors For Use In Flavored Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 866) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 2339). The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections, including to add mango to a list of prohibited flavors for use in flavored electronic nicotine delivery systems." The rule was adopted by a vote of 210-200. [HR 2339, [Vote #75](#), 2/27/20; CQ, [2/27/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Outline Certain Procedures For The Provision Of Information On A Consumer's Performance In Making Lease Or Utility Payments.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: "Clay, D-Mo., amendment that would outline certain procedures for the provision of information, by a landlord or utility company to a consumer reporting agency, on a consumer's performance in making lease or utility payments. It would also increase from \$26 million to \$27 million a reduction made by the bill to the maximum aggregate amount of surplus funds of Federal Reserve banks." The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 231-185. [HR 3621, [Vote #28](#), 1/29/20; CQ, [1/29/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring The SBA & the Bureau Of Prisons To Develop Entrepreneurship Training For Incarcerated Persons.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: "Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Small Business Administration, in coordination with the Bureau of Prisons, to develop an entrepreneurship counseling and training program for incarcerated individuals at minimum, low, or medium security federal prisons, prioritizing those who will be released from custody within 18 months. It would require the program to match such individuals with women's business centers and small business development centers and to provide training on how to start or expand a small business, write resumes, and identify sources of capital. It would also allow participants to continue to receive services after their release and would allow the Bureau of Prisons to award grants related to program development and coordination." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 370-41. [HR 5078, [Vote #8](#), 1/9/20; CQ, [1/9/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring The FCC To Take Certain Actions And Implement Regulations Related To Robocalls

In December 2019, Calvert voted for certain actions and implement regulations related to robocalls -- mass telephone calls placed by an automatic dialer -- including regulations that would require phone companies to offer call authentication technology at no cost to consumers. It would allow the FCC to issue civil penalties of up to \$10,000 for intentional violation of robocalling laws. It would extend, from two years to four years after a

violation, the time period during which the FCC and law enforcement agencies can prosecute illegal robocallers, and it would require the FCC to submit evidence of certain violations to the Justice Department for potential criminal prosecution. It would also require the Justice Department and the FCC to convene an interagency task force to study enforcement of robocalling law. Among other provisions, it would require the FCC to take actions to address “one-ring” phone call scams and to evaluate the effectiveness of its policies to reduce access to number resources by potential violators of robocalling laws, and update such policies if appropriate. It would require the FCC to submit a number of reports to Congress related to robocalls, including on the transmission of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, enforcement of related laws and regulations, and effectiveness of the regulations required by the bill.” The motion was agreed to 417-3. [S 151, [Vote #647](#), 12/4/19; CQ, [12/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Codifying The Boots To Business Program Under The Small Business Administration.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for a bill, which provides entrepreneurship training to veterans, recently discharged servicemembers, and military spouses interested in business ownership. It would authorize the program for five fiscal years, beginning on the first Oct. 1 after enactment. Among other provisions, it would allow the SBA to collaborate with public and private entities to develop courses and to issue grants to veteran business outreach centers and other entities to carry out the program. The bill would require the SBA to submit an annual report to Congress on the program, including program costs, demographic information of participants, and an evaluation of program effectiveness.” The motion was agreed to 424-1. [H R 3537, [Vote #612](#), 11/13/19; CQ, [11/13/19](#)]

Voted For Establishing A Copyright Claims Board.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish the Copyright Claims Board within the U.S. Copyright Office to serve as a forum for the resolution of certain claims, counterclaims, and defenses in copyright infringement cases, on a voluntary basis. Among other provisions, it would establish maximum damages of \$7,500 for each work and \$15,000 total per claim. It would require the board to be composed of three copyright officers, appointed by the Copyright Office for renewable 6 year terms, and it would require the office to hire at least two copyright claims attorneys and additional support staff to assist with administration of the board.” The motion was agreed by a vote of 410-6. [HR 2426, [Vote #578](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Voted For Passing A Bill To Authorize Through 2022 The SBA’s Service Corps Of Retired Executives (SCORE) Association Program For \$11.7 Million Annually.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2022 the Small Business Administration Service Corps of Retired Executives Association program, which provides mentoring and workshops for prospective and existing small business owners. It would authorize \$11.7 million annually for program operations, modify certain program requirements, and formally rename the program as the SCORE program. Among other provisions, it would require SCORE program chapters to develop and implement plans to better provide services to underserved communities, including rural areas and economically disadvantaged communities, and it would require the program to include online training and training related to whistleblower protections.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 389-8. [HR 4007, [Vote #570](#), 10/21/19; CQ, [10/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Suspending Rules And Passing A Bill To Reauthorize Through 2023 The Small Business Administration Small Business Development Center Program.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize through fiscal 2023, a Small Business Administration Small Business Development Center program, a grant program for centers that provide financial, technical, and other assistance to small businesses. It would authorize \$175 million annually for program administration, including up to \$2 million annually for SBDC programs in certain economically challenged communities. Among other provisions, it would require the SBA to create a working group to determine best methods for data collection, and it would require the agency to submit an annual report to Congress detailing all entrepreneurial development activities undertaken that year. Additionally, it would increase from \$500,000 to \$600,000 the amount authorized for SBA expenses related to the SBDC advisory board and accreditation program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 375-25. [HR 4406, [Vote #569](#), 10/21/19; CQ, [10/21/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The FCC To Implement Certain Consumer Regulations Related To Robocalls.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Communications Commission to implement certain consumer regulations related to robocalls, or mass telephone calls placed by an automatic dialer, including regulations that would require phone companies to offer call authentication technology at no cost to consumers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 429 to 3. [HR 2275, [Vote #502](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Bill Toughened FCC’s Ability To Take Action Against Illegal Robocalls And Would Require Carriers To Implement Technology Against Them.

“The bill takes aim at illegal spam calls by toughening up the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) ability to take action against illegal robocalling operations and requiring all carriers to implement technology to make sure calls are authentic.” [The Hill, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Increasing Rural Utilities Service Grants For Programs Including Broadband, Distance Learning, And Telemedicine.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Spanberger, D-Va., amendment that would increase by \$55 million funding for rural utilities service grant programs, including distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband programs. It would decrease by \$30 million funding for the Office of the Agriculture Department General Counsel, decrease by \$12.5 million funding for the department Office of the Chief Information Officer, and decrease by \$12.5 million administrative funding for the department.” The amendment passed 408 to 22. [HR 3055, [Vote #377](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing NOAA Funding By \$3.5 Million From The Commerce Dept Telecommunications & Information Admin.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rutherford, R-Fla., amendment that would increase by \$3.5 million funding for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Commerce Department Telecommunications and Information Administration.

Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 186-245” The motion failed by a vote of 186-245. [HR 3055, [Vote #368](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Supporting The Development Of Lead-Free Defense Electronics.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Kuster, D-N.H., amendment, as modified, that would increase then decrease by \$5 million funding for Defense-wide research- and evaluation-related expenses.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases the defense-wide Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by \$5 million in order to support funding to develop lead-free defense electronics to ensure the defense industry can integrate cutting edge civilian technology to meet military requirements.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 347-101. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #346](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#); H Amdt 366, offered [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would statutorily clarify and establish certain objectives, authorities, and offices of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Among provisions related to CFPB organization and authorities, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure each statutorily established functional unit of the agency performs its assigned duties and functions; require the director to provide “adequate staff” to each unit to carry out these functions; and prohibit the director from reorganizing or renaming such units. It would statutorily reestablish a CFPB Office of Students and Young Consumers to inform students and young people about education-related savings, loans, and debt. It would statutorily authorize the CFPB Office of Fair Lending and Equal Opportunity to carry out any supervisory and enforcement activities regarding fair lending laws. It would statutorily designate the CFPB as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, replacing any references in federal laws and documents to the “Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.” Among other provisions, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure the number and duties of political appointees on staff match those of such appointees at other federal financial regulatory agencies. It would add certain qualifications for CFPB consumer advisory board members, urging the CFPB director to appoint certain experts and representatives, including experts in consumer protection, community development, and fair lending, and representatives of communities “significantly impacted” by higher-priced mortgage loans. It would require the CFPB database of consumer complaints to remain publicly available on the CFPB website. As an offset for its provisions, the bill, as amended, would reduce by a total of \$38 million the amount of discretionary surplus funds that may be held by the Federal Reserve. As amended, the bill would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to reissue a 2017 rule prohibiting arbitration agreements between consumers and providers of consumer financial products, such as credit card companies, that bar consumers from participating in class action lawsuits against providers. It would reinstate memoranda of understanding between the CFPB and Education Department regarding coordination of oversight related to federal student loans.” The bill passed 231-191. [H Res 1500, [Vote #228](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

The Bill Intended To Reverse “Anti-Consumer Action” Taken At CFPB Under Trump Administration.

“A bill that would reverse some controversial moves made at the nation’s consumer watchdog could get a floor vote in the House in May, according to a letter that Democratic lawmakers received from their leadership late last week. The Consumers First Act, which was approved 34-26 by the House Financial Services Committee in late March, would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to ‘promptly reverse all anti-consumer actions’ made under its previous acting director, Mick Mulvaney, who is now President Trump’s acting chief of staff. The

letter from Majority Leader Steny Hoyer, D-Maryland, said the measure is one of many that the House may vote on next month.” [CNBC, [4/30/19](#)]

Voted To Clarify Civil Penalties Funds Collected By The CFPB Be Used For Compensating “Actual Victims” Of Activities For Which Civil Penalties Have Been Imposed Under Federal Consumer Financial Laws.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Steil, R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that no funds from civil penalties collected by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau could be used for purposes other than compensating ‘actual victims’ of activities for which civil penalties have been imposed under federal consumer financial laws. Under existing law, the CFPB may use such funds for the purpose of consumer education and financial literacy programs.” The motion was rejected 191-231. [H Res 1500, [Vote #227](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring The CFPB To Reissue A 2017 Rule Prohibiting Arbitration Agreements Between Consumers & Providers Of Consumer Financial Products.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Green, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to reissue a 2017 rule prohibiting arbitration agreements between consumers and providers of consumer financial products, such as credit card companies, that bar consumers from participating in class action lawsuits against providers. It would repeal a joint resolution that overturned the 2017 rule. It would also reduce by \$10 million surplus discretionary funds that may be held by the Federal Reserve.” The motion was adopted 235-193. [H Res 1500, [Vote #226](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Voted To Require The CFPB To Consider Appointing Experts In U.S. Economic Growth To The Advisory Board.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to consider appointing experts in U.S. economic growth and jobs and individuals representing industries affected by the CFPB, including community banks, credit unions, and small business owners, to CFPB consumer advisory board.” The motion was adopted 418-10. [H Res 1500, [Vote #225](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Voted To Subject CFPB Funding To Congressional Approps.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would subject Consumer Financial Protection Bureau funding to congressional appropriations and authorize fiscal 2020 funding for the CFPB equal to the aggregate funds transferred to the agency by the Federal Reserve Board in fiscal 2019.” The motion was rejected 192-235. [H Res 1500, [Vote #224](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Voted For Amendment Removing A Provision Requiring Consumer Complaints Be Made Publicly Available On The CFPB Website.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would remove from the bill a section that would require all consumer complaints to be made publicly available on the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau website.” The motion was rejected 191-236. [H Res 1500, [Vote #223](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Requiring The GAO To Report On The Effectiveness And Efficiency Of The CFPB.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Steil, R-Wis., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Consumer Financial Protection

Bureau, the prevalence of discriminatory lending practices, and workplace rights of CFPB staff.” The amendment was rejected 190-234. [HR 1500, [Vote #222](#), 5/22/19; CQ, [5/22/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills Related To the CFPB And Requirements For Retirement Accounts, As Well As A Managers Amendment To The Retirement Bill.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 389) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1500) that includes a number of provisions related to Consumer Financial Protection Bureau programs and operations; provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1994) that would modify requirements for retirement plans and retirement accounts; and provide for proceedings during the period from May 24, 2019, through May 31, 2019. The rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of a Neal, D-Mass., manager’s amendment to HR 1994 that would make adjustments to taxes on certain military survivor benefits for children of a parent killed in action and would remove from the bill provisions that would have allowed for up to \$10,000 of section 529 funding to be used toward homeschool expenses and non-tuition expenses of private or religious schools.” The rule was adopted 230-190. [H Res 389, [Vote #221](#), 5/21/19; CQ, [5/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Save The Internet Act To Reinstate Net Neutrality Rules.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reverse the Federal Communications Commission’s Dec. 2017 decision related to regulation of broadband internet services, which classified internet service as an ‘information service’ to be regulated under Title I FCC authorities. It would effectively restore and codify a 2015 FCC regulatory framework and any other rules repealed or amended by the 2017 decision. The restored framework would classify internet service as a ‘telecommunications service’ to be regulated under certain Title II FCC authorities, and restored rules would include prohibitions on blocking and paid prioritization of content by internet service providers. The restored rules would be effective retroactively, and the bill would prohibit the FCC from effectively reissuing the nullified rules. It would also exempt small broadband internet providers from certain public disclosure requirements related to network management practices, performance, or commercial terms, for one year after enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-190. [HR 1644, [Vote #167](#), 4/10/19; CQ, [4/10/19](#)]

The Save The Internet Act Would Reinstate The Obama-Era FCC’s Open Internet Order That The Federal Communications Commission Voted To Repeal In 2017.

“On Wednesday, the House of Representatives successfully pushed through a measure that would reinstate the same net neutrality rules that the Federal Communications Commission voted to repeal in 2017. The Save the Internet Act was approved 232-190 Wednesday afternoon after months of debate and committee hearings in the House. The measure was introduced last month in both chambers by Rep. Mike Doyle (D-PA) and Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) with plenty of fanfare from consumer advocacy groups and the American electorate. The bill, if approved, would restore the net neutrality rules put in place by way of the Obama-era FCC’s Open Internet Order in 2015 that were repealed under a Republican majority only two years later.” [The Verge, [4/10/19](#)]

NBC News: The Save The Internet Act Was “The Most Significant Development Yet” To Guarantee “Equal And Open Access To All Websites And Services” On The Internet.

“House and Senate Democrats unveiled legislation Wednesday to establish net neutrality protections, the most significant development yet in a yearslong effort by technologists to prevent companies from using their power to manipulate how users experience the internet. The ‘Save the Internet Act’ is the party’s latest attempt to undo

the Federal Communications Commission's repeal of Obama-era rules that ensured equal and open access to all websites and services for internet users and content providers." [NBC News, [3/6/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Clarify That Nothing In The Save The Internet Act Should Modify, Impair Or Supersede The Internet Tax Freedom Act.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: "Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be construed in such a way as to modify, impair or supersede the Internet Tax Freedom Act." The motion rejected by a vote of 204-216. [HR 1644, [Vote #166](#), 4/10/19; CQ, [4/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Bill That Would Have Created A Database Of Settlement Agreements Related To Federal Agencies.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: "Hill, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Office of Management and Budget to create and maintain a database of settlement agreements entered into by federal agencies." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-195. [HR 995, [Vote #84](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#)]

crime & police reform

- Signed Heritage Action's "Police Pledge" Saying He Would Oppose Any Efforts to "Defund the Police"
 - Signed Heritage Action's "Police Pledge" Saying He Would Oppose Any Efforts to "Defund the Police"
 - Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect And Serve Act And A Bill To Prohibit Preventing Access To Lifesaving Medical Treatment
 - Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act
 - Voted Against Requiring OSHA To Issue A Final Violence Prevention Standard To Protect Employees From Violence At Work
 - Voted Against The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Through Fiscal 2024
 - Advocated for the Death Penalty
-

Criminal Justice

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	13%
1997-1998	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	30%
1999-2000	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	20%
2003-2004	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	44%
2005	National Criminal Justice Association	88%
2005-2006	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	10%
2013-2014	National Association of Police Organizations	69%
2015	National Association of Police Organizations	83%
2015-2016	National Association of Police Organizations	80%
2017	National Association of Police Organizations	78%
2017-2018	National Association of Police Organizations	81%
2019	National Association of Police Organizations	60%
2019-2020	National Association of Police Organizations	57%
2021	National Association of Police Organizations	80%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Signed Heritage Action's "Police Pledge" Saying He Would Oppose Any Efforts to "Defund the Police"

States News Service reported "Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) signed Heritage Action's "Police Pledge", a pledge that offers unwavering support for America's police officers and commits to opposing any legislative efforts to "defund the police." "I am proud to sign the Police Pledge because keeping my constituents safe is my top priority in Congress," said Rep. Calvert. "I have already voted against misguided efforts by House Democrats to defund our police, and I will continue to oppose their attempts to remove law enforcement officers off the streets of our neighborhoods. The men and women who put themselves in danger after taking an oath to protect and serve are heroes that we must support.'" [States News Service, 9/15/20]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect And Serve Act And A Bill To Prohibit Preventing Access To Lifesaving Medical Treatment.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to make in order H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act, and H.R. 8251.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219- 170. [H Res 1107, [Vote #185](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#); Congressional Record, [9/15/20](#)]

The Protect And Serve Act Would Create Federal Penalties For Individuals Who Deliberately Targeted Law Enforcement Officers With Violence.

“Today Congressman John Rutherford (FL-4), former sheriff of Jacksonville, and Congresswoman Val Demings (FL-10), former chief of the Orlando Police Department, announced that they reintroduced H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act of 2019. This bill passed the House last year with overwhelming bipartisan support, but was not considered in the Senate. It would create federal penalties for individuals who deliberately target local, state, or federal law enforcement officers with violence.” [Rep. Rutherford, Press Release, [3/4/19](#)]

Rep. Wagner Claimed Her Legislation Would Ensure Safe Access To Hospitals, In Response To An Alleged Event Where Protesters Blocked Injured Police Officers From Entering A Hospital.

“Congresswoman Ann Wagner (R-MO), Chair of the House Suburban Caucus, released the following statement after House Democrats voted down H.R. 8251, her legislation to ensure safe access to hospitals and urgent medical care. ‘I am outraged at the hatred directed at our nation’s law enforcement officers that resulted in the attempted assassination of two innocent deputies in Los Angeles. These horrific actions also put at risk more innocent lives when rioters blocked the entrance to a hospital where the officers were receiving critical care and shouted, ‘Death to the police’ and ‘We hope they die.’ Today I introduced commonsense legislation that would prohibit the intentional blocking of hospital entrances or exits by force, the threat of force, or physical obstruction in order to interfere with anyone who is trying to obtain or provide lifesaving medical treatment.’” [Rep. Wagner, Press Release, [9/15/20](#)]

Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including de-escalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require

state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Democrat’s Justice In Policing Act With The Republican’s JUSTICE Act.

In June 2020, Calvert voted for: “Stauber, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill (HR 7120) to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would substitute the bill text with the text of HR 7278, the companion to the Senate policing overhaul measure (S 3985). It would expand requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding, including requirements related to use-of-force data reporting, no-knock warrant reporting, disciplinary record retention for officers and prohibiting the use of chokeholds except in cases where deadly force is authorized. Among other provisions, it would create a grant program to incentivize the use of body-worn cameras by law enforcement.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 180-208. [HR 7120, [Vote #118](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The Justice In Policing Act And D.C. Statehood, Among Other Bills.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1017) that would provide for floor consideration of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (HR 7120); the Washington, D.C. Admission Act (HR 51); a joint resolution (H J Res 90) providing for congressional disapproval of a rule relating to Community Reinvestment Act regulations; the Protecting Your Credit Score Act (HR 5332); the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act (HR 1425); and the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act (HR 7301). It would provide for automatic adoption of manager’s amendments to HR 7120, HR 51, HR 5332 and HR 1425. The manager’s amendment to HR 7120 would insert a section making it a crime for a law enforcement officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody; strike a section that would criminalize lynching; and modify a number of requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding. The manager’s amendment to HR 1425 would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health biomedical research projects and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in Affordable Care Act marketplace health plans and for related programs and tax credits.” The bill passed 239 to 186. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #117](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Republican Sponsored Resolution That Condemned Violence And Rioting In The Wake Of The Death Of George Floyd And Opposed Efforts To Defund The Police.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to provide for consideration of H. Res. 1023, a resolution by Mr. Steube.” H. Res. 1023 read: “Resolved, That the House of Representatives— (1) calls for justice for George Floyd; (2) calls for justice for officers and others who have suffered from violence at the hands of extremists; (3) strongly condemns the violence, riots, and looting in the United States; (4) recognizes that violent opportunists use the cover of legitimate protests by their fellow citizens to sow chaos; (5) recognizes that the actions of those committed to violence does not diminish the rights of other Americans to peacefully protest; (6) urges peace and

order to be restored; (7) expresses that those responsible for these violent acts be held criminally responsible for their actions; (8) strongly opposes any effort to establish autonomous areas within the sovereign territory of the United States; and (9) strongly opposes efforts to defund, dismantle, or disband police forces.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-176. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #116](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#); Congressional Record, 6/25/20; H. Res. 1023, introduced [6/25/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring Customs And Border Patrol Implement Effective Procedures For Handling Synthetic Opioids.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Clarke, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require Customs and Border Protection to issue a policy that would specify effective procedures for the safe handling of potential synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, by CBP personnel and canines, and to reduce the health risks associated with accidental exposure to synthetic opioids. It would require CBP to develop mandatory and recurrent training related to such policies; ensure that protective equipment is available to personnel who are at risk of exposure; and regularly monitor the effectiveness of implementation of the policy. It would also require the Homeland Security Department inspector general to conduct annual audits of policy implementation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-0. [HR 4739, [Vote #656](#), 12/9/19; CQ, [12/9/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring CBP To Ensure That Screening Devices Could Detect For Narcotics With A Purity Of As Little As 10%.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Clarke, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require Customs and Border Protection to implement a strategy to ensure that chemical screening devices used by the department are able to identify narcotics in an operational environment at purity levels less than or equal to 10%, or to provide ports of entry with an alternate method for identifying narcotics at lower purity levels, within 180 days of enactment. It would also require CBP to test new chemical screening devices for effectiveness at identifying narcotics at various purity levels, before purchasing them. Additionally, it would require the Department of Homeland Security to implement a plan to develop a centralized spectral database for chemical screening devices.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-1. [HR 4761, [Vote #655](#), 12/9/19; CQ, [12/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring OSHA To Issue A Final Violence Prevention Standard To Protect Employees From Violence At Work.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue a final workplace violence prevention standard that would require employers in the health care and social service industries to develop and implement comprehensive plans to prevent and protect employees from violent incidents at work. It would require OSHA to issue an interim final standard, based on 2015 OSHA guidelines, within one year of enactment and a final standard within 42 months of enactment. Among other provisions, it would require employers to develop and implement workplace violence prevention plans within six months of issuance of the interim final standard. It would require employers to develop plans with the participation of employees or employee representatives and to provide annual employee training related to the plans. It would require that the plans include certain procedures for reporting, responding to, and mitigating risks of incidents of workplace violence, including for employers to investigate and take corrective actions in response to violent incidents. It would require employers to maintain a record of all such incidents and incident response. The bill’s provisions would apply to employers of any individuals who work in certain health care facilities -- including hospitals, nursing homes, or drug abuse treatment centers -- or individuals who provide certain services -- including home-based health care or social

work and emergency services.” The motion passed by a vote of 251-158. [HR 1309, Vote [#642](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Legislation Directed The Secretary Of Labor To Require Hospitals And Other Health Care Employers To Develop And Implement Worker-Driven Violence Prevention Plans.

“The House of Representatives passed legislation on Wednesday to require hospitals and other health care employers to take specific steps to prevent workplace violence against staff and patients. H.B. 1309, the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Services Act of 2019, passed on a 251-158 vote, largely along party lines. [...] The legislation directs the secretary of labor to require hospitals and other health care employers to develop and implement comprehensive and worker-driven violence prevention plans.” [Business Insurance, [11/22/19](#)]

According To The U.S. Occupational Safety And Health Administration, About Half Of Workplace Assault Victims Were Health Care Workers.

“According to the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, about half of workplace assault victims are health care workers, and serious violent incidents in the workplace are nearly four times as likely to occur to health care workers than employees in other occupations” [Business Insurance, [11/22/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Requiring The Occupational Safety And Health Administration Standard On Workplace Violence Prevention Be Provided For A Year.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment no. 10 that would require that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard on workplace violence prevention required by the bill provide for a period, of up to a year, during which the agency would prioritize providing technical assistance and advice to employers subject to the standard.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 242-176. [HR 1309, [Vote #640](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Clarify That Nothing In The Bill Should Be Understood To Limit Or Diminish Any Protections In Federal, State, Or Local Law Related To Domestic Violence, Stalking, Dating Violence, Or Sexual Assault.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment no. 9 that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be understood to limit or diminish any protections in federal, state, or local law related to domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, or sexual assault.” The amendment was adopted 415 to 1. [HR 1309, [Vote #639](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment That Clarified That Nothing In The Bill Should Limit Or Prevent Personnel From Reporting Violent Incidents To Law Enforcement Agencies.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Harder, D-Calif., amendment no. 4 that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be understood to limit or prevent health care workers, social service workers, or other personnel from reporting violent incidents to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.” The amendment was adopted 414 to 1. [HR 1309, [Vote #638](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Remove Requirements Related To Violence And Anti-Retaliation Policies Under OSHA's Workplace Violence Prevention Plans.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., amendment no. 3, a substitute amendment that would modify language in the bill to remove a requirement that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence prevention standard required by the bill be based on existing 2015 OSHA guidelines. It would add findings to the bill describing recent studies and rulemaking related to workplace violence in the health care and social service industries, including to express that the 2015 OSHA guidelines are ‘not enforceable.’ Among other provisions, it would remove requirements in the bill establishing a deadline for OSHA promulgation of a final standard, and it would remove or reduce requirements related to types of violence addressed, mandatory employee training, and anti-retaliation policies under workplace violence prevention plans. It would require the Labor Department to conduct an education campaign for affected employers and employees regarding existing OSHA materials on workplace violence, during the rulemaking process for the new OSHA standard.” The amendment was rejected 177 to 238. [HR 1309, [Vote #637](#), 11/21/19; CQ, [11/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reauthorizing The Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program Through Fiscal 2024.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program through fiscal 2024, at the current funding level of \$151 million annually. It would modify language describing eligible grant activities to prioritize the analysis of DNA samples from sexual assault and other violent crime cases, and samples from cases without a suspect. It would require state and local DNA testing laboratories that receive grant funding to prioritize samples from homicides and sexual assaults. It would also reauthorize through fiscal 2024 two associated Justice Department grant programs regarding training and education on the collection and analysis of DNA samples and evidence related to sexual assault.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-1. [HR 777, [Vote #584](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Debbie Smith Act Of 2019.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will bring up an amendment to the rule to make in order debate on S. 820, the Debbie Smith Act of 2019. Mr. Speaker, as you know, this authorization language is set to expire at the end of this month, and it provides Federal grants to States to reduce the DNA backlog in criminal investigations.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230- 187. [H Res 591, [Vote #549](#), 9/26/19; CQ, [9/26/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/26/19](#)]

Debbie Smith Act Provided Funding For Testing And Training To Eliminate The Vast Backlog Of Untested DNA And Rape Kit Evidence Across The Country.

“Debbie Smith was ready to tell her story again, if necessary. Rape victim. DNA evidence untested for years. Evidence finally tested, suspect identified and convicted. Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country.” [Washington Post, [9/7/19](#)]

Democratic Leadership Included Its Funding For The Debbie Smith Act In A Bill To Reauthorize VAWA.

“Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, [9/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Reauthorize The Debbie Smith Act Of 2019, Which Reauthorizes Funding To Process The Rape Kit Backlogs.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate on and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to allow for immediate consideration of S. 820, the Debbie Smith Act of 2019, which reauthorizes funding to process the rape kit backlogs.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-191. [H Res 577, [Vote #542](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/25/19](#)]

The Debbie Smith Act Provided Funding For Testing And Training To Eliminate The Backlog Of Untested DNA And Rape Kit Evidence Across The Country.

“Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country. [...] The Senate unanimously reauthorized the Debbie Smith Act in May and sent it to the House. [...] Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, [9/7/19](#)]

Funding For The Debbie Smith Act Was Reauthorized As Part Of Its Vote To Reauthorize The Violence Against Women Act, Meaning The Funding Had Already Passed Both Houses Of Congress But In Different Bills.

“Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country. [...] The Senate unanimously reauthorized the Debbie Smith Act in May and sent it to the House. [...] Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, [9/7/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Appropriations Funding By 14 Percent For Commerce, Justice, And Science.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Commerce-Justice-Science title of the bill (Division A). Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 135-296.” The motion failed by a vote of 135-296. [HR 3055, [Vote #371](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts [...] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.”

“The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressman’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Through Fiscal 2024.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2024, including provisions aimed at protecting and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. The measure would extend protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims. It would authorize \$222 million annually for the Services and Training for Officers and Prosecutors Grant Program, which provides state and local law enforcement agencies with funds to be distributed in part to community-based victims service organizations, and would impose conditions of eligibility for the grants three years after enactment. The bill would authorize \$57 million annually in grants to provide legal assistance to victims of violent crimes and their families and \$50 million in rural aid to address domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault in rural communities. It would authorize \$150 million a year in grant funding for rape crisis centers, sexual assault coalitions, and additional nonprofit organizations to educate and increase awareness on the sexual assault and dating violence. The bill would establish a \$16 million per year campus safety grant program that would provide prevention and education programming to college campuses in order to combat violent crimes. The bill would expand on existing prohibitions of individuals who have been convicted of various types of domestic violence (including violence toward a dating partner) and those convicted of misdemeanor stalking offenses from purchasing or possessing a firearm. It would specify that any person under a temporary court-ordered restraint related to harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner would also be prohibited from purchasing or owning a firearm. The bill would authorize \$10 million annually for a pilot program where incarcerated women and their children who were born inside prison could reside together while the inmate serves her sentence. The bill would require the Federal Bureau of Investigation to classify genital mutilation, female circumcision, and female genital cutting as a part II crime. The bill would make it a crime for any law enforcement personnel to engage in sexual acts with an individual who is under arrest, detained, or in custody of federal law enforcement.” The bill passed by a vote of 263-158. [H R 1585, [Vote #156](#), 4/4/19; CQ, [4/4/19](#)]

The Reauthorization Lowered The Threshold For Barring Gun Purchases To Include Misdemeanor Convictions Of Domestic Abuse Or Stalking Charges, And Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” By Expanding Firearm Prohibitions To Include Dating Partners Convicted Of Abuse Or Stalking Charges.

“But the most controversial are new provisions to lower the criminal threshold to bar someone from buying a gun to include misdemeanor convictions of domestic abuse or stalking charges. Current law applies to felony convictions. It would also close the so-called ‘boyfriend loophole’ to expand existing firearm prohibitions to include dating partners convicted of abuse or stalking charges. [...] The NRA called for a ‘no’ vote and notified Capitol Hill offices this week that the organization was ‘scoring’ how lawmakers vote on the bill to measure future ratings and endorsements in elections. Congressional Republicans rarely run afoul of NRA positions on legislation.” [NPR, [4/4/19](#)]

The Reauthorization Expanded Protections For Native And Transgender People.

“Republicans also oppose a new provision to allow U.S. citizens to be tried in tribal courts for crimes of domestic or dating violence committed by non-native perpetrators on native lands; a provision to create a pathway for an ‘alternative justice response’ as a form of mediation between victims and abusers; and the expansion of existing protections to include transgender victims.” [NPR, [4/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Extend The Violence Against Women Act Only Through Fiscal 2020 Instead Of Through Fiscal 2024.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Stefanik, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would effectively extend the Violence

Against Women Act through fiscal 2020, instead of through fiscal 2024.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-237. [HR 1585, [Vote #155](#), 4/4/19; CQ, [4/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To The Violence Against Women Act To Ensure That Nothing In The Measure Interfered With Applicable Immigration Laws.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Torres Small, D-N.M., amendment that would state that nothing in the measure should be construed to interfere with the obligation to fully comply with applicable immigration laws.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 425-0. [HR 1585, [Vote #154](#), 4/4/19; CQ, [4/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Allowing Grant Funding To Be Used For Training Campus Personnel In Addressing Victims Of Sexual Harassment And Assault, Domestic And Dating Violence, And Stalking.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Waters, D-Calif., amendment that would allow grant funding to be used for training campus personnel to use victim-centered, trauma-informed interview techniques, focused on the experience of the victim, and informed by evidence based research on the neurobiology of trauma in addressing victims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 258-173. [HR 1585, [Vote #149](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Require The GAO To Submit A Report To Congress Detailing The Return On Investment For Legal Assistance Grants For Funding And Services To Victims Of Domestic Violence.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Scanlon, D-Pa., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress detailing the return on investment for legal assistance grants for funding and services to victims of domestic violence.” The amendment was adopted 394 to 36. [HR 1585, [Vote #148](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Ensure That Any Resources For Domestic Violence Survivors Distributed By Federal Agencies Be Distributed In Other “Commonly Encountered” Languages.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the secretary of Labor to ensure any information or materials on resources for domestic violence survivors distributed by various federal agencies be distributed in other ‘commonly encountered’ languages.” The amendment was adopted 363 to 67. [HR 1585, [Vote #147](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The Violence Against Women Act.

In April, 2019 voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 281) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1585) that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and its provisions aimed at combatting violent crimes against women and strengthening victim services.” The bill passed 231 to 194. [H Res 281, [Vote #145](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Violence Against Women Extension Act of 2019.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Penn., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment) to the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1585) that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and its provisions aimed at combatting violent crimes against women and strengthening victim services.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide additional consideration of H.R. 1741, authored by Representative Elise

Stefanik.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231- 193. [H Res 281, [Vote #144](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#); Congressional Record, [4/3/19](#)]

Violence Against Women Extension Act of 2019 Extended VAWA For One Year Instead Of Proceeding With A Long-Term Rewrite.

“Stefanik has also taken a leading role in the GOP’s rebuttal to Democratic legislation, introducing a conservative alternative to the Paycheck Fairness Act — a bill, she said, that ‘prioritizes trial attorneys and government regulation over women’s economic empowerment.’ She also urged fellow Republicans to support her own anti-domestic-violence bill, one that would extend the current VAWA for a year rather than proceed with a long-term rewrite. ‘Democrats do not have a monopoly on women voters in this country,’ she said in an interview Thursday.” [Washington Post, [4/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2019.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of H.R. 1239, the Protecting Women Act of 2019. This bill provides a straight extension of the Violence Against Women Act, or VAWA, as is it commonly known, through the end of the fiscal year.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to 229-195. [H J Res 31, [Vote #85](#), 2/14/19; CQ, [2/14/19](#); Congressional Record, [2/14/19](#)]

Calvert Advocated for the Death Penalty



Ken Calvert ✓

March 13, 2019 · 🌐



In 2016, roughly 70% of voters in the 42nd Congressional District voted against an attempt to repeal the death penalty. The message from Gov. Newsom is clear - your opinions don't matter. Sadly, neither do the opinions of the loved ones of the victims who were brutally killed.



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Gov. Gavin Newsom to halt death penalty despite voter efforts to hasten executions

A longtime opponent of capital punishment, the newly elected governor declares it is 'inconsiste...

Said He Was Grateful That the DOJ Allocated Funds to Offset the Money Spent by Local Law Enforcement in the Wake of the 2015 Attack in San Bernardino

US Official News reported “Representative Ken Calvert (R-Corona), who has also been instrumental in helping to access federal funds commented, “The San Bernardino terror attack is a grave reminder that terrorists ultimate goal is to kill Americans at home. I’m grateful that the DOJ has recognized the importance of supporting our local law enforcement agencies by awarding this deserved funding to offset the enormous costs incurred by local law enforcement as they bravely responded to the devastating attack in our region last December. This grant recognizes the federal obligation to help make local communities whole for responding to a federal responsibility. I will continue to work to ensure that local agencies are properly reimbursed as they protect our region.” [US Official News, 10/04/16]

Approved of the USPS for Arresting Inland Empire Residents Who Were Charged with Federal Crimes Related to Mail Theft

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif. (42nd CD), issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) applauded the U.S. Attorney’s office and the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) for arresting eleven Inland Empire residents who are charged in indictments that allege federal crimes related to mail theft. “Mail theft is a growing problem in Riverside County and I’m relieved that these criminals are being taken off the street,” said Rep. Calvert. “These crimes often cost victims significant money and cause a major inconvenience. We must continue to aggressively pursue mail theft criminals and increase the penalties for these crimes. I want to thank everyone involved in these arrests, including Assistant United States Attorney Bilal A. Essayli, the United States Postal Inspection Service, the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department and the Hemet Police Department.” Earlier this year, Rep. Calvert introduced the Ensuring the Safety Our Mail Act, H.R.4515, which will double the maximum jail sentence for anyone convicted of mail theft. Currently, the maximum jail sentence for anyone convicted of mail theft is five years under Section 1708 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. The Ensuring the Safety Our Mail Act increases the maximum jail sentence to ten years.” [Targeted News Service, 8/11/16]

defense & national security

- Voted For Disagreeing With The Senate Bill That Would Modify And Reauthorize Federal Surveillance Authorities Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
 - Did Not Vote On The Homeland Security For Children Act
 - Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Foreign Threat Response Center Under The Office Of The DNI
 - Voted Against National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2020
 - Voted For Requiring DHS To Provide Briefings To Congress Every 180 Days
 - Voted Against Short Term Funding For DHS With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department
-

Defense

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995	Peace Action	0%
1996	Center for Security Policy	86%
1996	Peace Action	0%
1997	Center for Security Policy	95%
1997	Peace Action	0%
1998	Peace Action	13%
1998-2002	Center for Security Policy	84%
1999	Peace Action	18%
1999-2000	Council for a Livable World	14%
2000	Peace Action	0%
2001	Peace Action	0%
2001-2002	Council for a Livable World	0%
2001-2002	Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)	7%
2001-2010	Keep America Safe	100%
2002	Peace Action	0%
2003	Peace Action	11%
2003-2004	Council for a Livable World	18%
2003-2004	Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)	6%
2004	Peace Action	0%
2005	Council for a Livable World	8%
2005	Peace Action	25%
2005-2006	Center for Security Policy	89%
2006	Peace Action	7%
2006	Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)	0%
2007	Council for a Livable World	21%
2007	Peace Action	9%

2007	Voices for Creative Nonviolence	17%
2007-2008	Center for Security Policy	100%
2007-2008	Council for a Livable World	0%
2008	Peace Action	0%
2009	Peace Action	8%
2009-2010	Center for Security Policy	100%
2009-2010	Council for a Livable World	0%
2010	Peace Action	13%
2011	Peace Action	8%
2011	Women’s Action for New Directions (WAND)	0%
2011-2012	Center for Security Policy	100%
2011-2012	Council for a Livable World	0%
2012	Peace Action	4%
2013	Peace Action	6%
2013-2014	Center for Security Policy	93%
2013-2014	Council for a Livable World	20%
2015	Peace Action	7%
2015-2016	Center for Security Policy	100%
2015-2016	Council for a Livable World	8%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Voted For A Motion To Close Conference On Certain Portions Of The Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill To The Public.

In November 2020, Calvert voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., motion that certain portions of the conference between the House and Senate on the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395) be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396 to 8. [HR 6395, [Vote #222](#), 11/18/20; CQ, [11/18/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Armed Forces From Using ESports Or Twitch For Recruitment.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 49 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for U.S. armed forces activities, such as recruitment, over the live-streaming platform Twitch or through esports video games.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 126-292. [H R 7617, [Vote #173](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The FY2021 Defense Authorization Act.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$731.6 billion in national defense spending, including \$704.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$26.6 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. Within the total, it would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize approximately \$138.3 billion for weapons and other procurement, including \$5.5 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$7.4 billion for F-35 series joint strike fighter aircraft procurement, and \$22.3 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$8.2 billion

for military construction. It would authorize \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2021 for the Defense Department to carry out a new Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative to optimize the presence of U.S. forces, build allied military capabilities, and improve infrastructure and asset positioning in the region. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize \$1 billion to establish a Defense Department pandemic preparedness national security fund, primarily to fund biopreparedness research; and require the Defense Department to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag on department property and rename any assets named after leaders of the Confederacy or any armed rebellion against the United States. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$19.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile, and make the Defense and Energy secretaries co-chairs of the Nuclear Weapons Council. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$3.5 billion for the Afghan security forces, \$250 million in security assistance to Ukraine, \$450 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel, and \$374 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries. It would authorize \$150 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department procurement of artificial intelligence technologies and create a national artificial intelligence initiative within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would require the Defense Department to notify Congress on steps taken to mitigate 5G and 6G security risks posed by at-risk vendors when basing forces or a major weapons system overseas. It would include a number of provisions to assess and address cybersecurity risks within Defense and Homeland Security department operations. As amended, it would restrict presidential authorities under the Insurrection Act and prohibit the use of funding for nuclear weapons testing that produces any yield. It would also include measures to increase corporate reporting requirements to address money laundering; designate federal lands in Colorado, California and Washington; limit mining activities on federal lands in Colorado and Arizona; and require the Treasury department to make payments of up to \$10,000 to pay down private student loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 295-125 [HR 6395, [Vote #152](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted To Recommit The Bill With An Amendment That Would Authorize The President To Impose Sanctions On Any Foreign Persons Involved With Foreign-Directed Activities That Are “Reasonably Likely” To Result In A Significant Threat To U.S. National Security, Foreign Policy, Public Health Or Economic Health.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize the president to impose asset and visa sanctions on any foreign persons who have engaged in or assisted with foreign-directed activities, including cyber-enabled activities, that are ‘reasonably likely’ to result in a significant threat to U.S. national security, foreign policy, public health or economic health. Among other provisions, it would require the State Department, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to Congress on known or attempted cyber-enabled activities by foreign persons related to the COVID-19 pandemic and whether such activities qualify for the imposition of sanctions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-219. [HR 6395, [Vote #151](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 To Reduce Most Defense Funds By 10 Percent.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Pocan, D-Wis., amendment no. 9 that would reduce by 10 percent all funds authorized by the bill for fiscal 2021, except funds authorized for the Defense Health Program, military personnel and appointed civil servants.” The amendment was rejected 93 to 324. [HR 6395, Amendment 839, [Vote #148](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Repeal Existing Law Requiring The Pentagon To Submit Annual Unfunded Priorities Lists To Congress.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 6 that would repeal existing law requiring the chief of staff of each branch of the U.S. armed forces and the Missile Defense Agency director to submit reports to the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on their unfunded priorities, and repeal existing law requiring the undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to Congress detailing unfunded priorities related to military construction projects for science and technology facilities.” The amendment was rejected 173-241. [HR 6395, Amendment 836, [Vote #145](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The En Bloc Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021.

In July 2020, Calvert {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 1, consisting of 154 amendments.” The en bloc amendments passed 336-71. [HR 6395, Amendment 847, [Vote #143](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal 2021 or any previous year to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.” The amendment passed 227-179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 834, [Vote #142](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would restrict the president’s authority to invoke Insurrection Act authorities to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state. Specifically, it would require the president and Defense Department to certify to Congress that the state is unable or unwilling to take such action and describe the mission and scope of use of force, and it would prohibit the direct participation of the U.S. armed forces in a search, seizure, arrest or similar activity unless expressly authorized by law.” The amendment was adopted 215 to 190. [HR 6395, [Vote #141](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill, The Child Care Is Essential Act, And The Child Care Economic Recovery Act, And The Great American Outdoors Act.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1053) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395); the Child Care is Essential Act (HR 7027); the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act (HR 7327); and the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act (HR 1957), via motion to concur. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 407 amendments to HR 6395. It would also provide for House proceedings through September, 21, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through September 20 and provide for same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through September 21.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 224 – 166. [H Res. 1053, [Vote #140](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Disagreeing With The Senate Bill That Would Modify And Reauthorize Federal Surveillance Authorities Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

In May 2020, Calvert voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion that the House disagree with the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate on the bill that would modify and reauthorize through Dec. 1, 2023, federal surveillance authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and subsequent laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-114. [HR 6172, [Vote #115](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering Senate Amendments To The 2020 FISA Reauthorization Bill And Other Purposes.

In May 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 981) that would provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 6172), via motion to concur. Additionally, it would provide for consideration of the veto message on the joint resolution (H J Res 76) on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, if a veto message is received. (H J Res 76 would provide for congressional disapproval under the Congressional Review Act of a September 2019 Education Department rule related to student loan forgiveness policies for defrauded borrowers.)” The rule was adopted a vote of 228 to 189. [H Res 981, [Vote #112](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Change The Title Of The Bill To The “Federal Initiative To Spy On Americans (FISA) Act.”

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment that would change the title to ‘a bill to be known as the Federal Initiative to Spy on Americans (FISA) Act.’” The amendment failed 35 to 376. [HR 6172, [Vote #99](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The USA Freedom Reauthorization Act, Reauthorizing FISA Through December 2023.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify and reauthorize through Dec. 1, 2023, federal surveillance authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and subsequent laws. The bill would limit a number of authorities under Section 215 of the 2001 Patriot Act, including to statutorily repeal the National Security Agency call detail records program, which allows intelligence agencies to collect phone records on an ongoing basis; prohibit the collection of information when an individual has a ‘reasonable expectation of privacy’ and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes; prohibit the collection of cell site or GPS location information on individuals; and prohibit the retention of information collected for more than five years. Among other provisions related to FISA court applications and oversight, it would require the Attorney General to approve in writing applications for electronic surveillance or physical search investigations if the subject is a federal official or candidate in a federal election. It would require agencies that submit a FISA court

application to appoint an officer to oversee agency compliance. It would establish or increase penalties for misuse of FISA authorities, misconduct in FISA court, and unauthorized disclosure of court applications. It would require the court to appoint an amicus curiae, or outside legal counsel, for cases presenting exceptional first amendment concerns.” The bill passed 278 to 136. [HR 6172, [Vote #98](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#)]

The Bill Was A Bipartisan Compromise To Extend Surveillance Programs And Increase Penalties For Misuse; Senate Republicans Were Angry The House Did Not Pass A Straight Extension.

“Senators are fuming over the House’s decision to leave Washington last week without temporarily extending key domestic surveillance laws that expired in mid-March. [...] But members of the Democrat-controlled House are pushing back vehemently against that criticism and argue that the House did its job by passing its own FISA compromise bill ahead of the March 15 deadline. The bill was negotiated by the House Judiciary and Intelligence committees and had the backing of House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy. [...] The House bill, which Senate leadership supports, would extend the surveillance programs mainly used by the FBI for three years, increase criminal penalties for FISA misuse and end the National Security Agency’s dormant call detail records program.” [Politico, [3/31/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The DHS Acquisition Reform Act.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Torres Small, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify acquisition authorities within the Homeland Security Department and assign certain acquisition functions to departmental offices. Among other provisions, it would designate the DHS undersecretary for management as the department’s chief acquisition officer and require the undersecretary to oversee the acquisition process, advise on acquisition management activities, establish related departmental policies, and assist DHS component agencies in complying with federal and departmental acquisition directives. It would also codify the existence and authorities of the DHS program accountability and risk management office to conduct oversight and establish standards for major DHS acquisition programs.” The bill passed 380-4. [H Res 3413, [Vote #56](#), 2/10/20; CQ, [2/10/20](#)]

Did Not Vote On The Homeland Security For Children Act.

In February 2020, Calvert did not vote on: Torres Small, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to consider the needs of children in its strategic planning activities and authorize a Federal Emergency Management Agency position for a technical expert focusing on integrating children’s needs into DHS activities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters. It would also require DHS to submit a report to Congress describing its efforts to incorporate feedback from organizations representing the needs of children into department policies.” The bill passed 374-11. [H Res 2932, [Vote #55](#), 2/10/20; CQ, [2/10/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Conference Report For the NDAA Fiscal Year 2020.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would authorize, in total, \$738 billion in discretionary defense spending, including \$256.7 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, \$143 billion for weapons and other procurement, and \$188 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize \$71.5 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize \$23.1 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs and environmental restoration activities; \$33 billion for the Defense health program; \$11.8 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately

\$11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; provide 12 weeks of paid parental leave for all federal workers; phase out over three years the “widow’s tax” requirement that Defense Department compensation benefits for survivors of veterans be reduced based on benefits received by the survivor from the VA; and allow the Defense Department to allow and pay claims for personal injury or death of a servicemember resulting from medical malpractice by a department health care provider. It would authorize the creation of a Space Force within the Air Force; authorize funds for the deployment of the low-yield, submarine-launched W76-2 nuclear; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-400 air defense technology from Russia. It would require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool. It would prohibit the use of any funds authorized to withdraw the U.S. from NATO; prohibit the use of funds authorized to close the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and extend prohibitions on the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay to certain other countries.” The motion was adopted by 377-48. [S 1790, [Vote #672](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reauthorizing Through Fiscal 2027 Treasury Department Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for Treasury Department Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, which offers federal compensation to insurers for losses above specified values resulting from acts of terrorism. It would modify payment deadlines for recoupment surcharges paid by policyholders to the SEC under the program. It would also require the president’s working group on financial markets to evaluate the availability and affordability of terrorism risk insurance for places of worship and others, and it would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the potential costs of cyber terrorism and its impacts on the private insurance market.” The vote was approved 385-22. [H.R. 4634, [Vote #626](#), 11/18/19; CQ, [11/18/19](#)]

Voted For A Motion To Close A Conference Committee To The Public When Classified Matters Of National Security Were Discussed.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., motion that certain portions of the conference between the House and Senate on the bill be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed.” The vote was approved by a measure of 407-4. [S 1790, [Vote #532](#), 9/17/19; CQ, [9/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Motion To Instruct House Conferees To Agree To The Senate’s Version Of A Bill To Replenish Military Construction Funds That Were Instead Used For Trump’s National Emergency Declaration Along The Border.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Thornberry, R-Texas, motion to instruct conferees on the part of the House to agree to a section of the Senate bill that would provide for the replenishment of funds authorized for military construction projects prior to fiscal 2020 that were instead used for military construction projects in connection with the national emergency along the southern U.S. border, with amendments that would specify such projects and funding amounts.” The vote was rejected by a measure of 198-219. [S 1790, [Vote #531](#), 9/17/19; CQ, [9/17/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Foreign Threat Response Center Under The Office Of The DNI.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Kennedy, D-Mass., amendment that would establish a foreign threat response center under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence that would analyze and integrate U.S. intelligence related to foreign threats and coordinate federal efforts to deter such threats to the national security or political and economic systems of the U.S. and its allies.” The amendment was adopted 237 to 196. [HR 3494, [Vote #491](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reauthorizing The 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund Through October 2089.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2090 the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund to compensate first responders and other individuals with health conditions caused by toxin exposure due to the attacks on September 11, 2001. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the fund and allow claims to be filed through Oct. 1, 2089. It would also require the reimbursement of any claims previously reduced due to insufficient funds and includes a number of modifications to fund management, including to provide exceptions to a cap for reimbursement of noneconomic damages.” The bill passed 402-12. [HR 1327, [Vote #474](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2020.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize \$724.9 billion in discretionary defense spending, including \$256 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, \$140.5 billion for weapons and other procurement, and \$187.6 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize \$22.7 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs and environmental restoration activities; \$33 billion for the Defense health program; \$11.5 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately \$11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize the creation of a Space Corps within the Air Force; require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-400 air defense technology from Russia. It would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the department to construct any physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S-Mexico border. It would also prohibit the use of funds authorized to detain additional individuals at the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and modify limitations on the transfer or release of current detainees to certain countries. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of federal funds for the use of military force against Iran absent congressional authorization or declaration of war, repeal the 2002 authorization for use of military force against Iraq, and prohibit the transfer of certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, with regards to hostilities in Yemen. It would require Defense Department personnel policies to ensure equal treatment and opportunity for servicemembers without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or sex, including gender-related identity regardless of designated sex at birth.” The bill passed by a vote of 220 - 197. [H.R. 2500, [Vote #473](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The GAO To Report To Congress On Cost Analyses For Nuclear Security Activities.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on cost analyses for nuclear security activities and require the Defense Department to contract with federally-funded research and development centers to conduct studies on cost savings associated with alternatives to current U.S. nuclear deterrence policy and force structures.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House by recorded vote: 230 – 189. [H. Amdt. 563 to H.R. 2500, [Vote #471](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike From The Bill A Provision Prohibiting The Deployment Of Certain Low-Yield Warheads.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Turner, R-Ohio, amendment no. 386 that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the deployment of certain low-yield warheads and replace it with a provision requiring the Defense Department to certify to Congress whether the deployment of such missile warheads is in the best interests of U.S. national security and whether alternatives to such missile warheads have similar capabilities.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 201 - 22. [H.Amdt.553 to H.R.2500, [Vote #462](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Express The Sense Of Congress Condemning U.S. Withdrawal From The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty With Russia.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Frankel, D-Fla., amendment that would express the sense of Congress condemning U.S. withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty with Russia and prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to research, develop, test, or deploy intermediate-range missiles U.S. missile systems banned by the treaty, until the department submits certain materials to Congress, including a diplomatic proposal for obtaining the strategic stability benefits of the INF treaty.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 215 - 214. [H.Amdt.530 to H.R.2500, [Vote #456](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Energy Dept Nuclear Security Administration To Contract With A Federally-Funded Research And Development Center To Conduct A Study On The Department’s W80-4 Nuclear Warhead Life Extension Program.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would require the Energy Department Nuclear Security Administration to contract with a federally-funded research and development center to conduct a study on the department’s W80-4 nuclear warhead life extension program, including an explanation for the ‘unexpected’ increase in program costs. It would also withhold \$185 million in funds authorized by the bill for the extension program until the study is submitted.” The motion failed by recorded vote: 198 - 229. [H.Amdt.529 to H.R.2500, [Vote #455](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Defense Department To Contract With A Federally-Funded Research And Development Center To Conduct A Study On Extending To 2050 The Life Of Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would require the Defense Department to contract with a federally-funded research and development center to conduct a study on extending to 2050 the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, including on the costs of such an extension and the benefits and risks of incorporating certain ‘nondestructive’ testing methods and technologies to extend the life of the missiles. It would also withhold 10 percent of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense

secretary's office until the study is submitted." The motion failed by recorded vote: 164 - 264. [H.Amdt.528 to H.R.2500, [Vote #454](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Supporting The Extension Of The New START Treaty Through 2026.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should seek to extend to February 2026 the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the Russian government and would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to withdraw from the treaty. It would also require the Director of National Intelligence to report to Congress on national security and intelligence implications if the treaty were to expire, including likely Russian response, and would require the State Department to report to Congress on likely reactions of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its members to a U.S. decision to not extend or replace the treaty." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-189. [HR 2500, [Vote #453](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Analyze Disparities In U.S. And Third Party Reporting On Civilian Casualties Resulting From U.S. Military Operations.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the Defense Department to analyze any potential disparity between U.S. government and third party estimates of civilian casualties resulting from U.S. military operations. It would impose a number of requirements related to department practices to track and report on such casualties, integrate civilian protection into operational planning, and offer 'reasonable and culturally appropriate' payments to civilians injured or to the families of civilians killed." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 241-183. [HR 2500, [Vote #452](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Report To Congress The Financial Costs And National Security Benefits Of Maintaining Overseas Military Operations.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Omar, D-Minn., amendment that would require the Defense Department to report to Congress on the financial costs and national security benefits of maintaining overseas military operations, including permanent military installations and bases." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-210. [HR 2500, [Vote #445](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Removing Any Item Listed In Categories I-III Of The U.S. Munitions List Of Defense-Related Articles.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Torres, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the President from removing any item listed in categories I-III of the U.S. munitions list of defense-related articles. Categories I-III of the list include firearms and ammunition." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-205. [HR 2500, [Vote #442](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Adding An Amendment Requiring An Annual Report On U.S. Strikes Against Terrorists Outside Areas Of Active Hostilities To Be Submitted By The Director Of National Intelligence Rather Than The Secretary Of Defense.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Smith, D-Wash., amendment that would require an annual report on U.S. strikes against terrorist targets outside areas of active hostilities to be submitted by the Director of National Intelligence instead of the Secretary of Defense. The annual report, required under the bill's provisions, would detail the number of such strikes undertaken and assess combatant and non-combatant deaths resulting from

those strikes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-193. [HR 2500, [Vote #438](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act And 441 Amendments.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 476), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (HR 2500). As amended, it would make in order consideration of 441 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 1327) that would permanently reauthorize the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund, under suspension of the rules on July 11 or July 12, 2019; and it would waive rules related to the House Consensus Calendar with regards to the Military Surviving Spouses Equity Act (HR 553). It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Smith, D-Wash., amendment to HR 2500. The Smith amendment would increase by 3.1 percent basic pay for members of the uniformed services and includes provisions related to Defense Department annuity plans and benefits for surviving spouses of servicemembers, damage claims brought against the U.S. related to the injury or death of a servicemember, funding for the National Defense Stockpile transaction fund, and paid family and medical leave policies for federal employees, among other provisions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234-197. [H Res 476, [Vote #436](#), 7/10/19; CQ, [7/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Change The Rule To Include Two Additional Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2020.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would modify the rule (H Res 476) to make in order two additional amendments to the Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (HR 2500). The amendments added to the rule include a Dingell, D-Mich., amendment related to EPA designation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous and a Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment related to GAO studies on nuclear security activities.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234-197. [H Res 476, [Vote #435](#), 7/10/19; CQ, [7/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment Blocking The Department Of Defense From Contracting Companies Influenced By The Chinese Government.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, defeating the previous question would have blocked the following amendment: “The Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract with a company that is a direct or indirect subsidiary of a company in which the Government of China or the Chinese Communist Party has a controlling interest to acquire critical United States technologies.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was adopted by a vote of 232-197. [H Res 476, [Vote #434](#), 7/10/19; CQ, [7/10/19](#); Congressional Record, [7/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Increase Funding By \$10 Million For The Treasury’s Office On Terrorism And Financial Intelligence.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Graves, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$10 million funding for activities by the Treasury Department office on terrorism and financial intelligence to safeguard the U.S. financial system against national security threats and decrease by the same amount funding for General

Services Administration facility rental.” The motion passed by a vote of 226-195. [HR 3351, [Vote #423](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Voted For to Increase By \$10 Million Funding For Research, Development, And Evaluation For DoD Health Programs, And Decrease By The Same Amount Of Funding For Defense-Wide Operations And Maintenance.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cox, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by \$10 million funding for research, development, and evaluation for Defense Department health programs, and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 404-22. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #355](#), 6/18/19; CQ [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Decrease Then Increase By \$13 Million Funding For Defense Wide Operations And Maintenance.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Crow, D-Colo., amendment that would decrease then increase by \$13 million funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 277-151. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #354](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Voted Against to Prohibit Defense Department Funds To Be Used For Continued Research On The “Long-Range-Standoff” Air-Launched Middle.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) for continued research on the ‘long-range standoff’ air-launched missile.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 138-289. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #353](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For \$19.6 Million Funding For Navy Procurement, Production, & Modification Of Missiles, Torpedoes, & Other Weapons

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., for Cheney, R-Wyo., amendment no. 47A that would increase by \$19.6 million funding for Navy procurement, production, and modification of missiles, torpedoes, and other weapons, including to acquire land for production plants, and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” This amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 192-236. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #351](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted To Increase By \$76 Million Funding For Defense-Wide Research- And Evaluation-Related Expenses, Increase By \$20 Million Funding For Army Research-And Evolution Related Expenses, Decrease By \$96 Million Funding For Defense-Wide Operations And Maintenance.

In June 2019 Calvert, voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., amendment that would increase by \$76 million funding for Defense-wide research- and evaluation-related expenses, increase by \$20 million funding for Army research- and evaluation-related expenses, decrease by \$96 million funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 203-225. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #350](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds Made Available By The Bill To Issue Export Licenses For Certain Defense Articles And Items.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to issue export licenses for certain defense articles and items as described in a number of State Department certification transmittal documents." The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 237-191. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #349](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$9 Million Funding For Army Research And Evaluation-Related Expenses.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Visclosky, D-Ind., for Veasey, D-Texas, amendment that would increase by \$9 million funding for Army research- and evaluation-related expenses and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance." The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 389-39. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #347](#), 6/18/19; CQ [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of DoD Funds For Certain Searches Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Amash, R-Mich., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) for searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act without explicit language in the search certification clarifying that it does not authorize the targeting of individuals outside the U.S. so as to acquire communications of an individual inside the U.S." The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote 175-253. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #345](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted to Increase By \$10 Million Funding For Research, Development, & Evaluation For US Army Medical Research Activities Under DoD Health Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by \$10 million funding for research, development, and evaluation for U.S. Army medical research activities under Defense Department health programs and decrease by the same amount funding for expenses related to operational testing and evaluation of weapons systems by the Defense Department." The amended was adopted in the committee of the whole by 277-151. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #343](#), 6/18/19; CQ [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For Amendment That Would Increase By \$10 Million Funding For Navy Research And Evaluation Related Expenses.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by \$10 million funding for Navy research- and evaluation-related expenses and decrease by the same amount funding for such expenses Defense-wide." The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 355 - 73. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #342](#), 6/18/19; CQ [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For En Bloc Amendments: \$14 Million In Total Funding For Research, Development, & Evaluation For DoD Health Programs; \$20 Million Funding For A DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program Related To Nuclear, Chemical, And Biological Weapons; And \$5 Million For Environmental Restoration Activities Of The Army, Navy, And Air Force, Respectively.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Visclosky, D-Ind., en bloc amendments to the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) that would, among other provisions, increase by \$14 million in total funding for research, development, and evaluation for various Defense Department health programs; increase by \$20 million funding

for a Defense Department cooperative threat reduction program related to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; and increase by \$5 million funding for environmental restoration activities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively. It would also reduce and redistribute a number of funds related to research and evaluation or operations” and maintenance of various branches and agencies of the Defense Department.” The amended was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 381-46. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #341](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring DHS To Establish An Acquisition Board To Oversee The Progress Of Any Acquisition Program Expected To Cost At Least \$300 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Homeland Security Department to establish an acquisition review board chaired by the undersecretary for management to oversee, authorize, and review the progress of any DHS acquisition programs expected to cost at least \$300 million at each phase of the program. It would require the undersecretary to create and approve a baseline program report for any project authorized to begin a planning phase and submit such reports to Congress.” The motion was rejected 419-0. [HR 2609, [Vote #248](#), 6/11/19; CQ, [6/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring DHS To Provide Briefings To Congress Every 180 Days.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to provide briefings to Congress every 180 days including status updates on a three-year DHS strategy for its international programs and on DHS personnel whose primary duties take place outside of the U.S., including deployment schedule and costs, relation of placements to counterterrorism strategy, and risk mitigation plans related to counterintelligence threats. It would also require DHS to create a plan to improve effectiveness, capacity, and collaboration of deployed personnel, including with regard to counterterrorism and counterespionage strategy.” The motion passed 394-2. [H Res 2590, [Vote #244](#), 6/10/19; CQ, [6/10/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The DHS To Prioritize Assigning Officers To High Risk Bus And Train Terminals.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that includes a number of provisions related to surface transportation security. Specifically, it would require the Homeland Security Department to prioritize the assignment of Transportation Security Administration officers and intelligence analysts to locations containing high-risk surface transportation assets, such as bus terminals or rail carriers. It would require such officers and analysts to generate and disseminate intelligence products to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement in identifying, investigating, and responding to terrorist and other security threats. It would also allow owners and operators of surface transportation assets to apply for security clearances to facilitate information sharing with DHS related to security threats and would authorize DHS to develop a training program to strengthen local law enforcement response capabilities related to surface transportation threats.” The motion passed 384-13. [H Res 2539, [Vote #243](#), 6/10/19; CQ, [6/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Authorizing A National Urban Security Technology Laboratory To Prepare For Terrorist Threats.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would statutorily authorize a national urban security technology laboratory within the Homeland Security Department to conduct research to help emergency responders prepare for and protect against terrorist threats, including by evaluating emerging technologies, assessing the cybersecurity of such technologies, researching radiological and nuclear response and recovery, and providing technical advice to emergency responders.” The motion passed 395-3. [H Res 542, [Vote #242](#), 6/10/19; CQ, [6/10/19](#)]

Voted To Grant The Justice Department Annual Funding To Purchase Armored Vests For Law Enforcement.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Johnson, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$30 million annually for a Justice Department grant program for the purchase of armor vests for state and local law enforcement and rename the program the ‘Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-9. [H R 2379, [Vote #204](#), 5/14/19; CQ, [5/14/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Clarifying That The Underlying Bill Could Not Disrupt American Intelligence Activities.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment that would specify that nothing in the measure may be construed to influence or disrupt U.S. intelligence, counterintelligence and investigative activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 252-177. [HJ Res 37, [Vote #81](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#)]

Voted For Formally Establishing In Statute The Existing Counterterrorism Advisory Board.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would formally establish in statute the existing Counterterrorism Advisory Board, under the Department of Homeland Security, to continue its efforts in coordinating the department’s intelligence, activities, and policies related to counterterrorism.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414 – 12. [H.R. 769, [Vote #58](#), 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/29/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring DHS To Continue Producing The Catalog That Summarizes Training, Publications, Programs, & Services Available To State And Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for “motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to continue producing the catalog that summarizes training, publications, programs, and services available to state and local law enforcement agencies. The catalog would be available through the Homeland Security Information Network.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412 – 12. [H.R. 449, [Vote #57](#), 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/29/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring DHS To Develop And Disseminate A Threat Assessment Regarding The Use Of Virtual Currencies By Terrorist Organizations.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding the use of virtual currencies by terrorist organizations to support their operations. The threat assessment would be required to be disseminated within 120 days of enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422 – 3. [H.R. 428, [Vote #56](#), 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/29/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring State Dept To Provide Security Searchers With Clear Guidelines For Testing & Reporting Vulnerabilities In The Department’s Public Websites And Applications.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department to develop a policy that would provide security searchers with clear guidelines for testing and reporting vulnerabilities in the department’s public websites and applications.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 377 – 3. [H.R. 328, [Vote #45](#), 1/22/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/22/19](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Withdraw The U.S. From The NATO, And Expressing The Sense Of Congress That The President Should Not Withdraw The U.S. From NATO.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the use of funds to take any action to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and would express the sense of Congress that the president should not withdraw the U.S. from NATO.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357 – 22. [H.R. 676, [Vote #44](#), 1/22/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/22/19](#)]

Voted For Decreasing FY 2019 Funding For GSA And Increasing FY 2019 Funding For The Treasury Department’s Office Of Terrorism And Financial Intelligence.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Graves, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill (HR 264) to the House Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment to modify the amounts of certain appropriations made by the bill. The amendment would increase by \$2 million the amount authorized for the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence; decrease by \$2 million the amount authorized to the General Services Administration for activities related to federal property and buildings; and decrease by \$2 million the amount authorized to the General Services Administration for space rental.” The motion was rejected 200-227. [HR 264, [Vote #20](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

Voted For Extending For 2 Years DHS Program To Collect Information & Develop Security Plans For Chemical Facilities Presenting A High Security Risk As Potential Targets For Terrorist Attacks.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Thompson, D-Miss., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend for two years a Homeland Security Department program to collect information on and develop security plans for chemical facilities presenting a high security risk as potential targets for terrorist attacks.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414 – 3. [H.R. 251, [Vote #14](#), 1/8/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/8/19](#)]

Voted Against Short Term Funding For DHS With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019 at rates provided in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, but with additional restrictions for use of border security funds that would prevent the appropriated dollars from being used to construct the president’s proposed concrete border ‘wall.’ The bill would also provide for backpay for all furloughed federal employees at the Homeland Security Department as compensation for pay missed during the lapse in appropriations.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 239 – 192. [H.J. Res. 1, [Vote #9](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

Five House GOP Lawmakers Voted With Democrats On A Spending Bill That Would Operate The Department Of Homeland Security Until Feb. 8.

“Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, [1/4/19](#)]

disaster relief & fema

- Voted For Increasing Funding For Wildfire Prevention And Emergency Response
 - Voted To Specify Reinsurance Programs Under Section 1332 Waivers That Meet Requirements For Public Notice & Input Be Exempt From The Bill's Prohibition On The Implementation Of The October 2019 Guidance On The Criteria For Such Waivers.
 - Voted Against Considering The “Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act,” \$17.4 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds And \$91.2 Million To Repair Federal Buildings Damaged By Hurricane Florence
 - Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2019 Supplemental Appropriations For Disaster Relief Programs And Services
-

Voted For Directing The NOAA, EPA, And Energy Dept To Establish Programs To Mitigate Wildfire Impact And Improve The Resiliency Of Critical Infrastructure.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Levin, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 million annually in fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to maintain a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and develop smoke forecasts; direct the Energy Department to establish a program to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant; require the Environmental Protection Agency to give priority to higher education institutions or state or local governments located in areas impacted by wildfire smoke that have expertise in air quality research and experience in community outreach in a program established by the bill researching wildfire smoke; and require the Energy Department to establish a research and development program to improve the energy resilience of critical infrastructure, including through the use of microgrids, during extreme weather events.” The amendments were adopted 273 to 132. [HR 4447, [Vote #204](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Additional Projects Being Eligible For FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Fletcher, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would make acquisition or relocation projects that have already been initiated eligible for certain Federal Emergency Management Agency hazard mitigation assistance grants to state and local agencies, provided that the project complies with all other grant eligibility requirements and federal project requirements.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-7. [HR 2548, [Vote #688](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Permanently Authorizing The House And Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for the Department community development block grant disaster recovery program to allow state and local governments to use CDBG funds for disaster assistance activities. It would

codify certain HUD practices and establish requirements related to program administration, and it would require HUD to issue a final rule for program implementation within one year of enactment. It would also establish a Treasury Department reserve fund to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to program grantees following a disaster. Among other provisions, the bill would require HUD to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Small Business Administration to share information on disaster recovery needs to avoid duplication of benefits. It would require grantees to prioritize households with the lowest incomes in allocating assistance; comply with HUD-approved procurement processes; and consult with affected residents and local stakeholders in developing a grant proposal. It would require grantees to use between 7% and 10% of funds awarded for administrative costs and at least 15% of funds awarded for expenses related to disaster mitigation planning.” The motion was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 290-118. [H.R. 3702, [Vote #625](#), 11/18/19; CQ, [11/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Increasing Funding For Wildfire Prevention And Emergency Response.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Hill, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by a total of \$7 million funding for Interior Department and National Forest System fire preparedness, response, and research programs and hazardous fuel management activities; it would decrease by the same amount funding for financial management systems, information technology improvements, and other operational funds for the Interior Department.” The amendment passed, 377 to 55. [H R 3055, [Vote #394](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing Funding For Army Corps Of Engineers Projects Related To Disaster Preparedness And Relief, In Addition To Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, And Increased Funding For Energy Activities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Kaptur, D-Ohio, en bloc package of amendments to the Energy-Water title (Division E) of the Fiscal 2020 Four-Bill Appropriations Package. Among others, it includes several provisions to increase funding for Army Corps of Engineers projects related to harbor, flood, and storm damage, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration; and it includes several provisions to increase or redistribute funding for Energy Department activities related to nuclear energy, fossil energy research, and energy efficiency and renewable energy.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 382-52. [HR 2740, [Vote #361](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Voted For FY2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act, Providing \$19.1 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds For Response Efforts To Damage Caused By Natural Disasters That Occurred In 2017, 2018, And 2019.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act that would that would provide \$19.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide \$648 million in disaster nutrition assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would extend the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training and employment services, and

behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of \$4.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including \$3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide \$2.4 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and \$1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including \$1.6 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide \$1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, \$3.3 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill.” The motion passed 354-58. [H Res 2157, [Vote #232](#), 6/3/19; CQ, [6/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against \$17.4 Billion In Comprehensive Disaster Relief Funding For Disasters Including Hurricanes Florence And Michael, Flooding, And Wildfires.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$17.4 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide \$693 million in disaster nutrition and Medicaid assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would extend the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training and employment services, and behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of \$4.3 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including \$3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide \$2.2 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and \$1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including \$1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide \$1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, \$2.8 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects, and \$2 billion the Army Corps for facility repairs. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill. As amended, the bill would authorize an additional \$1.9 billion in funding for disaster response efforts, including \$955 million for Armed Services construction and repair planning, \$500 million for highway and road repairs, \$310 million for the Farm Service Agency emergency watershed protection program, and \$91.2 million for repairs to federal buildings and courthouses damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence.” The bill passed by a vote of 257-150. [HR 2157, [Vote #202](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing Natural Disaster Funding To Include Additional Head Start Funding And Hurricane Funding.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$2.9 billion Health and Human Services Department funding for Head Start programs, for expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and other natural disasters occurring in 2018 and 2019.” The motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 189-215. [HR 2157, [Vote #201](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Department Of Housing And Urban Development To Publish Mitigation Activity Grant Allocations.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Fletcher, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Housing and Urban Development Department to publish, within 14 as opposed to 90 days of enactment, all mitigation activity grant allocations made by the department from funds made available by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 393-20. [HR 2157, [Vote #200](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Affirming That No Funds Made Available In The Disaster Relief Bill Would Be Subject To A Two Year Deadline In The Case Of Natural Disasters.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used to enforce a Federal Highway Administration regulation requiring certain highway construction relief projects to be completed within two fiscal years, in the case of any projects in response to disasters that occurred in fiscal 2017 or thereafter.” The amendment was adopted 241-168. [HR 2157, [Vote #199](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Water Facilities Impacted By Typhoon Yutu.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Sablan, D-M.P., amendment that would increase by \$8.8 million funding to repair drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu, which impacted the Northern Mariana Islands.” The amendment was adopted 268-143. [HR 2157, [Vote #198](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Funding For The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration By \$5 Million For Improved Hurricane, Flood, And Wildfire Forecasting Models.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., amendment that would increase by \$5 million funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the purposes of improving hurricane, flood, and wildfire forecasting models. Adopted in Committee of the Whole 247-165.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 247-165. [HR 2157, [Vote #197](#), 5/10/19; CQ, [5/10/19](#)]

Voted To Specify Reinsurance Programs Under Section 1332 Waivers That Meet Requirements For Public Notice & Input Be Exempt From The Bill’s Prohibition On The Implementation Of The October 2019 Guidance On The Criteria For Such Waivers.

In May 2019, Calvert: voted for “Brown, D-Md., amendment that would specify that reinsurance programs established under section 1332 waivers that meet requirements for public notice and input be exempt from the bill’s prohibition on the implementation of the October 2018 guidance on the criteria for such waivers.” The amendment was adopted 351 to 70. [HR 986, [Vote #191](#), 5/09/19; CQ, [5/09/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The “Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act,” \$17.4 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds And \$91.2 Million To Repair Federal Buildings Damaged By Hurricane Florence.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 357) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 986) that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from implementing or enforcing guidance related to Section 1332 waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul. It would also provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 2157) that would provide \$17.4 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. The rule would also

provide for the automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 2157 that would authorize an additional \$91.2 million for 'necessary expenses' to repair federal buildings and courthouses damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence and clarify the types of costs eligible for such disaster assistance." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 227-191. [H Res 357, [Vote #190](#), 5/09/19; CQ, [5/09/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking The Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: "Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Dunn said, "If the previous question is defeated, it will be a first step in making some meaningful progress for victims of all the 2018 disasters. It will bring the Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019 to the floor. I am a proud cosponsor of that bill with TOM RICE and AUSTIN SCOTT. This bill includes a set of common, routine tax breaks victims of virtually every disaster over the last decade have been entitled to, things like access to retirement savings without penalty, a tax credit for employers who continue to pay employees while shut down, suspending tax limitations on charitable contributions for relief efforts, and allowing hardworking families to use earned income from the previous year to calculate their earned income tax credits and child tax credits." **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-192. [H Res 294, [Vote #160](#), 4/9/19; CQ, [4/9/19](#); Congressional Record, [4/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2019 Supplemental Appropriations For Disaster Relief Programs And Services.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 43) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 268) that would make fiscal 2019 supplemental appropriations for disaster relief programs and services." The rule was adopted by a vote of 230 – 193. [H. Res. 43, [Vote #35](#), 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/16/19](#)]

education

- Backed the Trump Administration’s Call for Charter Schools
 - Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities
 - Voted Against Prohibiting The DoD From Authorizing The Participation Of For-Profit Institutions In Department Educational Assistance Programs, With Some Exceptions
 - Voted Against Requiring The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans
 - Calvert Voted Against Overriding President Trump’s Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department’s New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness
 - Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act
 - Spoke on a Defense Forum Panel Saying that China is Ahead of the U.S. in Graduating STEM Students
-

Education

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993-1994	American Security Council Foundation	100%
1996	National Education Association	0%
1997	National Education Association	36%
1997-1998	Home School Legal Defense Association	80%
1997-1998	National Education Association	28%
1999	National Education Association	30%
1999-2000	Home School Legal Defense Association	60%
2000	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0%
2000	National Education Association	0%
2001	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0%
2001	National Education Association	33%
2002	American Security Council Foundation	75%
2002	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	50%
2002	National Education Association	0%
2003	American Liberty Association	100%
2003	National Education Association	9%
2003-2004	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2003-2004	National Education Association	16%
2004	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	37%
2005	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	50%
2005-2006	National Education Association	25%
2006	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	44%
2007	American Liberty Association	10%

2007	Association For Supervision and Curriculum Development	33%
2007	National Education Association	F
2007	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	0%
2007-2008	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2007-2008	National Education Association	F
2007-2008	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	55%
2008	American Liberty Association	0%
2008	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	40%
2009	American Liberty Association	13%
2009	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2009	National Education Association	0%
2009	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	100%
2009-2010	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	51%
2010	American Liberty Association	0%
2010	American Security Council Foundation	80%
2010	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0%
2010	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	50%
2011	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2011	National Education Association	0%
2011-2012	American Federation of Teachers	0%
2011-2012	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2011-2012	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	8%
2012	American Liberty Association	0%
2012	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0%
2012	National Education Association	0%
2012	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	0%
2013	American Liberty Association	22%
2013	National Education Association	0%
2013-2014	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2013-2014	National Education Association	0%
2014	American Liberty Association	100%
2014	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	100%
2014	Hispanic Federation, LCLAA, LULAC, Mi Familia Vota, NCLR, and Voto Latino	59%
2015	American Liberty Association	100%

2015	National Education Association	0%
2015-2016	National Education Association	0%
2016	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	100%
2017-2018	National Education Association	0%
2018	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	100%
2019-2020	National Education Association	0%
2020	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	92%
2021	National Education Association	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Higher Education

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	American Association of University Women	0%
1995-1996	United States Student Association	29%
1996	National Education Association	0%
1997	American Association of University Women	0%
1997	National Education Association	36%
1997-1998	American Association of University Women	0%
1997-1998	National Education Association	28%
1999	American Association of University Women	0%
1999	National Education Association	30%
1999-2000	American Association of University Women	0%
2000	National Education Association	0%
2001	American Association of University Women	0%
2001	National Education Association	33%
2001-2002	American Association of University Women	0%
2002	National Education Association	0%
2003	American Association of University Women	0%
2003	National Education Association	9%
2003-2004	American Association of University Women	0%
2003-2004	National Education Association	16%
2005	American Association of University Women	33%
2005	National Association for College Admission Counseling	25%
2005-2006	American Association of University Women	30%
2005-2006	National Education Association	25%
2006	National Association for College Admission Counseling	50%
2007	American Association of University Women	16%
2007	National Association for College Admission Counseling	16%
2007	National Education Association	F
2007-2008	American Association of University Women	30%

2007-2008	National Association for College Admission Counseling	26%
2007-2008	National Education Association	F
2009	American Association of University Women	0%
2009	National Education Association	0%
2009-2010	American Association of University Women	0%
2009-2010	National Association for College Admission Counseling	8%
2011	National Association for College Admission Counseling	0%
2011	National Education Association	0%
2011-2012	American Association of University Women	0%
2011-2012	American Federation of Teachers	0%
2011-2012	National Association for College Admission Counseling	0%
2012	National Education Association	0%
2013	National Education Association	0%
2013-2014	American Association of University Women	44%
2013-2014	National Association for College Admission Counseling	0%
2013-2014	National Education Association	0%
2015	American Association of University Women	14%
2015	National Education Association	0%
2015-2016	American Association of University Women	25%
2015-2016	National Education Association	0%
2017-2018	American Association of University Women	0%
2017-2018	National Education Association	0%
2019-2020	American Association of University Women	14%
2019-2020	National Education Association	0%
2021	National Education Association	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Calvert Voted Against Providing Floor Consideration Of The National Apprenticeship Act.

In November 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for floor consideration of the National Apprenticeship Act (HR 8294). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill, floor consideration of 17 amendments and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would make technical and clarifying changes to the bill. Among other provisions, it would make certain authorized funds available for research and evaluation activities related to the national apprenticeship system; clarify that state apprenticeship agencies may use administrative funding to support participant retention; and clarify that a number of apprenticeship program funds may be used toward related assessment or licensure fees for participants. It would also clarify that the on-the-job hour requirement for time-based programs is cumulative and specify annual as opposed to quarterly data reporting requirements for programs with fewer than five participants. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through the end of the 116th Congress, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions.” The resolution passed 229 to 170. [HR 1224, [Vote #224](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring School Employees Comply With Federal Requirements To Consider Anti-Semitism As Discrimination.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require employees designated by school districts and colleges to coordinate compliance with federal nondiscrimination requirements to consider antisemitism to be discrimination under the bill’s provisions.” The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2574, [Vote #191](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal 2020 through 2026 for the Education Department to award grants to state and local school districts or educational agencies to develop and implement plans to increase the racial and socioeconomic diversity of students at public schools to improve academic outcomes, particularly for students of color and low-income students. Specifically, it would authorize one-year planning grants for assessing and developing options to reduce educational disparities by race and socioeconomic status, based on community preferences. It would authorize three-year implementation grants for activities such as teacher and staff recruitment for expanded schools and programs to encourage inter-district school attendance, including through transportation planning. It would require the Education Department to establish performance measures for grant-funded programs, including to assess progress in improving academic and other outcomes for a number of demographic subgroups and improving student readiness for postsecondary education and careers. It would also allow the department to reserve up to 5 percent of funds authorized to carry out research and development activities related to school diversity.” The bill passed 387 to 33. [H R 2639, [Vote #189](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Promote Diversity By Ensuring Low-Income Children Have Access To High Performing Public Schools.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Moulton, D-Mass., amendment no. 9 that would expand the uses for school diversity implementation grants to include the creation or improvement of systems and partnerships to create a “one-stop enrollment process” for students with multiple public school options in order to ensure access to low poverty or high-performing schools for low-income children and to promote racial and socioeconomic diversity.” The amendment was adopted 379 to 34. [H R 2639, [Vote #188](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Did Not Vote On An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Strength In Diversity Act With A Republican Bill To Allow Local Agencies To Use Funds To Reduce Racial Isolation In Schools.

In September 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would replace the bill text with provisions that would allow local educational agencies receiving federal grants for student support and academic enrichment to use funds to develop or implement strategies to improve diversity and reduce racial or socioeconomic isolation in schools. It would require such agencies to describe in a funding application strategies to be carried out; school stakeholder and community engagement that will be conducted in planning and

implementation, including with community entities such as tribal organizations and local housing and transportation authorities; and how activities will comply with federal law. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." The amendment was rejected 243-171. [HR 2639, [Vote #187](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The CONFUCIUS Act.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said "Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up S. 939, the CONFUCIUS Act, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent..." *A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The previous question passed 230 to 181. [H RES 1067, [Vote #168](#), 7/29/20; Congressional Record, [7/29/20](#); CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

According To Sen. Grassley, The CONFUCIUS Act Would "Protect Free Speech At U.S. Colleges" And Reduce "Chinese Communist Party's Influence On U.S. Colleges."

"The Senate passed the Concerns Over Nations Funding University Campus Institutes in the United States (CONFUCIUS) Act by unanimous consent, legislation supported by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) and introduced by Sen. John Kennedy (R-La.). This legislation works to address concerns about Confucius Institutes' suppressing free speech on American college campuses. At universities across the U.S., the Chinese government is waging an influence war through its Confucius Institutes. Though ostensibly designed to promote cultural studies on college campuses, Confucius Institutes receive direct funding from the Chinese government. The CONFUCIUS Act reduces the Chinese Communist Party's influence on U.S. colleges and universities by granting full managerial authority of Confucius Institutes to the universities that host them." [Sen. Grassley, Press Release, [6/11/20](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The DoD From Authorizing The Participation Of For-Profit Institutions In Department Educational Assistance Programs, With Some Exceptions.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: "Takano, D-Calif., amendment no. 29 that would prohibit the Defense Department from authorizing the participation of a for-profit institution in department educational assistance programs unless the institution derives at least 10% of its revenues from sources other than federal education assistance." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 232-184. [HR 6395, [Vote #150](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted Against Requiring The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: "Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would require the Treasury Department to carry out a program to make payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans. It also would require loan holders that receive payments under the program to modify the loan to lower monthly payments by the borrower." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-198. [HR 6395, [Vote #149](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Overriding President Trump's Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department's New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: "Passage, over President Donald Trump's May 29, 2020 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and October 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained.." The bill was rejected by a vote of 210-173. [H J RES 76, [Vote #120](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

House Democrats Failed To Override Trump's Veto Of A Legislation To Overturn The Secretary Of Education's New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.

"The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules —which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness." [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Bill To The House Appropriations Committee.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: "Cole, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee." The motion was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 178-223. [HR 5687, [Vote #53](#), 2/7/20; CQ, [2/7/20](#)]

Voted Against \$1 Million For Education Dept To Provide For The Education Needs Of Individuals Affected By Earthquakes In 2019 And 2020.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: "Shalala, D-Fla., amendment no. 1 that would increase by \$1 million funding for Education Department activities to provide assistance to meet the educational needs of individuals affected by earthquakes in 2019 and 2020." The amendment was adopted by the committee of the whole by a vote of 257 -149. [HR 5687, [Vote #52](#), 2/7/20 CQ, [2/7/20](#)]

Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make a number of modifications to credit reporting standards and consumer protections. Among other provisions, it would limit the information that consumer reporting agencies may include on an individual’s credit report. The bill would reduce from seven years to four years the amount of time after which consumer reporting agencies may maintain most adverse information, such as loan defaults, on an individual’s consumer report; it would modify or establish time limits for adverse information related to personal bankruptcy or conviction records. It would require consumer reporting agencies to remove from consumer reports any adverse information related to defaulted loans that have since been paid or loans resulting from unfair or illegal practices by a financial institution. It would establish a 10-month grace period and credit rehabilitation procedures for the repayment of student loans by active servicemembers, individuals affected by a natural disaster or emergency, or others subject to extenuating hardships. It would prohibit employers from obtaining or using credit information for employment-related decisions, unless the employer is required to obtain the information by law. The bill would require consumer reporting agencies to provide certain information to consumers related to the credit dispute process. It would also require such agencies to provide a free credit score that includes explanatory information on adverse and positive factors affecting the score, once a year upon a consumer’s request. It would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, in consultation with relevant federal agencies, to issue standards for determining the accuracy of credit scoring models and to review such models at least biennially.” The bill passed 221 to 189, with 19 members not voting. [HR 3621, [Vote #31](#), 1/29/20; CQ, [1/29/20](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting The CFPB From Using Credit Scoring Models To Utilize Information Pertaining To Political, Religious, Or Otherwise Constitutionally Protected Forms Of Expression.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau from requiring credit scoring models to make use of information related to political opinions, religious expression, or other expression protected under the First Amendment.” The motion failed 201 to 208, with 20 members not voting. [HR 3621, [Vote #30](#), 1/29/20; CQ, [1/29/20](#)]

Voted Against Disapproving Of A Proposed Education Dept Rule Change That Would Make It Harder For Victims Of Fraud To Receive Debt Forgiveness.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Sept. 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the bill’s provisions, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and Oct. 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-180. [HJ Res 76, [Vote #22](#), 1/16/19; CQ, [1/16/20](#)]

The Motion Sought to Reverse Secretary DeVos' Efforts To Loosen Obama Administration Protections For Student Borrowers Who Were Victims Of Fraudulent Protections.

"The Democrat-controlled House voted Thursday to overturn regulations introduced by Education Secretary Betsy DeVos that critics said make it more difficult to get student loan forgiveness if a college suddenly closes. [...] So-called borrower defense rules, introduced by former President Barack Obama's administration, were meant to protect students from fraudulent institutions. Some colleges took students' federal loan money but failed to provide them with an education that would lead to employment to pay back their debt, Obama-era regulators said. Without loan forgiveness, students would be on the hook to pay back the money without the benefit of a degree." [USA Today, [1/16/20](#)]

The Education Department Rule Change Added A Three-Year Limit For Filing Claims And Required Each Case Be Examined Individually.

"The new regulations significantly raise the bar for student borrowers seeking debt forgiveness based on claims they were defrauded by their colleges. They add a new three-year time limit for those borrowers to file claims, and each case will be considered individually, even if there is evidence of widespread misconduct at an institution." [Inside Higher Ed, [9/3/19](#)]

The New Rule Further Limited Eligibility For Debt Forgiveness By Comparing Applicants' Salary To Those Who Attended Similar Programs.

"The department's new method of forgiving loans for some students may mean only partial debt relief for many. The methodology relies on comparing affected students' salaries with the pay of those who graduated from similar programs. If their earnings are lower than the median, they are eligible for partial or total loan relief on a sliding scale." [USA Today, [1/16/20](#)]

Voted For Permanently Authorizing Funding For Minority-Serving Institutions Of Higher Education And Increasing The Authorization Of Appropriations For Pell Grants.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: "Adams, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would indefinitely extend funding, at the current funding level of \$225 million annually, for Education Department grants to support historically black colleges and universities and other minority serving institutions. It would increase annual funding levels for Pell grants, authorizing \$1.5 billion for fiscal 2020 and \$1.2 billion annually for fiscal 2021 and succeeding fiscal years. The bill would also require the Education Department to establish procedures to use certain tax return information obtained directly from the Internal Revenue Service in determining students' eligibility for federal financial aid and income-based student loan repayment plans, as opposed to requiring students to submit such information. It would require the IRS to disclose such information to the Education Department, upon request by the department and with the consent of the student." The bill was adopted by a vote of 319-96. [HR 5363, [Vote #659](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Voted For Supporting Funding For Certain Literacy Programs And Education Programs For Disadvantaged Populations.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding for certain literacy programs and education programs for disadvantaged populations." The amendment was agreed to 333 to 86. [H R 2740, [Vote #320](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For Community School And School Safety Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Crow, D-Colo., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$5 million funding for community school and school safety programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 345-73. [HR 2740, [Vote #319](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Amendment Was Focused On Supporting Funding For Schools After Traumatic Events.

“This afternoon, Crow’s amendment to support an increase in federal funding for Project SERV passed the House overwhelming, 345-73, as part of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020. Crow’s amendment would support a \$5 million increase for Project SERV, which provides mental health resources to students in the wake of tragedies. He also called on Congress to scale programs that provide similar assistance to our nation’s students and teachers.” [Rep. Jason Crow, press release, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Increasing Funding For The Education Department Office Of The Inspector General.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment that would increase by \$4 million funding for the Education Department Office of the Inspector General and decrease by the same amount funding for the Labor Department Office of Labor-Management Standards salaries and expenses.” The amendment was adopted by a vote 233-187. [HR 2740, [Vote #315](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase In Funding For Career, Technical, And Adult Education Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would decrease, then increase by \$1 million funding for career, technical, and adult education programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 390-29. [HR 2740, [Vote #310](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase In Funding For Special Education Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would decrease then increase by \$1 million funding for Education Department state grants for special education programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 376-41. [HR 2740, [Vote #309](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted For \$500,000 In Funding For Education Dept Programs Related To Higher Education From Administrative Funding.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., amendment that would increase by \$500,000 funding for Education Department programs related to higher education and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 358-65. [HR 2740, [Vote #297](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Use Of Funds In Contravention Of Any Established Authorities And Functions Of The Office Of Civil Rights Within The Department Of Education.

In June 2013, Calvert voted against: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit use of funds made available by the bill in contravention of any statutorily established authorities and functions of the Office of Civil Rights within the Department of Education.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 275-148. [HR 2740, [Vote #295](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$500,000 Funding For Elementary And Secondary Education Act Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I. amendment that would increase by \$500,000 funding for a number of programs and initiatives under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act related to national research and education enrichment programs, charter school development, assistance to magnet schools and family engagement in education programs, and would decrease by the same amount funding for Washington, D.C.-specific logistics and operations within the Department of Education.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 327-97. [HR 2740, [Vote #292](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Education Department Programs Related To High Education.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would increase then decrease by \$10 million funding for Education Department programs related to higher education.” The amendment was adopted 312 to 109. [HR 2740, [Vote #261](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Programs Related To Charter Schools, Family Engagement, And Academic Enrichment.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment no. 7 that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding for certain Education Department programs related to charter and magnet schools, family engagement, and academic enrichment.” The amendment was adopted 347 to 76. [HR 2740, [Vote #255](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Preserve A Provision Allowing Tax Free Treatment Of Expenses Related To Attending Elementary School.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “It is in the middle of page 3, with looks like seven words: ‘In section 302, strike subsections (b) and (d).’ [...] The provision allows tax-free treatment to apply to distributions made for certain additional qualifying expenses on behalf of designated beneficiaries attending elementary and secondary schools. [...] In addition to tuition, tax-free treatment would apply to a distribution made for expenses for fees, tutoring, special-needs services, books, supplies, and other equipment incurred in connection with the attendance of elementary school. [...] If we defeat the previous question, Madam Speaker, I will offer an amendment that strikes this offending section.” A vote for *the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 227-191. [H Res 389, [Vote #220](#), 5/21/19; CQ, [5/21/19](#)]

The Provision Allowed Families To Use 529 College Savings Plans To Pay For Private Schools; The New York Times Called It A “Brazen Giveaway” To Wealthy Families.

“Just last month, it was not certain that the Senate would go along with the House of Representatives’ proposal to let families use 529 college savings plans to pay for private school from elementary school onward. In a bill that offered many perks for the wealthy, the 529 provision was a particularly brazen giveaway. After all, it’s mostly wealthier people who can save enough to reap large benefits from the provision, which allows \$10,000 in annual tax-free 529 account withdrawals for pre-college students starting in 2018. But it really did happen, and on Friday, President Trump signed the bill that makes it the law of the land.” [New York Times, [12/21/17](#)]

Voted For Creating The Recognizing Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Award Program To Honor Excellence By Non-Profit School Employees.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would create the Recognizing Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Award Program to honor excellence by non-profit school employees who provide services to students enrolled in pre-kindergarten through high school.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387 to 19. [H R 276, [Vote #89](#), 2/25/19; CQ, [2/25/19](#)]

Spoke on a Defense Forum Panel Saying that China is Ahead of the U.S. in Graduating STEM Students

States News Service reported “Today, we have a problem,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense. China will graduate 4.5 million people with college degrees in science, technology, engineering or math this year, he said. India will graduate about 2.5 million. “The United States will not even make 600,000. By 2020, we will be 1 million people behind from demand for those types of positions,” he said. “We have a problem and we have to face up to it.” [States News Service, 12/03/18]

Backed the Trump Administration’s Call for Charter Schools

Chico-Enterprise-Record reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, backed the Trump administration’s calls for broadening access to charter schools following a visit to the Santa Rosa Academy in Menifee. The popular charter school has more than 3,500 students on its waiting list. “We certainly on a federal level could make it easier, not make it harder, for folks who choose, who want to move to, a charter school to do so,” said Calvert, who visited the campus after receiving handwritten letters from Santa Rosa elementary school students thanking him for his support of charter schools.” [Chico Enterprise-Record, 5/04/17]

Testified Before the House Veterans’ Affairs Committee Discussing Removing Delays That Affect Veterans’ Educational Benefits

States News Service reported “Today, Rep. Ken Calvert (CA-42) testified before the House Veterans’ Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity regarding his bill, H.R. 331, to simplify Veterans’ education benefits. “We owe it to our veterans to remove any unnecessary, bureaucratic delays that affect their education benefits,” said Rep. Calvert. “I am pleased that the Veterans’ Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity invited me to explain my bill and talk about how Congress can help simplify VA benefits for veterans and our colleges. I am hopeful the Committee will act soon on my bill and report it to the House floor for its consideration.” [States News Service, 6/26/13]

energy & environment

- Said Higher Gas Prices Due to President Biden’s Policies Against American Energy Hurts Manufacturers and Farming
 - Said He Supported Pursuing Green Energy Alternatives Through Relying on American Market Forces to Produce the Technology
 - Criticized President Biden for Cancelling the Keystone Pipeline
 - Voted Against Increasing Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50% Annually Through FY 2025
 - Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million
 - Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA For FY2021 That Would Prohibit New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In Arizona And Colorado
 - Said That Democrats in Congress Weaken the Country by Proposing Socialist Plans Like the Green New Deal
 - Voted Against A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS Proposed Amendment to a Bill That Would Have Allowed for Expanded Oil and Gas Drilling Including in the Artic National Wildlife Refuge
 - Voted Against Considering The Climate Now Act, Which Would Direct The President To Develop A Plan To Comply With The Paris Agreement
 - Supported President Trump’s Announcement on Western Water Signing onto Statement Saying Farmers in California Have Suffered Due to Actions of Environmental Extremists
 - Opposed the Trump Administration Revoking California’s Clean Air Act Waiver
 - Criticized by the League of Conservation Voters for Supporting Funding Cuts Impacting the National Park Service and the EPA
-

Environment

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	76%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	57%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	74%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	96%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	100%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	100%
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute	83%
1995-1995	League of Conservation Voters	4%
1995-1996	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1996	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
1997	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
1997	League of Conservation Voters	19%
1997-1998	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1998	Americans for Democratic Action	0%

1998	League of Conservation Voters	14%
1999	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
1999	League of Conservation Voters	0%
1999-2000	American Lands Alliance	0%
1999-2000	League of Conservation Voters	3%
2000	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2001	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2001	Californians for Population Stabilization	50%
2001	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2001-2002	American Wilderness Coalition	0%
2001-2002	League of Conservation Voters	9%
2001-2002	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2001-2002	Women's Action for New Directions	7%
2002	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2002	Californians for Population Stabilization	33%
2002-2003	Citizens for Global Solutions	24%
2003	American Lands Alliance	0%
2003	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2003	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	7%
2003	League of Conservation Voters	5%
2003	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2003	Sierra Club	0%
2003-2004	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2003-2004	American Lands Alliance	0%
2003-2004	American Wilderness Coalition	0%
2003-2004	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2003-2004	National Parks Conservation Association	34%
2003-2004	Women's Action for New Directions	6%
2004	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2004	Center for International Policy	0%
2004	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2005	American Wilderness Coalition	0%
2005	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2005	Citizens for Global Solutions	C+
2005	ConservAmerica	4%
2005	League of Conservation Voters	11%
2005	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2005-2006	American Forest and Paper Association	91%
2005-2006	American Lands Alliance	0%
2005-2006	American Wilderness Coalition	0%
2005-2006	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	6%
2005-2006	Partnership for America	100%

2006	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2006	Citizens for Global Solutions	C-
2006	ConservAmerica	25%
2006	League of Conservation Voters	8%
2006	Women's Action for New Directions	0%
2006-2012	Global Exchange	100%
2007	American Society of Landscape Architects	33%
2007	Americans for Democratic Action	15%
2007	Associated Equipment Distributors	50%
2007	Citizens for Global Solutions	D
2007	ConservAmerica	7%
2007	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2007	League of Conservation Voters	0%
2007-2008	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2007-2008	ConservAmerica	12%
2007-2008	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	7%
2007-2008	League of Conservation Voters	3%
2007-2009	Citizens for Global Solutions	F
2008	Americans for Democratic Action	15%
2008	Citizens for Global Solutions	D+
2008	Environment America	8%
2008-2011	Global Exchange	100%
2009	Americans for Democratic Action	10%
2009	ConservAmerica	39%
2009	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	40%
2009	Environment America	20%
2009	League of Conservation Voters	14%
2009-2010	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	33%
2009-2010	League of Conservation Voters	8%
2010	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2010	Citizens for Global Solutions	F
2010	League of Conservation Voters	8%
2010	League of Conservation Voters	0%
2011	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2011	Citizens for Global Solutions	18%
2011	Clean Water Action California	0%
2011	Competitive Enterprise Institute	100%
2011	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2011	Environment America	3%
2011	League of Conservation Voters	8%
2011	League of Conservation Voters	9%
2011	Sierra Club	0%

2011	Women's Action for New Directions	0%
2011-2012	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2011-2012	Clean Water Action	0%
2011-2012	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2011-2012	Environment America	0%
2011-2012	Food Policy Action	43%
2011-2012	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2011-2012	National Parks Conservation Association	29%
2012	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2012	Citizens for Global Solutions	17%
2012	EarthRights International	11%
2012	League of Conservation Voters	3%
2012	League of Conservation Voters	8%
2012	Sierra Club	0%
2013	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2013	Competitive Enterprise Institute	100%
2013	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	17%
2013	EarthRights International	0%
2013	Environment America	0%
2013	Food Policy Action	15%
2013	League of Conservation Voters	7%
2013	League of Conservation Voters	0%
2013-2014	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2013-2014	Clean Water Action	0%
2013-2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2013-2014	League of Conservation Voters	2%
2014	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2014	Competitive Enterprise Institute	100%
2014	EarthRights International	0%
2014	Environment America	0%
2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2014	League of Conservation Voters	7%
2014	National Parks Conservation Association	0%
2015	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2015	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2015	EarthRights International	0%
2015	Environment America	0%
2015	Food Policy Action	20%
2015-2016	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2015-2016	Associated Equipment Distributors	100%
2015-2016	Clean Water Action	0%
2015-2016	Environment America	6%

2015-2016	Food Policy Action	25%
2015-2016	League of Conservation Voters	4%
2015-2016	National Parks Conservation Association	9%
2016	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2016	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2016	EarthRights International	0%
2016	League of Conservation Voters	5%
2016	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2017	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2017	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2017	Environment America	9%
2017	Food Policy Action	20%
2017	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2017	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2017-2018	American Forest and Paper Association	100%
2017-2018	Clean Water Action	0%
2017-2018	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2017-2018	Outdoor Industry Association PAC	50%
2018	Americans for Democratic Action	0%
2018	Center for Biological Diversity Action Fund	0%
2018	Center for Biological Diversity Action Fund	0%
2018	Center for Biological Diversity Action Fund	0%
2018	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2018	Food Policy Action	17%
2018	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2018	League of Conservation Voters	6%
2019	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2019	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0%
2019	League of Conservation Voters	14%
2019	League of Conservation Voters	7%
2019-2020	Center for Biological Diversity Action Fund	12%
2019-2020	Center for Biological Diversity Action Fund	8%
2019-2020	Clean Water Action	17%
2019-2020	League of Conservation Voters	14%
2019-2020	National Parks Conservation Association	50%
2020	Americans for Democratic Action	5%
2020	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	7%
2020	Food Policy Action	22%
2020	Food Policy Action	25%
2020	League of Conservation Voters	7%
2020	League of Conservation Voters	14%
2021	League of Conservation Voters	7%

2021	League of Conservation Voters	13%
2021-2022	National Parks Conservation Association	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Energy

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2001	American Coalition for Ethanol	0%
2003	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	0%
2004	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	33%
2005-2006	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	8%
2006	American Wind Energy Association	100%
2007	Associated Wind Equipment Distributors	50%
2007	Consumer Energy Alliance	50%
2007-2008	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	0%
2015-2016	American Energy Alliance	84%
2015-2016	Associated Wind Equipment Distributors	100%
2017-2018	American Energy Alliance	100%
2019-2020	American Energy Alliance	89%
2021-2022	American Energy Alliance	100%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Said Higher Gas Prices Due to President Biden’s Policies Against American Energy Hurts Manufacturers and Farming

The Desert Sun interviewed Calvert and he said “I’ve met with and listened to our manufacturers and key industry leaders, including Coachella Valley farmers. The cost of energy is a huge driver of the rising costs we are seeing. Higher gas and diesel prices as well as fertilizer have down market impacts across our economy. Americans are hurting because President Biden and Democrats in Congress have done everything in their power to shut down traditional American-made energy. Biden shut down the Keystone XL pipeline, imposed new restrictions on American energy exploration, canceled planned production lease sales, then acts surprised when lower supplies cause higher prices. I am the only candidate in this race who believes in reversing these policies. I support an all-of-the-above energy strategy that invests in renewables, harnesses domestic energy supplies, and reduces our dependence on foreign oil from dangerous dictatorships.” [The Desert Sun, 5/27/22]

Said He Supported Pursuing Green Energy Alternatives Through Relying on American Market Forces to Produce the Technology

The Desert Sun interviewed Calvert and he said “I support pursuing green energy alternatives, efforts to lower carbon emissions, and have championed programs to clean the air we breathe. In my opinion the best way to achieve those goals is by relying on American innovation and market forces to produce the technology we need. In fact, the U.S. has steadily reduced CO2 emissions since 2005. We can’t set and pursue arbitrary targets and ignore what economic impacts that may have in America. Especially if countries like China, Russia and India aren’t playing by the same rules and account for more carbon emissions than the U.S. and EU combined. Families are seeing the consequences of high energy costs today, and it is clear that Democrats do not care about the costs

and in fact are ready to pursue even more punitive policies in service to their green agenda. Unlike my opponents, I strongly oppose a carbon tax which would disproportionately impact middle class and lower-income Americans. We can improve our environment and reduce emissions without hurting American families and job creators.” [The Desert Sun, 5/27/22]

Criticized President Biden for Cancelling the Keystone Pipeline



Ken Calvert ✓

March 3 · 🌐



President Biden cancelled the Keystone Pipeline and has stifled American energy production while we continue to import Russian oil. Today, the White House couldn't even rule out importing oil from Iran. Why are we paying hostile, deadly regimes for energy when we can produce it here in North America? Let's keep our money and our jobs here at home. Energy security is national security.

Joined Other California Members Requesting the Biden Admin Open a Federal Investigation into a Local Oil Spill

Targeted News Service reported “Last week, Congresswoman Kim joined Reps. Michelle Steel (CA-48), Darrell Issa (CA-50) and Ken Calvert (CA-42) in a letter to President Biden urging his administration to open a federal investigation into the oil spill off the coast of Huntington Beach, including the causes of the spill, the pipeline’s history of violations and any delays by federal officials to sufficiently respond to the spill.” [Targeted News Service, 10/14/21]

Calvert Voted For Authorizing The EPA To Issue A Permit A Wastewater Treatment Plant To Discharge Into Marine Waters.

In November 2020, Calvert voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a permit for discharges into marine waters by the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant owned by San Diego, Calif., exempting the plant from EPA secondary treatment standards. Among other conditions, it would require the plant to meet certain pretreatment program requirements and demonstrate that it can produce at least 83 million gallons of water suitable for potable reuse before 2036. It would require the EPA to determine development milestones necessary to ensure compliance with permit conditions.” The motion was agreed to 395-4. [HR 4611, [Vote #221](#), 11/17/20; CQ, [11/17/20](#)]

Voted Against Increasing Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50% Annually Through FY 2025.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in

fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Voted Against Authorizing More Funding For Fusion Energy Research & Special Considerations for Minority-Serving Institutions When Awarding Solar Energy Research Grants.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$976 million for fiscal 2021 and incrementally increase funds each year thereafter to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2025 for fusion energy research activities; require the Energy Department to give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions when awarding solar energy research and development grant funding; require a wind energy program established by the bill to focus on the research, development, demonstration and commercial application of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain and decommission wind energy systems; and authorize \$1.5 million in fiscal 2021 to establish a nonprofit corporation within the Energy Department to advance collaboration with energy researchers, higher education institutions, industry and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.” The amendments were adopted 235 to 172. [HR 4447, [Vote #202](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs & Innovation Act, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Admin EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.

“Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA’s use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency’s proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

Voted Against An Amendment To Cut Funding For Environment And Interior Portion Of The Approps Bill By 5%.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 62 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the Interior-Environment title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed 117-292. [H R 7608, [Vote #162](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Voted For Permanently Funding The Land & Water Conservation Fund For Maintenance Projects On National Parks & Public Lands.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act that would permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million annually and establish for maintenance of national parks and other public lands. It would require 50% of U.S. energy development revenues to be deposited into the restoration fund annually for fiscal 2021 through 2025, up to a maximum of \$1.9 billion annually. Among other provisions regarding the restoration fund, it would allocate 70% of funding to the National Park Service and 15% to the U.S. Forest Service. It would allow no more than 35% of funds to be used for transportation projects and prohibit the use of funds for land acquisition, employee bonuses or to supplant discretionary funding. It would require the Interior and Agriculture Departments to submit to Congress a list of priority deferred maintenance projects to be funded for fiscal 2021. It would allow the departments to accept public donations to the fund and require them to incorporate measures to

improve the accessibility of public lands to individuals with disabilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 310 to 107. [H Res 1957, [Vote #155](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA For FY2021 That Would Prohibit New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In Arizona And Colorado.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 8 that would insert the text of two bills (HR 1373 and HR 823) that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately one million acres of federal lands in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona and approximately 261,000 acres of land in Colorado by withdrawing the federal lands from eligibility for mining and mineral and geothermal leasing. It would also designate or expand a number of federal land management areas in Colorado; designate the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape in Colorado and authorize \$10 million for its administration; and modify or expand certain Interior Department land use authorities, including authorities related to land transfer and acquisition, livestock grazing and military high altitude flight training.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 181, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 838, [Vote #147](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA For FY2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Legislation Designating The Chief Standing Bear Trail As A National Historic Trail.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Interior Department to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear Trail in the states of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma as a national historic trail. The trail would extend 550 miles from Niobrara, Neb., to Ponca City, Okla., and follow the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca tribe during the federal removal of the tribe from Nebraska in 1877, as well as the chief’s subsequent return to Nebraska.” The motion passed 402-10. [HR 2490, [Vote #73](#), 2/26/20; CQ, [2/26/20](#)]

Voted Against The Protecting America’s Wilderness Act, Which Would Designate 1.36 Million Acres Of Federal Lands As New, Expanded, Or Potential Wilderness Areas And 1,221 River Miles As Wild, Scenic, Or Recreational Rivers.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would designate approximately 1.36 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado, and Washington as new, expanded, or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. Specifically, the bill would make such designations for approximately 630,700 acres of federal lands and 756 river miles in California; approximately 660,000 acres of federal lands in Colorado; and approximately 126,540 acres of federal lands and 465 river miles in and around Olympic National Park in Washington. It would also designate approximately 1.2 million acres of additional federal lands in California as restoration, recreation, and other protected areas. Among other provisions, the bill would establish a public-private partnership -- made up of federal, state, and local government officials, and private stakeholders -- to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations. It would require the Agriculture Department to conduct a number of studies related to establishment or expansion of recreational trails in California. It would protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities in and around designated lands in Colorado, such as low-level helicopter operations and high altitude training.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-183. [HR 2546, [Vote #69](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Allow For Mechanical Wildfire Mitigation In The Wilderness Areas Designated Under The Bill.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “McClintock, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would allow for mechanical wildfire mitigation in wilderness areas designated under the bill’s provisions, to protect life, property, or the environment.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199-215. [HR 2546, [Vote #68](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Remove Wilderness Designations In Colorado.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Tipton, R-Colo., amendment no. 9 that would strike from the bill the provisions designating the Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness and Weber-Menefee Mountain Proposed Wilderness in Colorado as wilderness areas.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-234. [HR 2546, [Vote #67](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Clarify Military Aviation Use Over Wilderness Areas Would Be Permitted.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment no. 8 that would clarify that the bill’s provisions do not preclude low-level military aircraft flights over wilderness areas or the establishment of new special airspace or military flight training routes over wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 419-1. [HR 2546, [Vote #66](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Remove Provisions That Would Designate Potential Wilderness Areas From The Protecting America’s Wilderness Act.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 7 that would strike from the bill all provisions that would designate areas as potential wilderness areas.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188 to 233. [HR 2546, [Vote #65](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Permit The Agriculture Or Interior Departments To Exclude Designated Wilderness Areas If They Determined They Were At High Risk For Wildfire.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 6 that would allow the Agriculture or Interior Departments to exclude any area from the wilderness designations made by the bill, if the department determines that the area is at high risk for wildfire.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193 to 228. [HR 2546, [Vote #64](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Clarifying The Agriculture And Interior Departments’ Ability To Use Aircrafts In Designated Wilderness Areas.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: “Panetta, D-Calif., amendment no. 5 that would clarify that the bill’s provisions may not be construed to limit the authority of the Interior and Agriculture Departments, in accordance with existing law, to use aircraft and boats or to manage fire, insects, and diseases in designated wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted 406 to 12. [HR 2546, [Vote #63](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Allow The Agriculture Or Interior Departments To Exclude Wilderness Areas Or Wild And Scenic Rivers.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 3 that would allow the Agriculture or Interior Departments to exclude any area from the wilderness area or wild and scenic river designations made by the bill, if the department determines that the area does not meet the definition or qualifications for such designations under existing law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182 to 236. [HR 2546, [Vote #62](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Preventing Wilderness Area Designations From Going Into Effect Without County Approval.

In February 2020 Calvert voted for: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 2 that would prevent wilderness area designations made by the bill from going into effect until the county associated with such area formally approves the designation.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 181-239. [HR 2546, [Vote #61](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Designating Approximately 60,000 Additional Acres In Colorado As Wilderness Areas.

In February 2020 Calvert voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 1 that would designate approximately 60,000 additional acres in Colorado as wilderness areas.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 229-189. [HR 2546, [Vote #60](#), 2/12/20; CQ, [2/12/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills To Designate Certain Lands In Colorado As Components Of The National Wilderness Preservation System & Remove The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment, Among Others.

In February 2020 Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 844) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting America’s Wilderness Act (HR 2546) and provide for floor consideration of a joint resolution (H J Res 79) that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 2546. It would provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 842) that would clarify that a simple majority affirmative vote of members present and voting would be required for passage of H J Res 79. It would also provide for standard floor proceedings during the recess period from Friday, Feb. 14, through Monday, Feb. 24, 2020. The motion was adopted by a vote of 222. [HR 2546; H J Res 79; H J Res 842, [Vote #58](#), 2/11/20; CQ, [2/11/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Prevent Any Moratorium On The Use Of Hydraulic Fracking On Federal Lands Unless Authorized By Congress.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mrs. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order a resolution to prevent any moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracking on Federal lands unless authorized by Congress.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-186. [H Res 2546, H J Res 79, H Res 842, [Vote #57](#), 2/11/20; CQ, [2/11/20](#); Congressional Record, [2/11/20](#)]

Said That Democrats in Congress Weaken the Country by Proposing Socialist Plans Like the Green New Deal

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following statement regarding President Trump’s State of the Union Address: We cannot afford to let Democrats in Congress weaken America by taking the country backwards. Raising taxes on middle-class families to pay for government-run health care and socialist plans like the Green New Deal will devastate our economy and quality of life. Slashing military funding will compromise our national security, put our brave U.S. servicemembers at risk and encourage aggression from rogue regimes, like Russia and Iran. Creating an environment of legalized drug use and criminality that abandons people to hopelessness and homelessness. Eroding our border security by abolishing ICE and the Border Patrol, embracing sanctuary city policies and providing amnesty, only serve to move America closer to the lawless nation’s most immigrants come here desperately to leave.” [Targeted News Service, 2/05/20]

Calvert Voted For Reauthorizing The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Napolitano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2026 an EPA program that coordinates watershed conservation and management activities in the Great Lakes region. It would authorize \$375 million for the program for fiscal 2022, with amounts increasing by \$25 million annually to \$475 million for fiscal 2026.” The motion passed 373 to 45, with 11 members not voting. [H.R. 4031, [Vote #36](#), 2/5/20; CQ, [2/5/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Modifying And Reauthorizing The National Estuary Program.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify and reauthorize the EPA National Estuary Program, which makes grants for the development and implementation of plans to conserve and manage estuaries. It would authorize \$50 million in fiscal 2022 through 2026 for program grants. Among other provisions, it would expand the list of regions that would be given priority under the program and add requirements that funded plans must meet, including to address effects of recurring extreme weather events and to increase public education regarding the estuaries’ water quality conditions and ecological health.” The motion passed 355 to 62, with 12 members not voting. [H.R. 4044, [Vote #35](#), 2/5/20; CQ, [2/5/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a number of regulations and take certain actions to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and it would require the EPA to determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and to issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would direct the EPA to issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS and establish reporting requirements for manufacturers; issue guidance on the proper destruction and disposal of PFAS and materials containing PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products used by first responders that contain PFAS. It would also allow state-federal cooperative agreements to address PFAS contamination originating from a federal facility. It would authorize \$100 million annually through fiscal 2024 for an EPA grant program for states to establish revolving loans supporting public water and water treatment systems, with 25% of funds designated for loans to disadvantaged communities or small water systems. It would also establish an infrastructure assistance grant program to fund water treatment technology for community water systems affected by PFAS, and it would authorize \$125 million annually through fiscal 2021 and \$100 million annually thereafter through fiscal 2024 for the program. As amended, it would require the EPA to issue regulations adding certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act and toxic water pollutants under the Clean Water Act. It would also authorize \$100 million annually through fiscal 2025 for grants to assist water and sewage treatment works with implementation of water pretreatment standards established under the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 247-159. [H R 535, [Vote #13](#), 1/10/20; CQ, [1/10/20](#)]

The House Passed Legislation To Regulate Cancer-Linked Chemical, PFAS, That Had Been Leaching Into The Water Supply Across The Country.

“The House on Friday passed legislation to broadly regulate a cancer-linked chemical over objections from the White House that Congress is sidestepping agencies. The bill, which passed 247 to 159, targets a class of chemicals abbreviated as PFAS that have been leaching into the water supply across the country, causing health problems in communities where water has been contaminated. Democrats have argued the bill is necessary due to a lack of action from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).” [Hill, [1/10/20](#)]

The PFAS Action Act Was Focused On Cleaning Up Communities Impacted By PFAS Contamination And Protecting Americans From These Chemicals.

“Today, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act, to clean up communities affected by PFAS contamination and protect Americans from these harmful chemicals.” [House Committee on Oversight and Reform, Press Release, [1/10/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Require The EPA to Consider Any Unborn Child As Part Of The Population That Must Be Protected Under National Drinking Water Standards.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “McMorris Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the EPA to consider ‘any unborn child’ as a part of a subpopulation at greater risk that must be protected under national drinking water standards established under the bill’s provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-219. [H R 535, [Vote #12](#), 1/10/20; CQ, [1/10/20](#)]

Voted Against Requiring The EPA To Publish A Plan Reviewing The Introduction Or Discharge Of PFAS From Point Sources.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 13 that would require the EPA to publish a plan reviewing the introduction or discharge of PFAS from point sources, no later than Sept. 30, 2021, and biennially thereafter, including a determination of whether to add PFAS not already included to a list of toxic water pollutants under the Clean Water Act and a determination of whether to establish certain effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for PFAS not placed on the list. It would require the EPA to implement such determinations through a final rule within four years of enactment and issue human health water quality criteria for PFAS within two years of publication of the biennial plan. It would also direct the EPA to award grants of up to \$100,000 to publicly owned water and sewage treatment works for implementation of pretreatment standards and authorize \$100 million annually through fiscal 2025 for such grants.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 242-168. [H R 535, [Vote #11](#), 1/10/20; CQ, [1/10/20](#)]

Voted To Postpone The Effective Date Until The EPA Certified That It Had Completed The Actions Described In A Previous Action Plan Related To PFAS.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Balderson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 6 that would postpone the bill’s effective date until the EPA certifies that it has completed the actions described in a February 2019 EPA action plan related to PFAS.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-239. [H R 535, [Vote #10](#), 1/10/20; CQ, [1/10/20](#)]

Voted For An Amendment That Would Remove A Requirement For The EPA To Designate Certain PFAS As Hazardous Substances From The PFAS Action Act.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 2 that would strike from the bill a section requiring the EPA to designate certain PFAS as hazardous substances and determine if all PFAS should be designated as such under existing environmental law.” The amendment was rejected committee of the whole by a vote of 161-247. [HR 535, [Vote #9](#), 1/10/20; CQ, [1/10/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The PFAS Action Act And Amendments To That Bill.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 779) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 535). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 535. Among other provisions, the manager’s amendment would clarify that airports and other recipients of certain airport improvement funds shall not be held liable for the costs of responding to, or damages resulting from, the release of perfluoralkyl and polyfluoralkyl substances resulting from the use of aqueous film forming foam agent, if such use was directed by and carried out in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration standards for airport certification. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of 22 amendments to HR 535.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-199. [HR 535, [Vote #3](#), 1/8/20; CQ, [1/8/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To The PFAS Action Act That Would Remove Several Regulatory Responses.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 779) that would provide for House floor consideration of the PFAS Action Act (HR 535).” According to the Congressional Record: “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider an amendment offered by my colleague [...] Mr. Speaker, this amendment strikes section 2 through section 18 of the bill and replaces it with a provision mandating the cleanup of PFOA and PFOS contamination at Department of Defense facilities, section 2, and a provision mandating that EPA establish national primary drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS within 2 years, as well as expedite the setting of such regulations for other PFAS chemicals, section 3. H.R. 535 requires aggressive regulatory responses to the diverse class of PFAS chemicals

with little regard to science or risk assessment.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-193. [HR 535, [Vote #2](#), 1/8/20; CQ, [1/8/20](#); Congressional Record, [1/8/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Coastal And Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “McCollum, D-Minn., motion to table (kill) the Himes, D-Conn., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, 262-151, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act (HR 729) on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 229-192. [HR 729, [Vote #670](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize or reauthorize a number of Commerce and Interior department programs and activities related to coastal community development and climate change adaptation. Specifically, it would authorize, in new Commerce Department grant funding, such sums as may be necessary for grants to states to implement coastal climate change preparedness and response plans; \$50 million annually through fiscal 2025 for climate-resilient ‘living shoreline’ projects using natural materials and systems to protect coastal communities and habitats; \$12 million annually through fiscal 2024 for “working waterfronts” projects to improve public access to coastal waters for business and recreation; and \$5 million annually for preservation and restoration of Native American tribal coastal lands. It would reauthorize a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grant program for colleges and other institutions to conduct research related to coastal and Great Lake science, conservation, and management; it would authorize \$87.5 million for the program in fiscal 2020 and amounts increasing annually through fiscal 2025, and authorize an additional \$6 million annually through fiscal 2025 for university research on certain issues related to coastal habitats, including control of aquatic nonnative species and harmful algal bloom prevention. It would reauthorize \$47.5 million annually through fiscal 2024 for operations of the Integrated Ocean Observing System, through which NOAA disseminates data on marine areas. It would reauthorize the NOAA digital coast partnership program, a collection of web-based visualization and predictive tools and resources to assist with management of coastal communities. Finally, it would authorize \$17.5 million annually through fiscal 2029 for the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct research related to fish habitats to support binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin. It would establish a National Fish Habitat Board and authorize \$7.2 million annually through fiscal 2023 to fund fish habitat conservation projects recommended by the board.” The bill passed 262-151. [HR 729, [Vote #667](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

The Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act Was Designed To Get Resources For Tribes In Coastal Areas To Deal With Climate Change And Relocate To Higher Ground.

“The U.S. House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed a bill package including the Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act, designed to get resources for tribes in coastal areas to deal with climate change and relocate to higher ground.” [KOMO News, [12/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Modifying NOAA Authorization Of Activities That May Result In The Incidental ‘Taking,’ Including Killing Or Harassment, Of Marine Mammals.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Johnson, R-La., amendment no. 29 that would modify provisions related to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration authorization of activities that may result in the incidental ‘taking,’ including killing or harassment, of marine mammals under an exemption from an existing moratorium

prohibiting the taking and importing of marine mammals. It would require that conditions imposed under such NOAA authorizations would not result in more than minor changes to or alter the location or design of the authorized activity. It would modify requirements related to applications, approval, and extension for such authorizations.” The amendment failed 160-259. [H Res 729, [Vote #666](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Requiring NOAA To Consider The Potential Of A Project To Support The Resiliency Or Community Infrastructure Supportive Of A Military Installation.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Luria, D-Va., amendment no. 26 that would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to consider the potential of a project to support the resiliency or community infrastructure supportive of a military installation, when evaluating projects for a grant program established by the bill to support climate-resilient living shoreline projects.” The amendment passed 368-51. [HR 729, [Vote #665](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Add Corals To List Of Elements Eligible For Climate-Resiliency Grants.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., amendment no. 23 that would add corals to a list of natural elements that may be incorporated in projects eligible for a grant program established by the bill to support climate-resilient living shoreline projects.” The amendment was adopted 368-51. [HR 729, [Vote #664](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Add A Finding That Partnerships Between Institutions Of Higher Education And Federal Agencies Help Ensure Effective Communication Of Digital Data Focused On Coastal Management Issues.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Panetta, D-Calif., amendment no. 14 that would add to the bill a finding stating that partnerships between institutions of higher education and federal agencies help ensure effective communication of digital data focused on coastal management issues.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 389-29. [HR 729, [Vote #663](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Adding Algal Blooms To A List Of Factors Negatively Impacting Coastal Waters That May Be Addressed In Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Grants.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Crist, D-Fla., amendment no. 12 that would add harmful algal blooms to a list of factors negatively impacting coastal waters that may be addressed by projects eligible for Commerce Department grants to states related to coastal climate change adaptation.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 297-121. [HR 729, [Vote #662](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Voted Against Establishing A Grant Program Under Which The Secretary Shall Award Grants To Eligible Entities For The Purpose Of Conducting Research On The Conservation, Restoration, Or Management Of Oysters In The Chesapeake Bay.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Brown, D-Md., amendment no. 4 that would authorize \$2 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to award grants to certain entities, including academic researchers and members of the seafood industry, to conduct research on the conservation, restoration, or management of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 235-179. [HR 729, [Vote #661](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against To Consider Amendments En Bloc To HR 729.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the Case, D-Hawaii, en bloc amendments to the bill." The amendments were agreed to by a vote of 249-166. [HR 729, [Vote #660](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The Coastal And Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act And Amendments.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 748) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act (HR 729). It would provide for floor consideration, including en bloc consideration, of 29 amendments to the bill." The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 226-189. [H Res 748, [Vote #658](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Any New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In The Grand Canyon Region Of AZ.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately one million acres of federal lands in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona. Specifically, it would withdraw the lands from eligibility for activities permitted under federal laws governing public lands, mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing." The bill passed by a vote of 236-185. [HR 1373, [Vote #602](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted For Postponing The Withdrawal Of Lands Eligible For Mining Leasing Until It Was Confirmed That There Would Not Be Increased Mineral Imports From Countries, Including Russia.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: "Wittman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior Department determines that its provisions would not result in increased mineral imports from Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Namibia." The motion was rejected by a vote 196-226. [HR 1373, [Vote #601](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Postponing The Withdrawal Of Lands Eligible For Mining Leasing Until A Studying Of Those Lands For Potential Mining Resources Was Done.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under the bill's provisions until the Interior Department conducts a mineral survey of the area proposed for withdrawal and determines that there are no mineral or geothermal resources present, other than uranium." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 237-186. [HR 1373, [Vote #600](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Exempting Federal Lands In AZ-04 From Being Affected By Mining And Mineral Leasing Restrictions In The Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would exempt any federal lands in Arizona’s 4th Congressional District from the bill’s provisions that would withdraw certain lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing.” The motion failed by a vote of 178-243. [HR 1373, [Vote #599](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted For Postponing The Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act Until The Interior & Labor Depts Determined It Would Not Affect Jobs For Minorities & Women.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., for Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior and Labor department’s determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs available to Native Americans, other minorities, and women.” The motion failed by a vote of 185-240. [HR 1373, [Vote #598](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted For The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act, Effectively Prohibiting Any New Mining Or Mineral Production On Federal Lands Within 10 Miles Of The Chaco Culture National Historical Park In New Mexico.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on federal lands within 10 miles of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico. Specifically, it would withdraw the lands from eligibility for activities permitted under federal laws governing public lands, mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing. The withdrawal would not prohibit the conveyance or exchange of such federal lands to or with Indian tribes. The bill would also require the termination of existing oil and gas leases on federal lands where extraction has not begun by the end of the initial lease.” The motion passed by a vote of 245-174. [HR 2181, [Vote #597](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Sierra Club: The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act “Would Ban New Leasing And Drilling On Federal Lands Within A 10-Mile Buffer Zone Surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park.”

“Today, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to pass the Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act (H.R. 2181), which would ban new leasing and drilling on federal lands within a 10-mile buffer zone surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Industrialized fracking in Greater Chaco, within the 10-mile buffer zone and beyond, is a threat not only to treasured sacred and archaeological sites, but also to the health and safety of communities throughout the Greater Chaco region.” [Sierra Club, Press Release, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act Be Postponed Indefinitely If The Interior Dept & New Mexico Governor Determined It Would Reduce Funding For Public Services.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Arrington, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would indefinitely postpone the effective date of the bill if the Interior Department and the governor of New Mexico determine that the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under its provisions would result in a loss of revenue for the state, including revenues used to fund schools, roads, fire and police protection, and other public services.” The motion failed by a vote of 199-222. [HR 2181, [Vote #596](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Allowing New Oil And Gas Development On Federal Lands In Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Arrington, R-Texas, amendment that would allow operators to continue new oil and gas developments on the federal lands that would be withdrawn under the bill’s provisions, provided that those operators have complied with existing law and regulations related to archeological sites and historic preservation in the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.” The amendment failed 181 to 245. [HR 596, [Vote #595](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted Against Delaying The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act To Allow The Interior Dept To Determine The Lands’ Mining And Mineral Leasing Potential.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior Department determines that the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under the bill’s provisions would not impact the developmental potential or economic value of mineral rights held by Native Americans in the greater Chaco region.” The amendment failed 181 to 243. [HR 596, [Vote #594](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted For Allowing The Interior Dept To Exchange Federal Lands Withdrawn Under The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would allow the Interior Department to convey or exchange federal lands that would be withdrawn under the bill’s provisions to or with state trust land entities.” The amendment failed 191 to 233. [HR 596, [Vote #593](#), 10/30/19; CQ, [10/30/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills Permanently Extending The Moratorium On Oil And Gas Leasing In Parts Of The Gulf Of Mexico, Repealing The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program, And Prohibiting Including Certain Interior Department Planning Areas In Any Leasing Programs.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 548) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Protecting and Securing Florida’s Coastline Act (HR 205) that would permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico; provide for consideration of the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act (HR 1146) that would repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program; and provide for consideration of the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act (HR 1941) that would prohibit the Interior Department from including certain planning areas in any leasing programs. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of three Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager’s amendments, one to each bill. Each

manager's amendment would make technical corrections to its respective bill to conform language related to non-rig unit operation fees. The Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager's amendment to the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act (HR 1146) would also slightly increase annual inspection fees for certain facilities, drilling rigs, and non-rig units." The rule was adopted 231 to 196. [H Res 458, [Vote #518](#), 9/10/19; CQ, [9/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of Bills Relating To Outdoor Recreation And Protection.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 656) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act (HR 823), the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act (HR 1373), and the Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act (HR 2181). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager's amendment to HR 823 and a Grijalva manager's amendment to HR 2181. Both manager's amendments would add standard language to their respective bills related to the determination of budgetary effects under statutory pay-as-you-go rules. The amendment to HR 823 would also designate a site along U.S. Route 24 in Colorado as the 'Sandy Treat Overlook.' The rule would also provide for floor consideration of six additional amendments to HR 823, three amendments to HR 1373, and four additional amendments to HR 2181" The resolution was adopted by a vote of 221-187. [H Res 656, [Vote #590](#), 10/29/19; CQ, [10/29/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adjusting Discretionary Caps For Expenditures From The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for "DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would adjust discretionary caps for expenditures from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, establishing annual cap adjustments based on the balance of the fund at the end of the fiscal year two years prior. Under the bill's provisions, amounts appropriated from the fund to be used for harbor maintenance and operations would not be subject to regular discretionary spending caps. It would also require the annual Treasury Department report on the fund to include a description of expected expenditures to meet the navigation needs for the next fiscal year." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-109. [HR 2440, [Vote #585](#), 10/28/19; CQ, [10/28/19](#)]

Full Utilization Of The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Act Enabled Congress To Appropriate \$34 Billion To Restore America's Federal Navigation Channels To Their Originally-Constructed Widths And Depths.

"Almost six full months to the day after it was introduced, H.R. 2440, the Full Utilization of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Act, was passed by the United States House of Representatives by a 296-109 margin. The bill, which was co-sponsored by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.), would enable Congress to appropriate \$34 billion over the next decade to restore America's federal navigation channels to their originally-constructed widths and depths and subsequently improve safety and reliability needed to handle larger ships and growing trade levels, according to the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA)." [Peerless Media LLC, [10/29/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Passage Of The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would that would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units.

Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill's provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities." The bill passed by a vote of 225-193. [HR 1146, [Vote #530](#), 9/12/19; CQ, [9/12/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment Ensuring Enactment Of The Bill Would Not Result In A Net Increase Of Russian Oil And Gas Imports Into The United States.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Curtis, R-Utah, motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the president certifies that enactment of the bill would not result in a net increase of Russian oil and gas imports into the United States. Sec. 2 would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge." The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-229. [HR 1146, [Vote #529](#), 9/12/19; CQ, [9/12/19](#)]

Voted To Postpone The Effective Date Of The Bill's Repeal Of The ANWR Oil And Gas Program To Not Adversely Affect Caribou Herd Populations.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosner, R-AZ., amendment no. 3, as modified, that would postpone the effective date of the bill's repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the Interior Department and Fish and Wildlife Service determine that the repeal would not adversely affect caribou herd populations." The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-237. [HR 1146, [Vote #528](#), 9/12/19; CQ, [9/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Postpone The Effective Date Of The Bill's Repeal Of The ANWR Oil And Gas Program To Not Adversely Affect Jobs Available To Native Americans, Minorities, And Women.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosner, R-AZ, amendment no. 2 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the Interior and Labor departments determine that the repeal would not adversely affect jobs available to Native Americans, minorities, and women." The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 184-237. [HR 1146, [Vote #527](#), 9/21/19; CQ, [9/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Postponing The Repeal Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program Until The Village Of Kaktovic, Alaska, Formally Approved The Repeal.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Young, R-Alaska, amendment no. 1 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the village of Kaktovic, Alaska, formally approves the repeal and the Interior Department consults with the Inupiat people regarding the effects of the bill on their quality of life, human rights, and future." The amendment failed to pass, 193 to 230. [H.R. 1146, [Vote #526](#), 9/12/19; CQ, [9/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Ban On Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Atlantic And Pacific Coasts.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury

Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill's provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities." The bill passed 238 to 189. [H.R. 1941, [Vote #525](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Bill Postponing The Effective Date Until The President Certified It Would Not Increase The National Price Of Gasoline.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Graves, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the president certifies that enactment of the bill would not increase the national average price of gasoline. Sec. 2 would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas." The motion was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 194-233. [H.R. 1941, [Vote #524](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Postponing The Implementation Of The Legislation Until The Interior And Labor Departments Determine That It Would Not Adversely Affect Jobs Opportunities For Women Or Minorities.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 7 that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the Interior and Labor departments determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs available to minorities and women. Sec. 2 would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas." The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 179-252. [H.R. 1941, [Vote #523](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Changing The Name Of The "Coastal And Marine Economies Protection Act" To The "Russian Energy Reliance And United States Poverty Act."

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 2 that would change the short title of the bill to the 'Russian Energy Reliance and United States Poverty Act.'" The failed by a vote of 161-272. [HR 205, [Vote #522](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Permanently Extending A Drilling Moratorium In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would permanently extend an existing moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently set to expire in June 2022. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill's provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities." The motion passed by a vote of 248-180. [HR 205, [Vote #521](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Delaying Enactment Of A Moratorium On Oil And Gas Leases In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico Until It Was Determined It Would Not Affect Job Opportunities For Women And Minorities.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: "Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 3 that would delay enactment of Sec. 2 of the bill until the Interior and Labor departments determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs

available to minorities and women. The section would permanently extend a moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico.” The motion failed by a vote of 182-251. [HR 205, [Vote #520](#), 9/11/19; CQ, [9/11/19](#)]

Voted For Reauthorizing \$100 Million Annually Through FY2024 For EPA Grant And Loan Programs For Retrofit Diesel Vehicles To Meet Emission Standards.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rush, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize \$100 million annually through fiscal 2024 for EPA programs under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act that provide grants and loans to retrofit diesel vehicles to meet emission standards.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 295-114. [HR 1768, [Vote #516](#), 9/9/19; CQ, [9/9/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/9/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Implement & Maintain Energy-Efficient & Energy-Saving Information Technologies.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rush, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require each federal agency to work with the Office of Management and Budget, the Energy Department, and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop an implementation plan for the maintenance, purchase, and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies at federally owned and operated facilities. It would set requirements for these plans and require the OMB to establish performance goals for their implementation. It would also require the Energy Department, EPA, and OMB to take a number of actions assessing and promoting data sharing related to energy usage by federal data centers.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 384-23. [HR 1420, [Vote #515](#), 9/9/19; CQ, [9/9/19](#), Congressional Record, [9/9/19](#)]

Voted To Block The Establishment Of A Climate Security Advisory Council Under The Director Of National Intelligence.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Chabot, R-Ohio, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would establish a climate security advisory council under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.” The amendment failed 178-255. [HR 3494, [Vote #490](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds For Transportation Of Liquefied Natural Gas By Rail Tank Car.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to carry out an executive order allowing for the transportation of liquefied natural gas by rail tank car or to issue special permits for such transportation.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 221-195. [HR 3055, [Vote #399](#), 6/24/19; CQ, [6/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds To Finalize Findings Proposed By EPA Regarding National Emission Standards For Coal And Oil Fired Steam Units.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize certain findings in a proposed Environmental Protection Agency rule regarding national emission standards for air pollutants from coal- and oil-fired steam-generating units.” The amendment

was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 253-177. [HR 3055, [Vote #395](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Package To Go Toward Oil And Gas Leasing In California, Washington, And Oregon.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Carbajal, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for Washington/Oregon, Northern California, Central California, and Southern California.” The amendment passed, 238 to 192. [HR 3055, [Vote #393](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Package To Go Towards Oil And Gas Exploration In The Atlantic Ocean.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to conduct or authorize any geological or geophysical oil or gas exploration in areas located in Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the Atlantic Region or to prepare environmental impact statements or assessments for such explorations.” The amendment passed, 245 to 187. [HR 3055, [Vote #391](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Allowing Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Outer Continental Shelf Oil And Gas Leasing Activities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Graves, R-La., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for certain activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program, as proposed in a January 2018 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the program.” The amendment failed, 193 to 239. [HR 3055, [Vote #387](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill Be Used To Enforce A June 2016 EPA Rule On Oil And Natural Gas Emissions.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to enforce a June 2016 Environmental Protection Agency rule regarding emission standards for the oil and natural gas sector.” The amendment failed 191 to 241. [HR 3055, [Vote #385](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Allowing Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Oil And Gas Lease Sales.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would strike from the bill a prohibition on the use of funds made available under the bill for the purpose of conducting an oil or gas lease sale as required under the 2017 tax overhaul law.” The amendment failed 198 to 233. [HR 3055, [Vote #384](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Offshore Oil And Gas Leasing In The Atlantic Ocean.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, and South Atlantic.” The amendment passed 247 to 185. [HR 3055, [Vote #379](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Offshore Oil And Gas Leasing In The South Atlantic, Straits Of Florida, And Gulf Of Mexico.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the South Atlantic, the Straits of Florida, and the central and eastern Gulf of Mexico.” The amendment passed 252 to 178. [HR 3055, [Vote #378](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Supporting Funding For The Land And Water Conservation Fund.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$5 million funding for operations of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including for land and water acquisition and administrative expenses.” The amendment passed, 325 to 107. [HR 3055, [Vote #392](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The Appropriations Bill To Go Towards The EPA Database On “Chemical Hazards In The Environment.”

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Environmental Protection Agency integrated risk information system, a database containing information on chemical hazards in the environment and their effects on human health.” The amendment failed, 157 to 275. [HR 3055, [Vote #390](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reducing Funding For The EPA, The Department Of The Interior, And Other Agencies By 14 Percent.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Interior, Environment, and related agencies title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed, 132 to 299. [HR 3055, [Vote #389](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reducing Funding For The EPA, The Department Of The Interior, And Other Agencies By 23.6 Percent.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hice, R-Ga., amendment that would reduce by 23.6 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Interior, Environment, and related agencies title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed, 128 to 304. [HR 3055, [Vote #388](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For To Prohibit The EPA From Using Funds To “Implement The Obama Administration’s Social Cost Of Carbon Mandate.”

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Environmental Protection Agency to prepare or promulgate any regulation or guidance referencing analysis contained in certain documents published by the White House council on environmental quality and by interagency working groups on the social cost of carbon and greenhouse gases.” According to Congressman Mullin, “Amendment #148 to H.R. 3055 would prohibit funds from being used to implement the Obama Administration’s social cost of carbon mandate.” The amendment failed, 189 to 243. [HR 3055, [Vote #386](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#); Representative Markwayne Mullin, Press Release, [6/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Implementing The 2009 EPA Rule On Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to implement a December 2009 Environmental Protection Agency rule making findings on greenhouse gas emissions.” The amendment failed 178 to 254. [HR 3055, [Vote #383](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Timber Harvesting In Tongass National Forest In Alaska.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to plan or construct, for the purpose of timber harvesting by private entities, a forest development road in the Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska.” The amendment passed 243 to 188. [HR 3055, [Vote #382](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Implementing Two EPA Rules From October 2015 Regarding Carbon Pollution And Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to implement two October 2015 Environmental Protection Agency rules regarding regulation of carbon pollution and greenhouse gas emission.” The amendment failed 192 to 240. [HR 3055, [Vote #381](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting Funding To Evaluate Protected Status Of Right Whales.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Golden, D-Maine, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the use of a certain risk reduction support tool to evaluate the protected status of right whales. Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 84-345” The motion failed by a vote of 84-345 [HR 3055, [Vote #372](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Portland Press Herald: The Amendment Would “Prohibit Federal Regulators From Spending Money On Right Whale Protections That Would Impact Lobstermen.”

“An amendment filed by Maine Rep. Jared Golden to prohibit federal regulators from spending money on right whale protections that would impact lobstermen was voted down Thursday. The U.S. House of Representatives voted 345-84 to kill the amendment to the U.S. Department of Commerce spending bill. The proposed budget rider was also supported by Rep. Chellie Pingree, D-1st District.” [Portland Press Herald, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Republican Amendment Prohibiting Environmental Regulations Based On Certain Trump Administration Reports On Carbon And Greenhouse Gases.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to prepare, propose, or promulgate any regulation or guidance referencing analysis contained in certain documents published by the White House council on environmental quality and by the interagency working groups on the social cost of carbon and greenhouse gases.” The motion failed by a vote of 186-248. [HR 2740, [Vote #362](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Voted Against Supporting Additional Reporting By The DoD On The Risks To National Security Posed By Climate Change.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Visclosky, D-Ind., for Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment no. 40A that would decrease then increase by \$500,000 funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases the Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Fund by \$500,000 to provide funding for additional reporting on the immediate risks to U.S. national security posed by climate change and its impacts to the Department and its ability to defend the nation.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 254-174. [H.R. 2740, [Vote #348](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#); H Amdt 386, offered [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds Made Available By The Bill For The U.N Framework Convention On Climate Change.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Arrington, R-Texas, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” To amendment was rejected 174 to 251. [H R 2740, [Vote #337](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Strike From The Bill Provisions That Allowed Funds To Be Used For The Paris Climate Agreement.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment that would strike from the bill provisions allowing funds provided by the bill to be used for payments under the Paris Climate Agreement and prohibiting such funds to be used for U.S. withdrawal from the agreement.” The amendment was rejected 184 to 241. [H R 2740, [Vote #336](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment That Would Clarify That No Funds Made Available By The Bill May Be Used For The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used for the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected 170 to 248. [H R 2740, [Vote #329](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Planning And Construction Of Authorized Projects Of The U.S. Mexico International Boundary And Water Commission.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would decrease then increase by \$4 million funding for planning and construction of authorized projects of the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission.” The amendment was agreed to 310 to 109. [H R 2740, [Vote #328](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Clarify No Funds Be Made Available By The Bill To The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change, The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change, Or The Green Climate Fund.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., for Luetkemeyer, R-Mo., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used for contributions on behalf of the U.S. to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund.” The amendment was rejected 174 to 244. [H R 2740, [Vote #327](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For State Department Programs To Combat Wildlife Poaching And Tracking.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment 80 that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding allocated for State Department programs to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking.” The amendment was agreed to 339 to 79. [H R 2740, [Vote #326](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Divert \$6.25 Million In Funding Under The NIH To Support Researching The Impact Of Harmful Algae Blooms On Human Health.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Buchanan, R-Fla., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$6.3 million funding for National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences research.” According to Congress.gov, the “Amendment redirects \$6,250,000 in funding for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences under the National Institute of Health in order to support research into the impact of red tide and other Harmful Algal Blooms on human health.” The amendment was adopted 401 to 23. [HR 2740, [Vote #268](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#); H Amdt 284, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Reducing Funding Approved By The Energy And Water Development Subcommittee By 14 Percent, Not Including Funding For the Department Of Defense.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all funding made available by the Energy and Water Development and related agencies title of the bill (Division E), not including amounts made available for the Defense Department.” The motion failed by a vote of 132-302. [HR 2740, [Vote #365](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts [...] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.”

“The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressman’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against Striking The Use Of Funds To Transfer Authority From The Army Corps Of Engineers To Other Departments Or Agencies.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Graves, R-La., amendment that would strike from the bill a section prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill to reorganize or transfer civil works functions or authority of the Army Corps of Engineers or Army to another department or agency.” The motion failed by a vote of 162-269. [HR 2740, [Vote #364](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Army Corps Of Engineers Funding In Alaska For Mining And A Natural Gas Pipeline.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to finalize the environmental impact statement for a proposed Army Corps of Engineers

infrastructure project in southwest Alaska, including a mine site, port, transportation corridor, and natural gas pipeline.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 233-201. [HR 2740, [Vote #363](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Amendments Increasing Funding For The Department Of Energy By \$10 Million For Energy Efficiency And Renewable Programs, Research, And For The Office Of Indian Energy Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Kaptur, D-Ohio, en bloc package of amendments to the Energy-Water title (Division E) of the bill that would, among other provisions, increase by \$5 million funding for plants and capital equipment for Energy Department energy efficiency and renewable energy activities; increase by \$3 million funding for the an Energy Department agency for research and development of advanced energy technologies; and increase by \$2 million funding for the Office of Indian Energy programs.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 233-200. [HR 2740, [Vote #360](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Amendment That Would Reduce by 5 Percent All Funding Made Available By The Energy And Water Development And Related Agendas Titles Of The Bill.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would reduce by 5 percent all funding made available by the Energy and Water Development and related agendas title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by 146-288. [HR 2470, [Vote #358](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Proposed Amendment to a Bill That Would Have Allowed for Expanded Oil and Gas Drilling Including in the Artic National Wildlife Refuge

Congressional Quarterly News reported “The White House budget office criticized House Democrats over provisions in their spending bills that would block the Interior Department from pursuing lease sales in offshore waters and in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, an ecologically sensitive region in Alaska... The administration has sought to expand oil and gas drilling nationwide, including in the Arctic Ocean and ANWR, as well as off the shores of nearly every coastal state, despite bipartisan opposition to ocean drilling. During the full committee markup, Democrats defeated a Republican amendment that would have stripped the ANWR language from the bill. “In addition to creating jobs, the area will help us reduce our dependence on foreign oil,” Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., who introduced the amendment, said at the time.” [Congressional Quarterly News, 5/30/19]

Voted For A Program Awarding Competitive Prizes For The Development Of Monitoring, Management, And Adaptation Options In Response To Ocean Acidification.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the establishment of a program awarding competitive prizes for the development of monitoring, management, and adaptation options in response to ocean acidification, particularly for programs to address communities, environments, or industries ‘in distress’ due to ocean acidification. The program could be carried out by any federal agency represented on an interagency working group on ocean acidification, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.” The motion passed 395-3. [H Res 1921, [Vote #241](#), 6/5/19; CQ, [6/5/19](#)]

Said Bill That Would Impose Extra Environmental Review Requirements Targeted a Corporation Unfairly

The Desert Sun reported “The entire State Senate will vote on S.B. 307 later in the legislative session and, if it passes, it will need to also be approved by the State Assembly and signed by the governor. The bill would impose additional environmental review requirements on Cadiz Inc.’s water project, which would pump 16.3 billion gallons of groundwater out of an aquifer and transport it across public lands to the Colorado River Aqueduct. Cadiz projects the project could make them \$2.4 billion... Rep. Paul Cook, R-Yucca Valley, and Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, wrote a letter to Roth on May 6 arguing S.B. 307 targets Cadiz unfairly. The Inland Empire representatives said infrastructure projects were essential to solving California’s water supply issues.” [The Desert Sun, 5/19/19]

Voted Against Prohibiting Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement On Climate Change And Requiring The President To Develop A Plan To Meet Its Contribution.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the use of federal funds for U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change and would require the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the accord. Specifically, it would require the plan to describe how the U.S. will meet, by 2025, its proposed goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels. It would also require the plan to describe how the U.S. will confirm that other major parties to the accord are fulfilling their proposed contributions. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to Congress and made public no later than 120 days after enactment and to be updated annually. As amended, the bill would require the plan to describe how the U.S. can assist other parties in fulfilling contributions to the accord; require a public comment period on the plan and on subsequent updates to the plan; and order a number of reports on the impacts of the Paris Agreement on clean energy job development, the U.S. economy, and U.S. territories.” The bill passed 231 to 190, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, [Vote #184](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment To Set The Bill’s Effective As The Day The President Certifies Fulfillment Of The Paris Agreement Would Not Result In A “Net Transfer Of Jobs” To China.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., motion to recommit the bill to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would set the bill’s effective date as the date on which the president certifies that meeting the nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement will not result in a ‘net transfer of jobs’ from the U.S. to China.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-214, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, [Vote #183](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring Reporting Of How The U.S. Would Have Been Impacted By The Fulfillment Of The Paris Agreement, Including Any Effects On Industry, Jobs, Energy Costs, Or Technological Development.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Engel, D-N.Y., for Cox, D-Calif., amendment that would require the emissions reduction plan required by the bill to describe and take into account how U.S. regions and industries would be affected by the fulfillment of the nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, including potential effects on U.S. jobs, energy costs, and technology development.” The amendment was adopted 259 to 166, with 12 not voting. [HR 9, [Vote #182](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Affirm The Paris Agreement Addressed The Damage Caused By Climate Change.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Van Drew, D-N.J., amendment that would state that the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of preventing and addressing loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change, including extreme weather and slow onset events such as strong winds and flooding from hurricanes and tropical storms.” The amendment was adopted 257 to 167, with 13 not voting. [HR 9, [Vote #181](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Clarify That The President Could Include Voluntary Agricultural Practices That Would Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions In The Climate Action Now Bill.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would specify that nothing in the bill should be construed to require or prohibit the president from including voluntary agricultural practices that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the emissions reduction plan required by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 295 to 132, with 10 not voting. [HR 9, [Vote #180](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Or Prohibit The Inclusion Of Any Specific Energy Technology In The Emissions Reduction Plan.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Fletcher, D-Texas, amendment that would specify that nothing in the bill should be construed to require or prohibit the inclusion of any specific energy technology in the emissions reduction plan required by the bill..” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 305-121. [HR 9, [Vote #179](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would State That The Paris Agreement Recognizes The Importance Of Technology.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Porter-D-Ca, amendment that would state that the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of technology in implementing actions to be taken under the agreement.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 262 - 163. [HR 9, [Vote #178](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Voted To Prohibit Any Federal Funds From Being Used To Facilitate The Withdrawal Of The United States From The Paris Agreement.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would remove from the bill a section that would prohibit any federal funds from being used to facilitate the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-234. [HR 9, [Vote #177](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would State That The Paris Agreement Urges Parties To Consider “Climate Justice” And The Impacts Of Climate Change On Local Communities And Vulnerable Populations.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Espaillat, D-N.Y., amendment that would state that the Paris Agreement urges parties to consider ‘climate justice’ and the impacts of climate change on local communities, migrants, children, and other ‘people in vulnerable situations.’” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 237-185. [HR 9, [Vote #175](#), 5/2/19; CQ, [5/2/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Climate Now Act, Which Would Direct The President To Develop A Plan To Comply With The Paris Agreement.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 329) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Climate Action Now Act (HR 9) that would direct the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally-determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.” The rule was adopted by 226-183. [HR 329, [Vote #173](#), 5/1/19; CQ, [5/1/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Green New Deal.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide additional consideration of H. Res. 109, the notorious Green New Deal.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-191. [HR 329, [Vote #172](#), 5/1/19; CQ, [5/1/19](#); Congressional Record, [5/1/19](#)]

Celebrated the Confirmation of David Bernhardt to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior

US Official News reported “Today, Members of the Senate and Congressional Western Caucus released statements praising the confirmation of David Bernhardt in the U.S. Senate as the 53rd Secretary of the Department of the Interior...Rep. Ken Calvert (CA-42): “David Bernhardt possesses the work ethic, knowledge and leadership qualities that are necessary to effectively run the Department of the Interior. His robust experience in natural resource management and, specifically, California’s water resources are unmatched. I want to extend my sincere congratulations to David and look forward to working with him on the important issues facing our nation.” [US Official News, 4/16/19]

Voted For Authorizing \$200 Million Annually Through FY 2024 For An EPA Grant Program Related To State And Local Water Pollution Source Management.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for an Environmental Protection Agency grant program for state and local government programs related to water pollution source management. “ The motion was agreed to by a vote of 329-56 (NOTE: A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (257 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.) [HR 1331, [Vote #158](#), 4/8/19; CQ, [4/8/19](#)]

Voted To Permanently Reauthorize The Land & Water Conservation Fund & Other Programs Related To National Lands.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with at least 40 percent of the fund to be used for state projects, at least 40 percent for federal projects, and at least 3 percent toward increasing recreational access to federal lands. It would also reauthorize, through 2023, the national volcano monitoring system and the U.S. Geological Survey. Through 2022, it would reauthorize several programs related to wildlife conservation,

invasive species management, and prevention of illegal poaching and trafficking. The bill also includes a number of provisions related to the designation, regulation, exchange, and management of federal public lands and forests. It would make additions and boundary adjustments to several national parks, monuments, and historic sites. It would authorize and establish procedures for the transfer of water and power facilities from the Bureau of Reclamation to state and local entities and would authorize a Reclamation water management project in south-central Washington State. It also contains provisions related to federal land access for hunting and ordering studies on federal land designation, among other provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 363-62 under suspension of the rules. [S 47, [Vote #95](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against \$35.9 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of The Interior And EPA.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would that would provide \$35.9 billion in fiscal 2019 for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. The bill would provide \$8.8 billion for the EPA, including \$3.6 billion for state and tribal assistance grants and \$1.1 billion for hazardous substance superfund activities; it would also require that \$5.2 million of EPA funding be used to study algal blooms. The bill would provide \$13.2 billion for the Interior Department, including \$3.2 billion for the National Park Service, \$1.3 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, \$1.6 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and \$5.8 billion for the Indian Health Service. It would also provide \$6.3 billion for the Forest Service, and provide a total of \$4.3 billion for Forest Service and Interior Department wildfire activities.” The bill passed 240-179. [HR 266, [Vote #27](#), 1/11/19; CQ, [1/11/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Forest Service Hazardous Fuel Management Programs And Reducing Funding For The BLM.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Calvert, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill (HR 266) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with amendments that would increase by \$21 million the amount authorized for Interior Department and Forest Service hazardous fuel management programs. The amendments required by the instructions would also reduce by \$6 million the amount authorized for Bureau of Land Management maintenance and administration.” The motion was rejected 190-229. [HR 266, [Vote #26](#), 1/11/19; CQ, [1/11/19](#)]

Supported President Trump’s Announcement on Western Water Signing onto Statement Saying Farmers in California Have Suffered Due to Actions of Environmental Extremists

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (CA-23) and Representatives Devin Nunes (CA-22), David Valadao (CA-21), Jeff Denham (CA-10), Ken Calvert (CA-42), Tom McClintock (CA-4), and Doug LaMalfa (CA-1) released the following statement today on President Trump’s executive memorandum on western water: “The President’s announcement is an immense relief for the farmers and families of the San Joaquin Valley and communities across California. Due to the actions of environmental extremists and overzealous bureaucrats, California has been suffering from a years-long water crisis that has wreaked havoc in Central Valley farming communities that feed tens of millions of Americans. Productive land has gone fallow and farmworkers have lost their jobs. Communities across California have also been devastated as senseless government regulations have mandated that billions of gallons of water be flushed out to the ocean and wasted.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 10/19/18]

Opposed the Trump Administration Revoking California's Clean Air Act Waiver

Greenwire reported "Rep. Ken Calvert is a Republican. But he's first and foremost a Californian. So when the Trump administration yesterday proposed revoking California's Clean Air Act waiver for regulating tailpipe greenhouse gas emissions, Calvert responded by breaking with his GOP colleagues and criticizing the move. "California's waiver to the Clean Air Act has historically received bipartisan support because it is a beneficial tool used to tackle our air quality challenges while providing certainty for the automobile industry," Calvert said in a statement." [Greenwire, 8/03/18]

Released Draft of Spending Bill for the Department of the Interior That Would Prohibit Lawsuits Against the Multi-Billion Dollar California Delta Tunnels Project

Herald and News reported "The state's environmentalists were outraged this spring when House Republican budget-writers, led by Rep. Ken Calvert of California, released a 142-page draft spending bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, that included language prohibiting state or federal lawsuits against the multibillion-dollar California Delta tunnels project. Formally known as California Water Fix, the controversial project would construct two tunnels beneath the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to connect freshwater from the river to aqueducts conveying water south. It's been championed by Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown, who is in his final year in office, but vehemently opposed by many conservation groups and other Democratic politicians." [Herald and News, 7/19/18]

Said Amendment Regarding Jurisdiction of EPA Funding Was 'Politically Motivated'

InsideEPA.com reported "Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee interior panel with jurisdiction over EPA funding, raised procedural concerns with the amendment, including that no prior EPA administrators have had to work under similar restrictions. Calvert said he appreciated the "intent" of the amendment, but said it appeared to be "politically motivated." [InsideEPA.com, 6/08/18]

Criticized by the League of Conservation Voters for Supporting Funding Cuts Impacting the National Park Service and the EPA

US Official News reported "Washington: League of Conservation Voters has issued the following news release: Today the League of Conservation Voters launched a \$50,000 digital ad campaign holding eight members of the House of Representatives accountable for their votes on a spending bill that cuts funding for the National Park Service, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Environmental Protection Agency while containing a slew of anti-environmental policy riders. The ads, running on Facebook in the members' districts, criticize Reps. Darrell Issa (R, CA-49), Rodney Frelinghuysen (R, NJ-11), Ken Calvert (R, CA-42), Collin Peterson (D, MN-7), Barbara Comstock (R, VA-10) and Mimi Walters (R, CA-45) for voting for the spending bill's unacceptable funding cuts and harmful policy riders. The campaign also includes ads thanking Reps. Betty McCollum (D, MN-4) and Frank LoBiondo (R, NJ-2) for standing up to these attacks." [US Official News, 9/26/17]

Said That Trump's Proposed EPA Cuts Were Higher Than Expected

Plain Dealer reported "Trump's proposed cuts to the EPA are a magnitude greater even than those envisioned by congressional Republicans. Rep. Ken Calvert, the California Republican who chairs the spending subcommittee that controls the EPA's budget, said in an interview this year that he did not anticipate cutting the EPA's popular state grant programs, which fund projects like restoring the Great Lakes." [Plain Dealer, 3/16/17]

Accused the EPA of Executive Overreach and Acting Without Congressional Direction

States News Service reported "When Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA), chairman of the House Appropriations Interior-Environment Subcommittee, introduced the DOIE appropriations bill on the House floor, he made it clear the riders were intended to halt executive overreach. "Again, this year there is a great deal of concern over the number of regulatory actions being pursued by EPA in the absence of legislation and without clear congressional direction," said Calvert. "For this reason, the bill includes a number of provisions to stop unnecessary and damaging regulatory overreach by the agency." [States News Service, 9/29/16]

Introduced a Bill Intended to Establish a Water Rights Compact Between the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Native Americans and Local Water Agencies

City News Service reported "Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, today introduced a bill intended to formally establish a water rights compact between the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians and several area water agencies to ensure the tribe has access to the Santa Margarita Watershed in years to come. HR 5984, the "Pechanga Water Rights Settlement Act," would federally recognize the tribe's authority to draw supplies from the watershed, balancing its needs against those of the Temecula-based Rancho California Water District and the Perris-based Eastern Municipal Water District, according to Calvert." [City News Service, 9/09/16]

Supported Lifting Restrictions on Bottled Water Sales in National Parks

The Press Enterprise reported "In an emailed statement, Calvert said there were "bipartisan concerns with the Park Service policy that allows the sale of bottled soft drinks, but bans the sale of bottled water. That's why there was a unanimous voice vote in the House last year to prohibit the policy." According to Food & Water Watch, the International Bottled Water Association wanted to stop the National Park Service from prohibiting the sale of bottled water at national parks. Disposable water bottles are a leading source of trash in the parks, Food & Water Watch said. Calvert, who chairs a House appropriations subcommittee that oversees the parks system, inserted language in an appropriations bill "favorable to the IBWA," Sheridan's campaign said. "The bottom line is that Mr. Calvert's action costs taxpayers more money in waste removal," Sheridan said. "Equally importantly, it hurts our environment and trashes our national parks." Calvert dismissed Sheridan's comments. "My opponent will say or do anything to distract voters from the fact he supports the failed Obama/Clinton agenda that has led to a stagnant economy and made our country less safe," the congressman said." [The Press Enterprise, 7/11/16]

Penned Letter to OMB Saying That There Were Negative Consequences to the Well Control Rule and That Increased Energy Production in the US Land and Waters Was Needed

Targeted News Service reported “Today, House Committee on Natural Resources Chairman Rob Bishop (R-UT) and House Appropriations Interior and Environment Subcommittee Chairman Ken Calvert (R-CA) sent a letter to the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) to highlight the negative unintended consequences of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement’s (BSEE) well control rule. Technical provisions in the rule will severely limit both existing and future safe energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). “Energy production in the Gulf of Mexico produces 16% of our nation’s oil and 5% of our natural gas - and is a key driver for economic opportunity not only in the Gulf States but throughout our nation. From manufacturing, to refining, to the American families who are now seeing lower prices at the gas pump, all benefit from the increased energy production on our lands and waters,” the letter states.” [Targeted News Service, 4/01/16]

Said that a Rider Blocking the Waters of the U.S. Rule Was as “Popular as ISIS”

Greenwire reported “Just how unpopular is the U.S. EPA measure to clarify which waters fall under the protection of the Clean Water Act among House lawmakers? According to Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.), it’s on par with terrorism. The Republican, who chairs the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, told the Capitol Hill publication CQ Roll Call last week that a rider blocking the Waters of the U.S. rule is among his top goals for an omnibus spending bill that must be approved by Dec. 11. “It’s certainly on top of the list,” Calvert told the newspaper in an item published Friday. He is the sponsor of a measure to block EPA’s implementation of the rule. “I’m having Democrats walk up to me privately” to encourage it, he added. “In the farming community, which both Republicans and Democrats represent, this is as popular as the plague, as popular as ISIS. This is not popular at all.” Members of the House Appropriations Committee held a listening session Wednesday to discuss the \$30.17 billion fiscal 2016 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies spending bill, which was pulled from the House floor in July (E&E News PM, Nov. 18). Calvert’s remarks to CQ Roll Call drew immediate criticism from the League of Conservation Voters, which called his comparison “wildly inappropriate.” “It is absurd to compare something that will protect the drinking water of one-in-three Americans with a brutal terrorist organization,” LCV Legislative Representative Madeleine Foote said in a statement. She also pointed to a May survey by Hart Research Associates that found a majority of voters would support the measure (E&E News PM, May 18). But Calvert spokesman Jason Gagnon said the California lawmaker had not erred in making a comparison between the rule and the terrorist Islamic State group, which has claimed responsibility for attacks in Paris earlier this month that killed 130 and injured hundreds more. “Congressman Calvert stands by his belief that the WOTUS regulation is unpopular in farming communities and beyond,” Gagnon said.” [Greenwire, 11/23/15]

equity & inclusion

- Opposed Amendment Calling Reservation Lands “Indian Country”
 - Voted To Require Publicly Traded Companies Report To The SEC On Board & Executive Diversity & Any Plans To Boost It
 - Voted Against The Equity & Inclusion Enforcement Act
 - Voted For Increasing Maximum Thresholds For Contracts Awarded To Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Businesses, Including Women-Owned & Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses
 - Voted For Establishing The Commission On The Social Status Of Black Men & Boys In The U.S. Commission On Civil Rights
 - Voted For Prohibiting The Display Of Confederate Statues In The U.S. Capitol And Removing The Statues Of Specific Individuals Who “Defended Slavery Or White Supremacy.”
 - Opposed Amendment Calling Reservation Lands “Indian Country”
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Employment and Affirmative Action

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	40%
1999-2000	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	0%
2000	American Benefits Council	100%
2001	American Benefits Council	100%
2001-2002	Business and Professional Women USA	9%
2001-2002	National Association for the Self-Employed	71%
2002	American Benefits Council	60%
2002	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	0%
2003	Business and Professional Women USA	43%
2003	Workplace Fairnes	0%
2003-2004	Business and Professional Women USA	54%
2003-2004	Federally Employed Women	20%
2003-2004	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	75%
2003-2004	National Association for the Self-Employed	71%
2004	Workplace Fairness	0%
2005-2006	Business and Professional Women USA	50%
2005-2006	Federally Employed Women	50%
2005-2006	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	67%
2007	Center for Worker Freedom	90%
2007	Federally Employed Women	40%

2007	National Employment Lawyers Association	33%
2007-2008	Federally Employed Women	30%
2008	Center for Worker Freedom	89%
2009	Federally Employed Women	30%
2009	Women Employed	0%
2009-2010	National Association for the Self-Employed	50%
2010	Federally Employed Women	50%
2011	Federally Employed Women	33%
2012	Federally Employed Women	30%
2013	Federally Employed Women	40%
2013-2014	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	28%
2014	Federally Employed Women	30%
2015	Federally Employed Women	50%
2015	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	57%
2015-2016	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	30%
2015-2016	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	40%
2017-2018	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	50%
2017-2018	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	32%
2018	Federally Employed Women	100%
2019	Federally Employed Women	0%
2019-2020	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	34%
2019-2020	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	43%
2020	Federally Employed Women	66%
2021	Federally Employed Women	20%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Voted Against The Equity & Inclusion Enforcement Act.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow individuals to file civil discrimination lawsuits with regard to disparate impacts -- or unintentional discriminatory effects -- as a result of federal policies, enforceable to the same extent as intentional violations under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. It would require all school districts and colleges that receive federal education funding to designate an employee to oversee compliance with Title VI requirements and investigate complaints of noncompliance. It would also establish a special assistant for equity and inclusion within the Education Department to promote, coordinate, and evaluate equity and inclusion programs consistent with Title VI, including the dissemination of information, technical assistance, and coordination of research activities." The bill passed 232 to 188. [H R 2574, [Vote #192](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Voted Against Floor Consideration Of Bills Related To School Diversity, Employment Accommodations For Pregnancy, And Condemning Anti-Asian Bias.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1107) that would provide for floor consideration of the Strength in Diversity Act (HR 2639); the Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act (HR 2574); the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (HR 2694); and a resolution (H Res 908) condemning anti-Asian sentiment related to COVID-19. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 2639 and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to HR 2574 that would clarify the role of an Education Department special assistant for equity and inclusion to include evaluating and providing advice on compliance with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through Nov. 20, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through Nov. 20. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” The rule was adopted 216 to 157. [H Res 1107, [Vote #186](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Voted For Establishing The Commission On The Social Status Of Black Men & Boys In The U.S. Commission On Civil Rights.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “McBath, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to study and make recommendations related to conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including postsecondary education, and health issues.” The motion passed 368 to 1. [S 2163, [Vote #167](#), 7/27/20; CQ, [7/27/20](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting The Display Of Confederate Statues In The U.S. Capitol And Removing The Statues Of Specific Individuals Who “Defended Slavery Or White Supremacy.”

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify existing requirements related to statues in the National Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol to prohibit the display of statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy or the government of a state in rebellion against the U.S. It would authorize, for fiscal 2021, \$2 million for the Architect of the Capitol to remove and transport such statues and \$3 million for the Smithsonian Institution to store or display the statues. It would also direct the AOC to remove from the Capitol, within 30 days of enactment, the statues of three individuals who vocally defended slavery or white supremacy -- former Vice President John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, North Carolina Gov. Charles B. Aycock, and Arkansas Gov. James P. Clarke. Finally, it would direct the AOC to remove from the Old Supreme Court Chamber the bust of former Chief Justice Roger Taney, who wrote the majority opinion in Dred Scott v. Sanford declaring African Americans ineligible for U.S. citizenship, within 30 days of enactment. It would require the AOC to replace the Taney bust with one of former Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first African American Supreme Court justice, within two years of enactment.” The motion was accepted 305 to 113. [HR 7573, [Vote #156](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

The Legislation To Remove Confederate Statues From The U.S. Capitol Was “Part Of A Broader Effort To Remove Historical Symbols Of Racism And Oppression From Public Spaces” Following The Death Of George Floyd.

“The House voted on Wednesday to banish from the Capitol statues of Confederate figures and leaders who pushed white supremacist agendas, part of a broader effort to remove historical symbols of racism and oppression from public spaces. The bipartisan vote, 305 to 113, came amid a national discussion about racism and justice that has led to the toppling of Confederate statues across the country and left lawmakers scrutinizing how their predecessors are honored in their own halls. Speaker Nancy Pelosi last month ordered that the portraits of four speakers who served the Confederacy be removed from the ornate hall just outside the House chamber. [...] But the issue never reached the House floor until now, reignited by a sea change in public opinion around issues of race and justice amid nationwide protests in honor of George Floyd, who was killed in May during a confrontation with Minneapolis police, and other Black Americans.” [New York Times, [7/22/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Funding For The National Holocaust Museum To Provide Resources On Holocaust Education.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Norcross, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$2 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to develop and carry out programs providing professional development and resources to educators related to Holocaust education. It would also allow the museum to use donated funds for such purposes. The bill would require the museum to provide information about programs funded by the bill on its website and to maintain a section on the website for Holocaust education resources, including related to the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people.” The bill passed by a vote of 393-5. [HR 943, [Vote #23](#), 1/27/19; CQ, [1/27/20](#)]

Voted To Require Publicly Traded Companies Report To The SEC On Board & Executive Diversity & Any Plans To Boost It.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for the Securities and Exchange Commission, to include voluntarily self-reported data on racial, ethnic, and gender composition and veteran status of its board members and executive officers. It would also require the company to disclose whether it has adopted any policy, plan, or strategy to promote racial, ethnic, and gender diversity on its board or executive leadership, and it would require the SEC to establish an advisory group to identify strategies to increase diversity on the boards of public companies.” The motion was rejected 249-163. [HR 5084, [Vote #630](#), 11/19/19; CQ, [11/19/19](#)]

Voted For Condemning Anti-Semitism, Anti-Muslim Discrimination, & Bigotry As Contrary To Values Of The U.S.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim discrimination, and bigotry against minorities as ‘hateful expressions of intolerance’ contrary to the values of the United States. It would reject the perpetuation of anti-Semitic stereotypes in the U.S. and around the world, especially in the context of support for the U.S.-Israel alliance. It would also reject the justification of hatred or violence as an expression of disapproval over political events in the Middle East or elsewhere; acknowledge the harassment, discrimination, and violence suffered by Muslims and others as a result of anti-Muslim bigotry; and condemn death threats received by Jewish and Muslim members of Congress. Finally, it would encourage law enforcement and government officials to avoid ‘unconstitutional profiling’ of individuals based on race, religion, or any other group identity and would encourage public officials to ‘confront the reality of anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, racism, and

other forms of bigotry, as well as historical struggles against them..” The motion was agreed to 407-23. [H Res 183, [Vote #108](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

HEADLINE: House Votes to Condemn All Hate as Anti-Semitism Debate Overshadows Congress

[New York Times, [3/7/19](#)]

Voted For Adding To The Underling Bill Affirming Congress’s Support For Israel And Combating Anti-Semitism.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Kustoff, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would state that Congress finds it is in the national security interest of the U.S. to combat anti-Semitism around the world and to strongly support Israel.” According to House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy, the Motion to Recommit H.J. Res. 37 adding language against anti-Semitism was “a defining moment for the U.S. House of Representatives and the country as a whole, Republicans and Democrats voted as one today to condemn anti-Semitism around the world, to denounce all attempts to delegitimize Israel’s right to exist, and to oppose efforts to impose boycotts on Israel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 424-0. [HJ Res 37, [Vote #82](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#); House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy, Press Release, [2/13/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing Maximum Thresholds For Contracts Awarded To Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Businesses, Including Women-Owned & Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y. motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase the maximum thresholds for contracts that may be awarded to so-called HUBZONE (Historically Underutilized Business Zone) small businesses, including women-owned and service disabled veteran-owned small businesses. Under existing law, five percent of all such contracts must be awarded to Women-Owned Small Businesses and three percent to Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses. New threshold’s under the bill would be set at \$7 million for standard industrial manufacturing and \$4 million for all other types of contracts.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415 – 6. [H.R. 190, [Vote #36](#), 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/16/19](#)]

Opposed Amendment Calling Reservation Lands “Indian Country”

Greenwire reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee with jurisdiction over EPA and Interior, opposed Blackburn’s amendment, saying his bill already included tough choices and tradeoffs. “We prioritize funding for fire suppression, [payment in lieu of taxes], national parks -- maybe the most popular agency in the United States government -- and meeting our legal and moral obligations in Indian Country,” he said. “Unfortunately, the process that the gentlewoman proposes -- an across-the-board cut -- would cut all those programs, including Indian health, national park programs and other programs, which already are taking significant cuts,” Calvert said during debate last night.” [Greenwire, 9/08/17]

ethics & elections

- Advocated for Voter ID Laws, Said Refusing to Implement Would “Only Further Erode Americans’ Faith in the Integrity of Our Elections”
 - Complained That People Were Using the Insurrection to Delegitimize Republicans in General
 - Argued That Voter ID Laws Aren’t Voter Suppression
 - Offered an Amendment That Would Prohibit Foreign Nationals from Collecting Ballots
 - Voted Against Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures
 - Voted Against Establishing DC As The 51st State In The Union, As Well As Giving It Two Senators & A House Member
 - Voted Against The Voting Rights Enforcement Act
 - Accused of Not Following Voting Guide Word Requirement Guidelines
 - Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Requiring Political Campaign Committees To Report Foreign Contacts By The Campaign To The FEC & FBI Within One Week Of The Contact
 - Voted Against An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballot
 - Voted Against The For The People Act
 - Celebrated a Federal Judge Blocking a Law That Would Have Required Trump to Disclose Tax Returns
 - Argued That Allowing Paid Campaign Workers to Handle Ballots is “Just Inviting Fraud”
 - Supported an Investigation into Russian Election Meddling Saying They Should Follow “Where Facts Lead”
 - Responded to Proposed Amendment to the Rules of the House on Ethics Saying They Need to Focus on Fighting the Onslaught of Job-Killing Regulations
 - Released Statement on FBI Investigation of Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s Private Emails
-

Campaign Finance

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2019-2020	Common Cause	0%
2019	End Citizens United	0%
2017-2018	Common Cause	0%
2016	Common Cause	11%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Elections

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	Public Citizen	7%
1997	Public Citizen	9%
1997-1998	Public Citizen	0%
1999-2000	Public Citizen	0%
2001-2002	Arab American Institute	25%

2001-2002	Public Citizen	9%
2003	Public Citizen	0%
2003-2004	Public Citizen	0%
2004-2003	Arab American Institute	20%
2005-2006	Arab American Institute	0%
2005-2006	Public Citizen	6%
2007	Arab American Institute	0%
2007-2008	Arab American Institute	0%
2009	Vote Kids	24%
2009-2010	Arab American Institute	0%
2010	Vote Kids	24%
2011	Arab American Institute	0%
2012	Arab American Institute	33%
2013	Arab American Institute	0%
2013-2014	Public Citizen	0%
2015-2016	Public Citizen	0%
2016	Common Cause	11%
2017-2018	Common Cause	0%
2017-2018	Public Citizen	0%
2019-2020	Common Cause	0%
2019-2020	Public Citizen	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Calvert Advocated for Voter ID Laws, Said Refusing to Implement Would “Only Further Erode Americans’ Faith in the Integrity of Our Elections”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 11 · 🌐



In Washington, D.C. you need to produce your photo ID and vaccination card just to go to a coffee shop or watch a movie. If you can mandate presenting photo IDs for regular daily activities, why is it wrong to mandate photo IDs for stepping into a voting booth? This isn't a radical idea. Polls show around 80% of all Americans support requirements to produce an ID to vote. Any efforts to prohibit states from having lawful voter ID requirements will only further erode Americans' faith in the integrity of our elections.

Complained That People Were Using the Insurrection to Delegitimize Republicans in General

The Desert Sun reported “Calvert, who will be running for re-election this year in a redrawn 41st Congressional district that includes Palm Springs and other valley cities, watched the day’s events unfold from his office, though

he said he “didn’t think much” of the people heading toward the Capitol, given how many protests he’s seen over his years in Congress. Unlike Ruiz and other members who were in the House gallery, Calvert was in his office at the time of the lockdown, where he remained until the Capitol building had been fully secured. “I just thought people were coming up to protest outside the capitol - that’s not unusual - but then I heard on the news that they broke through the barricades and were inside the Capitol, and that was the first time that had happened,” Calvert said. “So, that was kind of a shock... Hopefully, something like that never happens again.” Calvert, who subsequently opposed the impeachment of Trump for his role in the riot, noted the rioters who invaded the Capitol were “a very, very, very small group of people relative to the 74 million people” who voted for Trump in the 2020 election. “It’s not proper to lump the entire group of individuals that supported President Trump in that election in with a small number of people that attacked the U.S. Congress and attacked the Capitol,” Calvert said. “I think some people are trying to use that to delegitimize Republicans in general for that action, as if we were all involved in this kind of activity, which is not true.” Upon his return to the House floor hours later, Calvert joined more than 100 other House Republicans in voting against certifying the election results in certain states, including Pennsylvania and Arizona. Calvert stood by his vote in an interview this week, noting some Democrats have opposed certifying election results in recent presidential elections.” [The Desert Sun, 1/06/22]

Calvert Argued That Voter ID Laws Aren’t Voter Suppression



Ken Calvert ✓

July 13, 2021 · 🌐

...

Voter ID laws are not voter suppression laws. Don’t let liberals and the left-wing media convince you otherwise.

Supported Unofficial Ballot Collection Boxes Placed at Gun Shops and Churches

San Francisco Chronicle reported “Defying legal threats from California state officials, Republicans are refusing to remove unofficial ballot collection boxes placed at gun shops, churches, party offices and gas stations. The GOP argues they are taking advantage of the state’s liberal ballot harvesting law that allows anyone to collect ballots from voters and deliver them to county election offices, while state officials say the boxes are vulnerable to tampering and illegal. ‘The law is clear – individuals at churches and campaigns can collect ballots,’ Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Riverside, wrote on Twitter. ‘If the Sec. of State would prefer different language on collection boxes or prefers bags over boxes he can say so. But saying they can’t collect ballots is wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 10/15/20]

Called State Attempts to Remove Unofficial Ballot Boxes Limiting the Rights of Churches and Republicans

UPI reported “California Republican Rep. Ken Calvert also accused the orders of being attempts to limit the rights of churches and Republicans while being an act “of voter suppression and possibly a civil rights violation.” [Easy Reader, 2/14/08]

Calvert Voted Against Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures.

In August 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day

of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Voted For Authorizing Disciplinary Action Against Postal Service Workers Who Obstruct Election Mail, To Pay For USPS Operating Expenses & Prioritize The Delivery Of Ballots And Medical Products.

In August 2020, Calvert voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize disciplinary action against Postal Service employees who willfully obstruct the passage of election mail or use their official authority to interfere with a federal election. It would specify that funds provided by the bill may only be used for operating expenses and may not be used to pay any outstanding debt of the Postal Service. It would also require the Postal Service to use a portion of such funds to prioritize the delivery of federal ballots and medical or pharmaceutical products during the COVID-19 public health emergency.” The motion was rejected 182-223. [HR 8015, [Vote #181](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Legislation Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Mail Ballots.

In August 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1092) that would provide for floor consideration of the Delivering for America Act (HR 8015). The rule would provide for two hours of floor debate and automatic adoption of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would strike a section authorizing individuals harmed by a violation of the bill’s provisions to seek relief through civil action against the Postal Service.” The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #180](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Offered an Amendment That Would Prohibit Foreign Nationals from Collecting Ballots

Targeted News Service reported “Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) offered an amendment during the Appropriations Committee markup of the fiscal year 2021 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill to prohibit foreign nationals from participating in ballot harvesting. The amendment was defeated on a party-line vote. ‘The goal of my amendment is to close a loophole in California’s ballot harvesting law that could expose our elections to foreign interference,’ said Rep. Calvert. ‘I can’t imagine any American thinks foreign nationals should have a role handling ballots in our elections. Faith in the integrity of our elections is essential to our democracy. That’s why it’s so critical for Congress not to wait until this loophole is exploited by bad actors before closing it. Democrats opposition to my amendment is dangerous and hypocritical to the concerns they’ve voiced for the past four years about foreign interference in our elections.’ The amendment offered by Rep. Calvert would deny federal election security grants to any state that fails to certify the state has in effect a law to prohibit foreign nationals (defined as anyone in the United States who is not a citizen or permanent legal resident) from collecting and delivering ballots during an election.” [Targeted News Service, 7/16/20]

Voted Against Establishing DC As The 51st State In The Union, As Well As Giving It Two Senators & A House Member.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one

representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control; the district would include the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. Under the bill's provisions, district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would also provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections. It would allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence." The bill passed 204 to 180. [HR 51, [Vote #122](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

Voted To Limit DC's Authority To Enact Certain Concealed Carry & Immigration Laws, Requiring "Adequate And Continued Funding" For Law Enforcement, & Prohibiting The Destruction of Monuments If It Gained Statehood.

In June 2020, Calvert voted for: "Keller, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the constitution of the new state of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, to include provisions that would limit the state's authority to enact certain concealed carry and immigration laws, require the state to provide 'adequate and continued funding' for law enforcement and public safety agencies, and require the state to enact laws that prohibit the destruction of federal property and military memorials, among other provisions." The motion was rejected by a vote of 182-199. [HR 51, [Vote #121](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Voting Rights Enforcement Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting procedures in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether it includes certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race or language, including changes to voter identification requirements and changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance." The bill passed by a vote of 228-187. [HR 4, [Vote #654](#), 12/6/19; CQ, [12/6/19](#)]

The Bill Restored Sections Of The Voting Rights Act And Reversed A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A "Pre-Clearance" Provision That Determined Which Jurisdictions Needed Federal Oversight Of Elections.

"The Democratic-controlled House approved a bill Friday that would restore key sections of the Voting Rights Act that once required officials in all or parts of 15 mostly Southern states to receive federal approval before making changes to the voting process. The bill would amend the 1965 law to impose new obligations on states and local jurisdictions, essentially reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a 'pre-clearance' provision that determined which jurisdictions needed federal oversight of elections." [Associated Press, [12/6/19](#)]

Supporters Said The Law Would Help Prevent Voter Suppression.

"Lewis and other supporters said the measure would help prevent voter suppression in the South and other areas by developing a process to require states and localities with a recent history of voting rights violations to pre-clear election changes with the Justice Department." [Associated Press, [12/6/19](#)]

Trump Administration Opposed The Bill And Called It Federal Overreach.

“The White House opposes the bill, calling it an example of federal overreach. The Democratic-backed measure would give the federal government ‘too much authority over an even greater number of voting practices and decisions made by states and local governments without justifying the current needs for such policies,’ the White House said in a statement. The Supreme Court has already ruled that similar restrictions imposed by Congress on states and localities are unconstitutional, the White House said.” [Associated Press, [12/6/19](#)]

Headline: AP: House Passes Bill To Restore Key Parts Of Voting Rights Act.

[Associated Press, [12/6/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Clarify That Fines Paid To The Federal Government For Voting Rights Violations Cannot Be Used To Make A Payment To Congressional Campaigns.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing contained in the bill may be construed to allow fines paid to the federal government in relation to voting rights violations, including fines required by a settlement agreement, to be used to make a payment in support of a federal congressional campaign.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-215. [HR 4, [Vote #653](#), 12/6/19; CQ, [12/6/19](#)]

The MTR Prevented Any Fines Or Settlement Agreements That Result From The Voting Rights Advancement Act From Being Used To Publicly Finance Politicians Campaigns.

“Committee on House Administration Ranking Member Rodney Davis (R-Ill.) delivered the Republicans’ Motion to Recommit (MTR) on the House majority’s H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act. The MTR would prevent any fines or settlement agreements that result from H.R. 4 from being used to publicly finance politicians campaigns.” [Committee on House Administration, Press Release, [12/6/19](#)]

Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Requiring Political Campaign Committees To Report Foreign Contacts By The Campaign To The FEC & FBI Within One Week Of The Contact.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand disclosure requirements for political advertisements and prohibit certain activities related to political campaigns, particularly with regards to foreign influence. Specifically, the bill would require political campaign committees to report foreign contacts by the campaign to the Federal Election Commission and Federal Bureau of Investigation, within one week of the contact. It would require such disclosures in the case of any direct or indirect foreign communication between the candidate or campaign officials and foreign nationals that involves any offer or proposal for a contribution or provision of services between the two entities. It would require candidates and campaign officials to notify their campaign committees within three days of such contact. It would establish criminal penalties for violations of these disclosure requirements, including fines of up to \$500,000 or a prison term of up to five years. The bill would expand certain existing FEC regulations for political advertising to include internet communications, including to require paid advertisement disclaimers and prohibit spending by foreign nationals for online and digital political ads. Among other provisions, it would also establish criminal penalties for any attempts to hinder, interfere with, or prevent a person from voting or registering to vote, and it would require reports to Congress within 180 days

of each federal election detailing reports of deceptive practices and evaluating the influence of foreign financing in U.S. elections.” The bill passed 227 to 181. [HR 4617, [Vote #583](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#)]

The Hill: The SHIELD Act “Would Require Campaigns To Report Any Illicit Offers Of Assistance By Foreign Governments Or Agents And Would Take Steps To Ensure That Online Political Advertisements Are Subject To The Same Rules As TV And Radio Ads.”

“The House on Wednesday passed a bill aimed at preventing foreign interference in U.S. elections, marking the latest attempt by Democrats to move election security legislation through Congress ahead of 2020. The measure passed in a 227-181 vote, mostly along party lines. One Democrat joined Republicans in voting against the Strengthening Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy (SHIELD) Act, which focuses on paid online political advertisements. The bill, sponsored by House Administration Committee Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), would require campaigns to report any illicit offers of assistance by foreign governments or agents and would take steps to ensure that online political advertisements are subject to the same rules as TV and radio ads.” [The Hill, [10/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Replace The Text Of The SHIELD Act With The Republican Honest Elections Act.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill (HR 4617) to the House Administration Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the text of the bill with a number of provisions regarding activities and foreign interference related to federal elections. Among other provisions, it would clarify the definition of foreign propagandists to include individuals engaged in communications activities within the U.S., with the exception of journalistic activities, for the purposes of registration with the Justice Department. It would expand certain existing Federal Election Commission regulations to require paid advertisement disclaimers for political advertising to include internet communications. It would also prohibit the distribution of federal election assistance to states that allow the transmission of a ballots by certain third parties, and it would classify improper interference in elections by foreign nationals as an inadmissible and deportable offense.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Davis said, “I introduced, along with many of my colleagues, the Honest Elections Act, which the entire basis for this motion to recommit is based upon. So don’t tell me that we on this side of the aisle are standing in the way.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182-225. [HR 4617, [Vote #582](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#); Congressional Record, [10/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike From The Bill A Section That Would Require The Justice Department To Correct False Information Related To Elections.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would strike from the bill a section that would require the Justice Department to correct false information related to elections by communicating corrected information to the public, if state or local election officials have not already done so.” The amendment was rejected 180 to 231. [HR 4617, [Vote #581](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of The Stopping Harmful Interference In Elections For A Lasting Democracy (SHIELD) Act And Amendments.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lofgren, D-Calif, manager’s amendment to HR 4617 and floor consideration of 14 additional amendments to the bill. The Lofgren manager’s amendment to HR 4617 would except from the bill’s foreign contact disclosure requirements communications with foreign entities for the purposes of enabling observation of U.S. elections, provided that such communications do not involve discussion of an exchange of money for a campaign. It would

also prohibit entry to the U.S. and allow for the deportation of foreign nationals who interfere in U.S. elections.” The bill passed 226 to 180. [HR 650, [Vote #580](#), 10/23/19; CQ, [10/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Prohibit The Use Of Federal Funds For Payments In Support Of Campaigns For Congress.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 4261, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funding in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-197. [H.Res 564, [Vote #536](#), 9/19/19; CQ, [9/19/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For Payments In Support Of Senate Or Congressional Campaigns.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 548).” According to the Congressional Record. “If we defeat the previous question, I have an amendment to the rule to prohibit the use of Federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to 232-196. [H Res 458, [Vote #517](#), 9/10/19; CQ, [9/10/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/10/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballots.

“Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize funding for and establish a number of requirements related to voting system infrastructure, security, and audits for federal elections. Specifically, it would require each jurisdiction administering voting for a federal election to conduct votes with paper ballots that can be counted either by hand or optical scanner and to conduct manual audits for all federal elections before an election is certified. It would authorize \$1.3 billion through fiscal 2026 for U.S. Election Assistance Commission grants for states to update voting systems in accordance with the bill’s provisions, including for cybersecurity risk mitigation and to conduct post-election audits. Among other provisions, it would require states to use voting system hardware and software manufactured in the U.S., require that such systems are tested by the Commission at least nine months before a general federal election, and establish certain disclosure and cybersecurity incident reporting requirements for vendors of voting system equipment. It would also prohibit states from using voting systems connected to the internet or containing wireless capabilities and would require jurisdictions to ensure that each polling station has voting systems equipped for individuals with disabilities, including visual and mobility disabilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-184. [HR 2722, [Vote #428](#), 6/27/19; CQ, [6/27/19](#)]

The SAFE Act Mandated Improvements To The Security Of Election Hardware And Software, While Requiring Voting Systems Use Backup Paper Ballots In Federal Contests.

“The House passed an election security measure Thursday that would require voting systems to use backup paper ballots in federal contests, while also mandating improvements to the higher-tech side of the polls. [...] The measure, known as the Securing America’s Federal Elections Act, passed Thursday would authorize \$600 million for states to bolster election security. It also would give states \$175 million biannually to help sustain election infrastructure. [...] It would also require implementation of cybersecurity safeguards for hardware and software

used in elections, bar the use of wireless communication devices in election systems and require electronic voting machines be manufactured in the United States.” [Roll Call, [6/27/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring State Election Officials To Disclose The Identity of Foreign Officials Who Infiltrated Election-Related Infrastructure Within Thirty Days.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Administration Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require state election officials to disclose to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission within 30 days the identity of any foreign national known to have handled voting equipment or have had unmonitored access to certain election-related facilities or communications technology, including voter registration databases.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-220. [HR 2722, [Vote #427](#), 6/27/19; CQ, [6/27/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations Bill And The Securing America’s Federal Elections (SAFE) Act.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 460) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations bill (HR 3351), and the Securing America’s Federal Elections (SAFE) Act (HR 2722), which includes a number of provisions related to election infrastructure improvements and cybersecurity. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lofgren, D-Calif., and manager’s amendment to HR 2722 that would make technical corrections to the bill and add or modify provisions related to voter accessibility for individuals with disabilities, requirements for paper ballots, and voting technology. The rule would also provide for same-day floor consideration of any resolution reported from the House Rules Committee related to a measure making appropriations, through Thursday, June 27.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 225 - 190. [H Res 460, [Vote #404](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Election Security Assistance Act.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record. “Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume... if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up Congressman Davis’ Election Security Assistance Act for consideration under an open rule.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion agreed to by a vote of 228-188. [H Res 460, [Vote #403](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#); Congressional Record, [6/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The For The People Act.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that includes a package of provisions related to campaign finance, voter registration and access, and ethical standards for government officials. Among a number of provisions related to campaign finance reform, the bill would prohibit super PACs from financing political ads supporting or opposing a political candidate. It would require corporations, organizations, and political committees to disclose campaign-related expenditures of more than \$1,000 and any donors contributing more than \$10,000 in an election cycle. It would expand political advertising disclaimer requirements to online political ads and establish reporting requirements for online platforms selling political ads. It would prohibit foreign entities from contributing to a political campaign, super PAC, or presidential inaugural committee. The bill would also establish or modify public funding mechanisms for federal election campaigns that would match small contributions of up to \$200 for congressional and presidential candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 from any individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate’s personal funds.” The bill passed 234-193. [HR 1, [Vote #118](#), 3/8/19; CQ, [3/8/19](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.”

[Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.

“Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at \$200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads.

“Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.

“Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

Voted To Express The Sense Of Congress That “That Permitting Undocumented Immigrants To Vote ‘Devalues’ And ‘Diminishes’ The Voting Power Of U.S. Citizens.”

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that voting is ‘fundamental to a functioning democracy,’ that the United States should protect elections from foreign interference and illegal voting, and that permitting undocumented immigrants to vote ‘devalues’ and ‘diminishes’ the voting power of U.S. citizens.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [HR 1, [Vote #117](#), 3/8/19; CQ, [3/8/19](#)]

PolitiFact Called Claims This Amendment Would “Allow Illegal Aliens To Have Right To Vote” “False:” “The Motion Was Symbolic And Would Not Have Changed Anything, Since Existing U.S. Law Already Bans Noncitizens From Voting.”

“Just because Democrats voted against a motion reaffirming that illegal immigrants can’t vote doesn’t mean they voted to actually allow those immigrants to vote. The United States already has a law that prevents noncitizens from casting a ballot for president or other federal offices. HR 1 doesn’t change that law — and HR 1 doesn’t call for extending the right to vote to noncitizens. [...] A Facebook post said 228 House Democrats voted ‘to allow illegal aliens to have right to vote.’ The text post inaccurately describes what the vote was about. [...] The motion was symbolic and would not have changed anything, since existing U.S. law already bans noncitizens from voting in federal elections. By voting against the measure, Democrats opened themselves up to attacks — but they simply didn’t move to allow noncitizens to have the right to vote. We rate this statement False.”

[PolitiFact, [3/13/19](#)]

Factcheck.Org Called Attacks On The Motion “Misleading Because It “Would Have Had No Effect On The Law.”

“On March 8, the same day the House cast its final vote on the bill, Texas Republican Rep. Dan Crenshaw introduced a Motion to Recommit H.R. 1 to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to add language condemning voting by ‘illegal immigrants.’ But ‘sense of Congress’ provisions, such as the one offered by Crenshaw, have ‘no force of law,’ as explained in a Congressional Research Service report. [...] Again, that’s misleading: The motion would have had no effect on the law, and there was no vote to give immigrants in the country illegally the right to vote.” [FactCheck.org, [3/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Require States To Process Voter Registration Documents For Individuals Who Were At Least 16 Years Of Age.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment that would require states to accept and process voter registration documents for individuals who are at least 16 years of age. (The provision would have no effect on voting age requirements.)” The amendment was adopted 239-186. [HR 1, [Vote #116](#), 3/8/19; CQ, [3/8/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required All Polling Places In A State To Be Open For Around The Same Amount Of Time, Not Varying More Than Two Hours.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Brindisi, D-N.Y., amendment that would require all polling places in a state to be open for a total amount of time not varying by more than two hours between locations.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 237-188. [HR 1, [Vote #115](#), 3/8/19; CQ, [3/8/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Maintained Existing Law That Prohibited The SEC From Requiring Disclosure Of Political Contributions.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would effectively maintain existing law that prohibits the Securities and Exchange Commission from using agency funds to require certain financial disclosures, including political contributions; the amendment would strike language in the bill that would repeal this prohibition.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 195-237. [HR 1, [Vote #114](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Exempted Some States From Federal Voter Registration Requirements.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would exempt states that have taken appropriate measures to increase voter turnout from additional federal voter registration mandates.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-238. [HR 1, [Vote #113](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Expressed The Sense Of Congress That Campaign Contributions Equated To Free Speech, And Therefore, Were A Fundamental Right.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that free speech is a fundamental right, including with regards to protections of political speech and financial contributions to campaigns.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 200-233. [HR 1, [Vote #112](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Lowered The Minimum Voting Age To 16.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment that would lower the mandatory minimum voting age to 16 years of age for federal elections.” The amendment was rejected in a Committee of the Whole by a vote of 126-305. [HR 1, [Vote #111](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Prohibited Government Contractors From Disclosing Campaign Contributions.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Amendment sought to restore a provision currently in law that bars government contractors from disclosing campaign contributions as part of the bidding process.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-235. [HR 1, [Vote #110](#), 3/7/19; Congress.gov, accessed [3/31/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Prevented Corporate Campaign Expenditures.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would prevent corporate campaign expenditures unless the corporation in question has established a system by which the political views of its shareholders could be assessed.” The amendment passed by a vote of 219-215. [HR 1, [Vote #109](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The For The People Act.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 172) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1) that would make a number of changes to existing law with respect to campaign finance, voter access, and the ethical conduct of politicians and elected officials.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-192. [H Res 172, [Vote #107](#), 3/7/19; CQ, [3/6/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Bar Candidates From Receiving Federal Matching Funds If They Were The Subject Of A Tax Lien.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to add a provision that bars candidates from receiving matching funds under this bill unless that

candidate certifies that no tax lien exists on any property owned by that candidate by reason of a failure of the candidate to pay any Federal, State, or local tax.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-191. [H Res 172, [Vote #106](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [3/6/19](#); Congressional Record, [3/6/19](#)]

Calvert Requested for His Pay to be Withheld During the Partial Government Shutdown

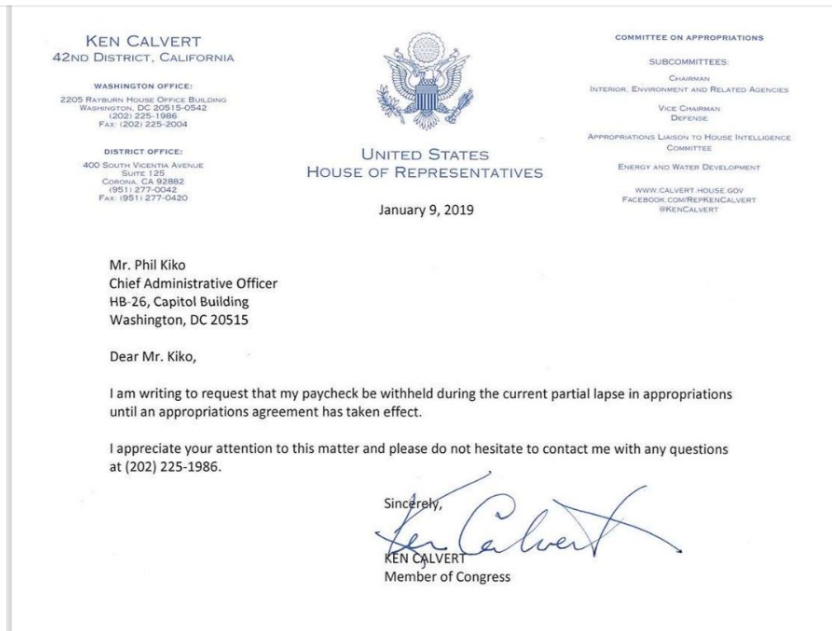


Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

January 9, 2019 · 🌐

...

During the partial government shutdown I've asked for my Congressional pay to be withheld. No one benefits from a government shutdown. We need to get to the negotiating table and work out a common sense solution.



Accused of Not Following Voting Guide Word Requirement Guidelines

Chico Enterprise-Record reported “At issue are statements from each candidate in an upcoming voter guide to be mailed by the Riverside County registrar of voters. The statements are supposed to be limited to 250 words. But according to Woody, Calvert’s weighs in at 255 words. The registrar let “job-killing,” “red-tape” and “government-run” in Calvert’s statement to each be counted as one word when they count as two, Woody’s lawyer argued in a filing in Sacramento County Superior Court against Riverside County Registrar Rebecca Spencer and California Secretary of State Alex Padilla. Also, “global economy,” “rule of law” and “terrorist groups” were all wrongly counted as one word, the filing contends. The filing asks the court to order Calvert’s statement to be deleted or trimmed to 250 words. Jason Gagnon, Calvert’s spokesman, said, “We anticipate resolving this matter quickly.” County spokesman Ray Smith acknowledged an undercount. “The mistake was human error on the part of the county, and we’re working with the parties to try and resolve it.” [Chico Enterprise-Record, 3/22/18]

Voted Against Certifying the 2020 Presidential Election

Los Angeles Times reported “Not all Republicans betrayed American voters by refusing to certify the election, but voters should send those that did packing. Among the 11 Republicans in California’s delegation, seven voted

against certifying it. Six of them are seeking reelection this year (the seventh, Rep. Devin Nunes, resigned late last year): Rep. Ken Calvert of Corona: The longest-serving California Republican in Congress, Calvert was elected in 1992 and represents a district based in Riverside County. He won 48% of the vote in this month's primary and faces a credible reelection challenge in November. Democrat Will Rollins, a former federal prosecutor, is getting support from former Sen. Barbara Boxer in an effort to flip the seat." [Los Angeles Times, 6/23/22]

Calvert Tried to Introduce an Amendment to “Stop Ballot Harvesting by Paid Campaign Workers and Foreign Nationals”



Congressman Ken Calvert

October 23, 2019



I spoke on the House floor today after Democrats blocked me from offering an amendment to a bill concerning elections that would stop ballot harvesting by paid campaign workers and foreign nationals. Here in California, Sacramento Democrats refuse to put any guardrails on ballot collection, leaving it wide open to fraud and abuse. There is nothing in the state law prohibiting foreign nationals from collecting and handling ballots. We shouldn't wait for fraud and abuse to occur before we act.



Calvert Celebrated a Federal Judge Blocking a Law That Would Have Required Trump to Disclose Tax Returns



Ken Calvert ✓

September 19, 2019 · 🌐



Democrats in the California legislature, along with Gov. Newsom, passed a blatantly unconstitutional law that tried to disenfranchise millions of Republican voters in our state. Thankfully a court has blocked the law and put a stop to this disturbing abuse of power by Democrats in Sacramento. It's up to you to vote next year and send these Democrats a message at the ballot box.



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Federal judge blocks California law to force disclosure of Trump's tax returns

President Trump's attorneys argued that California can only impose "procedural" election rules, ...

Calvert Accompanied President Trump on a Visit to the California-Mexican Border



Ken Calvert ✓

April 5, 2019 · 🌐



Today, I had the honor of flying with President Trump to our California-Mexico border to talk to our tremendous border patrol agents and see the construction of our border wall first hand. It's clear from listening to those on the front lines that the physical barriers make their job of keeping us safe much, much easier. I'll continue to support these investments in American security.



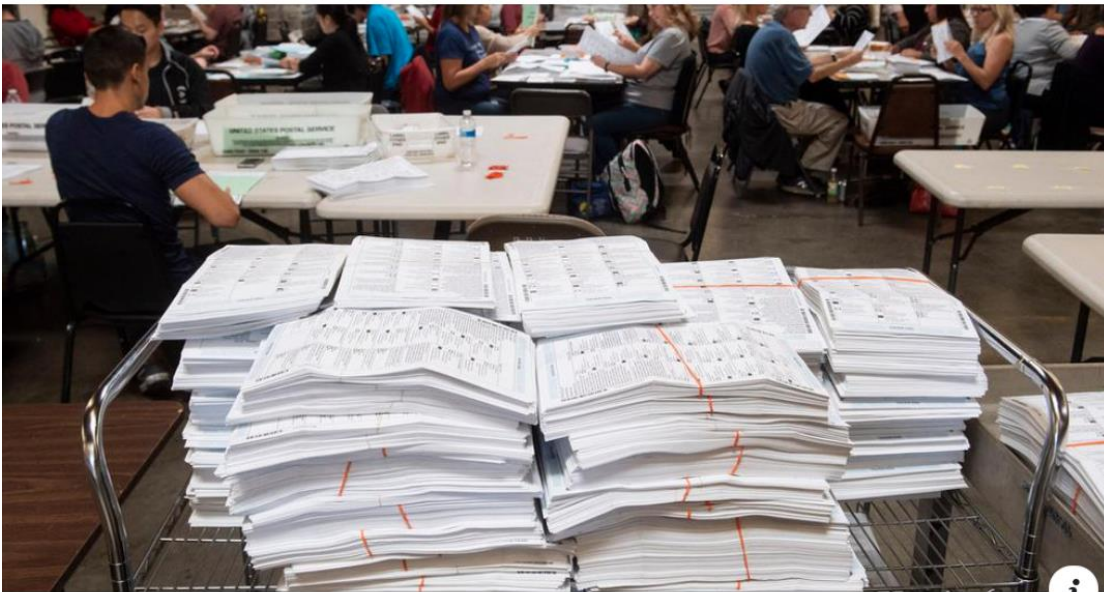
Calvert Argued That Allowing Paid Campaign Workers to Handle Ballots is “Just Inviting Fraud”



Ken Calvert ✓
March 9, 2019 · 🌐



Allowing paid campaign workers to handle hundreds or thousands of ballots is just inviting fraud. That's why I think it's so outrageous that California Democrats made ballot harvesting legal. We might not have the votes in Sacramento to overturn this, but we can demand answers. This week, I sent a letter to the Riverside County Registrar of voters asking what - if any - steps are being taken to protect the rights of voters now that Democrats have allowed ballot harvesting. We can't just sit on our hands - we need to shine a spotlight on the Democrats' actions jeopardizing the integrity of our elections.



PE.COM

Is ballot harvesting legal in California? Yes, and that worries some Republicans

GOP lawmakers view the practice with suspicion and it's led to criminal charges – against someo...

Supported an Investigation into Russian Election Meddling Saying They Should Follow “Where Facts Lead”

Whittier Daily News reported “Investigations into Russian election meddling by Congress and the Justice Department “should go where the facts lead,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. Another Republican, Rep. Steve Knight of Antelope Valley, issued a statement in which he said he “supports a special counsel investigation and supported this before Robert Mueller’s appointment.” [Whittier Daily News, 1/13/18]

Responded to Proposed Amendment to the Rules of the House on Ethics Saying They Need to Focus on Fighting the Onslaught of Job-Killing Regulations

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement regarding the proposed amendment to the Rules of the House to reform the Office of Congressional Ethics: ‘This is not the time and place to reform the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), which is

why I voted against the House Rules amendment during the House GOP Conference last night. It's critical that the House focus on the problems we were elected to fix: our broken healthcare system, the onslaught of job-killing regulations, illegal immigration, and keeping our country safe." [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/03/17]

Released Statement on FBI Investigation of Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's Private Emails

Congressional Documents and Publications reported "Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the FBI reopening its investigation into former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's private email: 'Today's announcement by the FBI is just another reminder that Secretary Clinton consistently finds herself under scrutiny for poor decisions and reckless behavior. Obviously, what's most concerning is when those actions compromise our national security. The American people deserve a complete, unbiased investigation into Secretary Clinton's conduct.'" [Congressional Documents and Publications, 10/28/16]

financial protections & wall street

- Did Not Vote On Passing A Bill That Would Authorize The U.S. Mint To Modify The Metallic Composition Of Circulating Coins If A Study Indicated That This Would Cut Costs
 - Voted Against Considering The Insider Trading Prohibition Act
 - Voted Against The Corporate Transparency Act, Requiring Each Corporation & LLC To Report Identifiable Information On Its Beneficial Owners & Update Annually
 - Voted Against The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act, Requiring SEC To Conduct Investor Testing Prior To Issuing Any Rule Or Regulation Requiring Information Disclosure
 - Voted Against Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana-Related Businesses
-

Did Not Vote On Passing A Bill That Would Authorize The U.S. Mint To Modify The Metallic Composition Of Circulating Coins If A Study Indicated That This Would Cut Costs.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Clay, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the U.S. Mint to modify the metallic composition of circulating coins if a study indicates that the modification will reduce taxpayer costs; will not change the size, weight or compatibility with most coin acceptors of current coinage; and will have minimal impacts on the public and stakeholders. It would require the Mint to notify Congress 90 days prior to making a modification and halt the modification if Congress finds that it is unjustified and enacts disapproving legislation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 343 to 41. [HR 7995, [Vote #228](#), 12/2/20; CQ, [12/2/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Calling On The Treasury Department To Seek Increased Transparency From International Financial Institutions Regarding China’s Financing Of Member States.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “San Nicolas, D-Guam, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Treasury Department to instruct the U.S. executive director at each international financial institution to use the ‘voice and vote’ of the United States to secure greater transparency regarding financing provided by China to member states that receive funding from the financial institution. The bill would also require the national advisory council on international monetary and financial policies to include in its annual report to Congress a description of the progress toward advancing this policy and a discussion of Chinese financing to member states of international financial institutions.” The motion passed by a vote of 356-0. [HR 1230, [Vote #80](#), 3/2/20; CQ, [3/2/20](#)]

Voted For Subjecting Consumer Reporting Agencies To Cybersecurity Supervision And Examination By The CFPB.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Brown, D-Md., amendment that would subject consumer reporting agencies that compile and maintain consumer files on a nationwide basis to cybersecurity supervision and examination by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and require that such agencies meet CFPB requirements for minimum training and ongoing certification with respect to cybersecurity. It would also increase from \$26 million to \$41

million a reduction made by the bill to the maximum aggregate amount of surplus funds of Federal Reserve banks.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 376-38. [HR 3621, [Vote #29](#), 1/29/20; CQ, [1/29/20](#)]

Voted For Creating Rules Prohibiting Certain Securities Trades.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for rules, within a year of enactment, requiring issuers of securities to establish and maintain rules prohibiting executive officers and directors from trading any equity security in the company before the company discloses certain information following a significant corporate event. It would require the SEC to exempt certain transactions, including trades that are automatically occurring or made in advance.” The motion was agreed to 384 to 7. [H R 4335, [Vote #14](#), 1/13/20; CQ, [1/13/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting And Codifying A Standard Definition Of Insider Trading Under Securities Law.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would statutorily prohibit and codify a standard definition of insider trading under securities law. Specifically, it would prohibit any individual from buying, selling, or causing the purchase or sale of any security using material, nonpublic information, if the individual is aware that the information was wrongfully obtained or that its use would be deemed wrongful. The bill would prohibit the communication of such information to another individual if it is reasonably foreseeable that such individual would use the information in securities trading or communicate the information to another individual who may do so. It would define securities trading activity as wrongful under the bill’s provisions if it is based on information obtained by or the use of which would constitute theft, bribery, misrepresentation, or espionage; a violation of federal computer data and privacy laws; misappropriation or deception; or a breach of fiduciary duty, contract, or other relationship of trust and confidence. Among other provisions, the bill would specify that an individual would be considered in violation of the prohibition if they were aware that information used in a trade was wrongfully obtained or communicated, regardless of whether they were aware of how it was obtained. It would specify that the employer of an individual who violates the prohibition would not be held liable if they did not participate in the trade, and it would allow the Security and Exchange Commission to exempt any individuals, securities, or transactions from the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed 410 to 13. [HR 2534, [Vote #649](#), 12/5/19; CQ, [12/5/19](#)]

Insider Trading Prohibition Act Defined What Constituted Insider Trading And Expanded What Could Be Prosecuted.

“The House of Representatives passed the Insider Trading Prohibition Act, which for the first time would specifically define what constituted insider trading and expand what could be prosecuted.” [New York Times, [1/14/20](#)]

Voted To Prohibiting Any Individual From Trading Securities While “Using” As Opposed To Being “Aware Of” Material, Nonpublic Information Related To Such Securities.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment no. 2 that would replace language in the bill to prohibit any individual from trading securities while ‘using’ as opposed to being ‘aware of’ material, nonpublic information related to such securities.” The amendment was rejected 196 to 231. [HR 2534, [Vote #648](#), 12/5/19; CQ, [12/5/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Insider Trading Prohibition Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 739) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Insider Trading Prohibition Act (HR 2534), including consideration of two amendments to the bill. It would also provide for a motion to discharge a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) from the House Foreign Affairs Committee to be offered on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019, and it would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution related to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) would direct the president to withdraw U.S. military forces from hostilities in Syria, unless a specific use of force is authorized by Congress.” The bill passed 225 to 196. [HR 739, [Vote #646](#), 12/4/19; CQ, [12/4/19](#)]

Voted For Modifying The Statute Of Limitations On SEC Disgorgement Cases Seeking The Return Of Illicit Funds Gained In Violations Of Securities Law To 14 Years.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for Securities and Exchange Commission disgorgement cases seeking the return of illicit funds gained in violation of securities law. Specifically, it would establish a 14-year statute of limitations for such cases, as well as for relief sought by the SEC through injunctions. The bill would also require the SEC to submit a report to Congress on enforcement actions brought by the SEC in the ten years after enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 314 to 95. [HR, 4344, [Vote #627](#), 11/18/19; CQ, [11/18/19](#)]

Voted Against The Corporate Transparency Act, Requiring Each Corporation & LLC To Report Identifiable Information On Its Beneficial Owners & Update Annually.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require each corporation and limited liability company to file a report with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network detailing identifiable information on its beneficial owners and require that such reports be updated annually. It would exempt from such reporting requirements certain corporate entities subject to existing disclosure laws or any company with more than 20 employees or over \$5 million in annual revenue. Among other provisions, it would establish procedures for the disclosure of ownership information by FinCEN to law enforcement agencies and establish civil and criminal penalties for violations of the bill’s reporting requirement. As amended, the bill would authorize \$20 million annually for fiscal 2020 and 2021 for FinCEN to carry out bill’s provisions. It would also include a number of provisions related to FinCEN activities and practices to detect and prevent money laundering. Among other provisions, it would extend certain anti-money laundering practices to commercial real estate transactions and to the arts and antiquities industries; require FinCEN to resume publication of regular suspicious activity on financial crime trends; and establish FinCEN “innovation labs” to work with law enforcement and financial institutions on new technologies to detect and prevent money laundering.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-173. [HR 2513, [Vote #577](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Voted To Require The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network To Disclose Beneficial Ownership Information To A Request By U.S. Law Enforcement On Behalf Of Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies Only If A Subpoena.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to disclose beneficial ownership information pursuant to a request by U.S. law enforcement agencies or federal agencies on behalf of foreign law enforcement agencies, only if the request is accompanied by a court-issued subpoena.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-224. [HR 2513, [Vote #576](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Voted For Replacing The Text of The Bill With Provisions To Repeal A Rule Establishing Requirements For Financial Service Institutions To Verify The Identity Of Their Beneficial Owners Of Their Customers.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 5 that would replace the text of the bill with provisions that would repeal a May 2016 Treasury Department rule establishing requirements for financial service institutions to verify the identity of their beneficial owners of their customers. It would also require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress reviewing existing federal information databases available to law enforcement to discern the beneficial ownership of companies and estimating the costs of compliance for the 2016 rule.” The amendment was rejected 166 to 258. [HR 2513, [Vote #575](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Permit The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network To Publicize Guidance Relating To Beneficial Ownership Information.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Maloney, D-N.Y., Levin, D-Mich., amendment that would permit the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to publicize guidance and other materials relating to the beneficial ownership information collected under the bill’s provisions, provided that personally identifiable information has been removed.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 188. [HR 2513, [Vote #574](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Require The Treasury Department To Submit Reports To Congress Detailing Beneficial Ownership Information.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would require the Treasury Department to submit an annual report to Congress detailing certain beneficial ownership information collected under existing financial disclosure law, including aggregate data on the industry types and the location and number of owners for each reporting corporation or company.” The amendment was adopted 395 to 23. [HR 2513, [Vote #573](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering Measures Related To Activities Of The Financial Crime Enforcement Network To Detect And Prevent Money Laundering.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 646) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Corporate Transparency Act (HR 2513). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Waters, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to HR 2513 that would add to the bill the text of a measure related to activities and practices of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to detect and prevent money laundering. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of five additional amendments to HR 2513.” The measure passed 227 to 195. [H Res 646, [Vote #572](#), 10/22/19; CQ, [10/22/19](#)]

Voted Against The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act, Requiring SEC To Conduct Investor Testing Prior To Issuing Any Rule Or Regulation Requiring Information Disclosure.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct investor testing prior to issuing any rule or regulation requiring the disclosure of information or documents that are intended to or likely to be relied upon by retail investors to inform investment decisions, to evaluate the effectiveness of such disclosures. It would also require the SEC to conduct such testing for existing regulations. The bill would require investor testing to include one-on-one interviews of retail investors related to their use of SEC-disclosed documents or information. Among other provisions, it would exempt certain disclosures from the testing requirement, require the SEC to conduct additional investor testing if the agency makes substantive changes to a rule, and require the SEC to report to Congress annually on the implementation

and results of testing. The Bill passed by a vote of 229-186. [H.R. 1815, [Vote #564](#), 10/17/19, CQ, [10/17/19](#)]

The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act Increased Disclosure Standards For Retail Investors.

“The bill would require the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to ensure main street investors have the information they need to invest their savings. The bill would require the SEC to engage in usability testing of its new and existing disclosures intended for retail investors in the form of qualitative interviews and surveys. Today, Casten spoke on the House Floor on H.R. 1815. This is Casten’s first bill to pass the House.” [Rep. Sean Casten, Press Release, [10/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Stipulate That The SEC Investor Testing Required Would Apply For Any Regulation Issued After Jan. 21, 2021.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., amendment that would stipulate that the SEC investor testing required by the bill would apply for any regulation issued after Jan. 21, 2021. It would strike from the bill provisions outlining requirements related to investor testing for regulations issued prior to this date.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-230. [H R 1815, [Vote #563](#), 10/17/19; CQ, [10/17/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Require The SEC Investor Testing Required By The Bill To Take Into Account Challenges Faced By Investors Age 65 Or Older.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment that would require the SEC investor testing required by the bill to take into account challenges faced by investors age 65 or older.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 240-178. [H R 1815, [Vote #562](#), 10/17/19; CQ, [10/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Add Form CRS To A List Of Certain Disclosures Exempt From The Bill’s Investor Testing Requirements.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would add Form CRS to a list of certain disclosures exempt from the bill’s investor testing requirements. Form CRS is a client relationship disclosure document for investment bankers and broker-dealers adopted by the SEC in June 2019.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-229. [H R 1815, [Vote #561](#), 10/17/19; CQ, [10/17/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act And The Outsourcing Accountability Act.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 629) that would provide for House floor consideration of the SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act (HR 1815) and the Outsourcing Accountability Act (HR 3624). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to HR 1815 that would make technical corrections to the bill; provide for floor consideration of four additional amendments to HR 1815; and provide for floor consideration of two amendments to HR 3624.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228 to 190. [H Res 629, [Vote #559](#), 10/16/19; CQ, [10/16/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana-Related Businesses.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for

providing services to marijuana-related businesses and service providers operating in accordance with state law. It would protect all ancillary businesses that provide services to marijuana-related businesses from criminal liability.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 321-103. [HR 3525, [Vote #544](#), 9/26/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

The Secure And Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act Allowed The Financial Sector To Serve Cannabis and Work With Cannabis Businesses.

“Advocates are hopeful that a bill that would allow the financial sector to finally serve cannabis businesses could head to President Trump’s desk by the end of the year. The House in a strong bipartisan vote last week passed the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act, which would allow banks and financial institutions to work with cannabis businesses.” [The Hill, [10/2/19](#)]

The SAFE Banking Act Disallowed The Federal Government From Penalizing Banks Or Credit Unions For Serving Cannabis Businesses That Comply With State Laws.

“Advocates for legalization and a financial services sector eager to tap a fast-growing industry have united behind the SAFE Banking Act. The bill would prohibit federal regulators from penalizing banks or credit unions for serving cannabis businesses that comply with state laws.” [The Hill, [10/2/19](#)]

Banks And Credit Unions Largely Avoided Serving Cannabis Companies Because Of The “Legal Limbo” Caused By Differing Federal And State Laws, Leading To Steep Federal Penalties Even In States Where Cannabis Had Been Legalized.

“Banks and credit unions have largely avoided serving cannabis firms because of the legal limbo between federal and state laws. Cannabis is illegal under federal law, but 33 states have legalized medical or recreational use of the drug. Any financial firm that lends to, finances or holds money for a cannabis company or its employees could face steep federal penalties, even in states that have legalized the drug.” [The Hill, [10/2/19](#)]

The House Voted To Pass SAFE Banking Act With Strong Bipartisan Support.

“The House in a strong bipartisan vote last week passed the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act, which would allow banks and financial institutions to work with cannabis businesses.” [The Hill, [10/2/19](#)]

The SAFE Banking Act Received Support From An “Unusual Coalition” Of Financial Sector Lobbyists, Progressive Law Makers, Law Enforcement Officials And Cannabis Businesses.

“The unusual coalition of financial sector lobbyists, progressive lawmakers, law enforcement officials and cannabis businesses backing the bill cheered the House vote as building momentum for the Senate.” [The Hill, [10/2/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By \$2 Million For Community Development Banks.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding allocated for Treasury Department programs that provide financial assistance and training to community development financial institutions to incentivize investments that benefit with individuals with disabilities, from funding provided by the bill for department programs supporting such institutions.” The motion passed by a vote of 373-51. [HR 3351, [Vote #420](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Voted Against Amending Financial Services Approps Bill, Including Increasing Funding By \$1 Million For Financial Assistance & Training Programs For Community Banks.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Quigley, D-Ill. en bloc amendments to the Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations bill that would, among other provisions, increase by \$1 million funding for a Treasury Department program providing financial assistance and training to community development financial institutions; increase by \$3 million funding for the Treasury Department office of the inspector general and decrease by the same amount funding for the office of administration within the executive office of the president; and prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to amend or revise existing laws related to Securities and Exchange Commission regulation of certain securities transactions or for the Federal Communications Commission to finalize or implement a proposed rule regarding state and local policies promoting broadband access for individuals in multiple-tenant environments, such as apartments or office buildings.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 227-200. [HR 3351, [Vote #416](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Cutting Discretionary Spending By 3.1 Percent In The Financial Services Appropriations Bill For The Fiscal Year 2020.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 3.1 percent all discretionary funding made available by bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-274. [HR 3351, [Vote #415](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Expressing Support For Increasing Public Awareness Of Personal Financial Education.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, that would express the support of the House of Representatives for efforts to increase public awareness of personal finance education, including awareness of financial threats to older adults. It would urge collaboration between law enforcement, financial institutions, regulatory agencies, and private entities to report, investigate, and respond to financial exploitation of older adults.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-6. [HR 328, [Vote #171](#), 4/30/19; CQ, [4/30/19](#)]

foreign policy

- Proposed \$450M in State Dept Administered Military Financing Grants to the Taiwanese Govt to Purchase U.S. Weapons
 - Said That Biden Withdrawing Troops from Afghanistan Pushed Putin to Attack Ukraine
 - Said the Weakness Biden Displayed in Lack of Reaction to Ukraine Invasion Signaled to China that Taiwan is Theirs for Taking
 - Voted Against Passage Of The Iran War Powers Resolution
 - Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Sanctions On Turkey In Response To The Turkish Invasion Of Syria
 - Congratulated Trump for Signing the China Phase One Trade Agreement
 - Said That President Obama’s Iran Deal Was Bad for the Safety and Security of Americans
 - Said That UNESCO Designating the Old City of Hebron as Part of Palestinian Territory was an Anti-Israel Measure
 - Said Budget Priorities for 2018 Included Securing Borders and National Security
 - Said Military Strikes Ordered by President Trump Against Syria Were Appropriate
 - Defended Pres. Trump’s Muslim Ban & Used the San Bernardino Attack in 2015 to Justify It
 - Voted to Support Legislation That Would Block the Transfer of Detainees from Guantanamo Bay Saying that Islamic Jihadists Were Motivated to Kill Americans Long Before a Detainee Was Held in Gitmo”
 - Named as a Leader of a Joint Task Force to Investigate Allegations that Senior US Central Command Officials Manipulated Intelligence for Political Purposes, Claimed That Central Command Altered Intelligence and Presented Bad Analysis
-

Foreign Affairs

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993-1994	American Security Council Foundation	100%
1995	Peace Action	0%
1995-1996	Friends Committee on National Legislation	7%
1996	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	14%
1996	Peace Action	0%
1997	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
1997	Peace Action	0%
1998	Friends Committee on National Legislation	10%
1998	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	33%
1998	Peace Action	13%
1999	Friends Committee on National Legislation	36%
1999	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	9%
1999	National Foreign Trade Council	100%
1999	Peace Action	18%
1999	USA Engage	100%
1999-2000	Council for a Livable World	14%

2000	Friends Committee on National Legislation	18%
2000	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	8%
2000	National Foreign Trade Council	83%
2000	Peace Action	0%
2001	Friends Committee on National Legislation	14%
2001	Peace Action	0%
2001	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	50%
2001-2002	American Foreign Service Association	88%
2001-2002	Arab American Institute	25%
2001-2002	Council for a Livable World	0%
2001-2002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2001-2002	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2001-2002	USA Engage	60%
2002	American Security Council Foundation	75%
2002	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2002	Peace Action	0%
2002-2003	Citizens for Global Solutions	24%
2003	Arab American Institute	20%
2003	Friends Committee on National Legislation	11%
2003	Latin America Working Group	0%
2003	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	8%
2003	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	0%
2003	Peace Action	11%
2003-2004	ACT! For America	88%
2003-2004	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2003-2004	Council for a Livable World	18%
2003-2004	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
2003-2004	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2003-2004	USA Engage	60%
2003-2004	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	38%
2004	Arab American Institute	0%
2004	Center for International Policy	0%
2004	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2004	Latin America Working Group	0%
2004	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	25%
2004	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	33%
2004	Peace Action	0%
2005	Citizens for Global Solutions	C+
2005	Council for a Livable World	8%
2005	Council on American-Islamic Relations	0%
2005	Latin America Working Group	13%
2005	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%

2005	Peace Action	25%
2005-2006	ACT! For America	94%
2005-2006	Arab American Institute	0%
2005-2006	Friends Committee on National Legislation	13%
2005-2006	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2005-2006	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	8%
2005-2006	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	50%
2006	Citizens for Global Solutions	C-
2006	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	30%
2006	Peace Action	7%
2006	United To End Genocide (formerly known as the Save Darfur Coalition and Genocide Intervention Network)	B
2006-2012	Global Exchange	100%
2007	Arab American Institute	0%
2007	Citizens for Global Solutions	D
2007	Council for a Livable World	21%
2007	Friends Committee on National Legislation	18%
2007	Latin America Working Group	0%
2007	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	17%
2007	Peace Action	9%
2007	United To End Genocide (formerly known as the Save Darfur Coalition and Genocide Intervention Network)	C
2007	Voices for Creative Nonviolence	17%
2007-2008	ACT! For America	100%
2007-2008	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2007-2008	Arab American Institute	0%
2007-2008	Council for a Livable World	0%
2007-2008	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2007-2008	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	0%
2007-2008	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	-2%
2007-2009	Citizens for Global Solutions	F
2008	Citizens for Global Solutions	D+
2008	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2008	Latin America Working Group	0%
2008	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	50%
2008	Peace Action	0%
2008	Resolve Uganda	C
2008-2011	Global Exchange	100%
2009	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2009	Friends Committee on National Legislation	17%
2009	Latin America Working Group	0%
2009	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	16%

2009	NewPolicy.org	0%
2009	Peace Action	8%
2009	Resolve Uganda	75%
2009-2010	ACT! For America	100%
2009-2010	Arab American Institute	0%
2009-2010	Armenian National Committee of America	77%
2009-2010	Council for a Livable World	0%
2009-2010	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2009-2010	USA Engage	40%
2009-2010	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	0%
2010	American Security Council Foundation	80%
2010	Citizens for Global Solutions	F
2010	Latin America Working Group	0%
2010	Peace Action	13%
2011	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2011	Arab American Institute	0%
2011	Citizens for Global Solutions	18%
2011	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2011	Peace Action	8%
2011-2012	ACT! For America	100%
2011-2012	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2011-2012	Armenian National Committee of America	77%
2011-2012	Council for a Livable World	0%
2011-2012	USA Engage	75%
2011-2012	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	20%
2012	Arab American Institute	33%
2012	Citizens for Global Solutions	17%
2012	Friends Committee on National Legislation	57%
2012	Friends Committee on National Legislation	7%
2012	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	16%
2012	Peace Action	4%
2013	Arab American Institute	0%
2013	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	33%
2013	Peace Action	6%
2013-2014	American Security Council Foundation	100%
2013-2014	Armenian National Committee of America	57%
2013-2014	Council for a Livable World	20%
2013-2014	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	50%
2014	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2014	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	20%
2015	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2015	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	40%

2015	Peace Action	7%
2015-2016	Armenian National Committee of America	57%
2015-2016	Council for a Livable World	8%
2015-2016	Council on American-Islamic Relations	33%
2015-2016	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%
2015-2016	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	0%
2017	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2017-2018	Armenian National Committee of America	67%
2017-2018	Council on American-Islamic Relations	25%
2017-2018	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	33%
2018	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	29%
2019	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	10%
2019-2020	Armenian National Committee of America	54%
2019-2020	Foreign Policy for America	21%
2019-2020	Foreign Policy for America	22%
2019-2020	Washington Report on Middle East Affairs (WRMEA)	0%
2020	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	38%
2021	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	22%
2021-2022	Friends Committee on National Legislation	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Proposed \$450M in State Dept Administered Military Financing Grants to the Taiwanese Govt to Purchase U.S. Weapons

CQ Budget Tracker reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., argued his proposal to provide \$450 million in fiscal 2023 State Department-administered Foreign Military Financing grants to the Taiwanese government to purchase U.S. weapons would amount to a badly needed deterrent signal to Beijing about attacking the self-governing island democracy. The provision also would have doubled -- from \$50 million to \$100 million -- the amount of FMF funding that is directed there via the “Countering PRC Influence Fund.” That initiative is intended to push back on malign Chinese government activities around the world.” [CQ Budget Tracker, 6/30/22]

Proposed Amendment to FDA Funding Bill to Prohibit Using Funds to Review and Approve New Drug Applications Made by Russian Companies

FDA Week reported “A bill that would give FDA a \$341 million hike in discretionary funding in fiscal 2023 passed out of the House Appropriations Committee Thursday (June 23) with new measures that prohibit FDA from using funding to review and approve drugs made by Russian companies, direct FDA to coordinate with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to curb the importation of illicit fentanyl into the United States, and ask the agency to collaborate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to oversee genetically modified animals...The legislation passed out of committee with three amendments. Republican Rep. Ken Calvert’s (CA) amendment would prohibit FDA from using funds to review and approve new drug applications made by Russian companies, with the exception of novel drugs or drugs that address an unmet need. Calvert asserted there’s no reason Russian pharmaceutical companies should be allowed to bring new products to the U.S. market, given Russia’s

war against Ukraine. DeLauro and FDA-agriculture subcommittee Chair Sanford Bishop (D-GA) backed the amendment but said they want to work with Calvert to revise the language and add clarity. DeLauro specifically noted that FDA does not track the geographic location of drugs. She also said it's still unclear whether Calvert's amendment also applies to biologics." [FDA Week, 7/01/22]

Said That Biden Withdrawing Troops from Afghanistan Pushed Putin to Attack Ukraine

Sacramento Bee reported "Republicans don't agree. Many are saying Biden didn't do enough to help prevent Soviet President Vladimir Putin from attacking Ukraine. They point to the chaotic withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan in August as helping prod Putin to be more aggressive. 'I believe the weakness President Biden displayed in our disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan contributed to Russian President Vladimir Putin's decision to invade Ukraine,' said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona." [Sacramento Bee, 3/03/22]

Said the Weakness Biden Displayed in Lack of Reaction to Ukraine Invasion Signaled to China that Taiwan is Theirs for Taking

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin reported "Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, said the Ukraine war stemmed from "Vladimir Putin's dreams of reuniting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," and it was incumbent on the president to "make it clear that the post-Soviet states, including Ukraine, have a right to develop as free and open democracies. Looking beyond the current disaster in the Ukraine, a lack of robust U.S. response and leadership will undoubtedly signal to China that Taiwan is theirs for the taking," Calvert said. "The global order that has survived for over 75 years is unraveling under this inept president." [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 2/25/22]

Voted For Authorizing The US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking Through September 30, 2025 And To Share Visa Denials Related To Human Trafficking.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: "Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through Sept. 30, 2025, the authorization for activities of the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. It would require the State Department to ensure that information regarding U.S. visa denials based on grounds related to human trafficking is shared in a timely manner with relevant offices within the department, and to submit an annual report to Congress on such visa denials." The motion passed 414 to 0. [HR 5664, [Vote #197](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: "Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the importation of all goods manufactured in the Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region of China or by persons working with the Xinjiang government under certain manufacturing programs, unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies that the goods were not made by forced labor. It would require the president to identify and impose asset blocking and visa sanctions on all foreign persons that have knowingly engaged in or facilitated forced labor of ethnic minorities in the region or contributed to efforts to contravene U.S. law prohibiting importation from the region. It would require the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to develop an enforcement strategy to address forced labor in the Xinjiang region and require the State Department to develop a diplomatic strategy and make a determination of whether treatment of ethnic minorities in the region constitute crimes against humanity or genocide. It would also require U.S. traded companies to make financial disclosures regarding their known engagement with any entity that has been sanctioned for or engaged in

activities related to mass surveillance, detention facilities or forced labor in the region.” The bill passed by a vote of 406-3. [HR 6210, [Vote #196](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Voted To Reallocate \$102 Million In Funding From State Department To USAID To Counter Chinese Influence.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Granger, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$102.5 million funding for a number of U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral development assistance activities, intended for activities to counter Chinese influence, offset by an equal reduction in funding for the State Department economic support fund.” The motion failed 183 to 228. [HR 7608, [Vote #165](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Voted To Prohibit Awarding A Contract To A Foreign Company Based In A Country That Has Been Identified As A Nonmarket Economy, Subject To Sanctions, Or Failed To Comply With Trade Requirements.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Crawford, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to award a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to any entity owned by or connected to a foreign company based in a country, including China, that has been identified as a nonmarket economy, is subject to certain tariffs and sanctions, or is monitored for failure to comply with certain World Trade Organization trade requirements.” The motion passed by a vote 224 – 193. [HR 2, [Vote #137](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Voted For Sanctions On Foreign Individuals & Entities Responsible For Human Rights Abuses In China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region & Requires Reports On The Topic.

In May 2020, Calvert voted for: “Sherman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to submit a report to Congress identifying individuals responsible for certain human rights abuses against Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang autonomous region and to impose asset-blocking and visa sanctions against such individuals. It would state that U.S. policy toward China should be “explicitly linked” to Chinese actions related to Uighurs and other minority groups and the release of political prisoners. It would also require the State Department, FBI, and National Intelligence Director to submit a number of reports to Congress, including a report on efforts to protect U.S. citizens and residents, including Uighurs and Chinese nationals, from harassment or intimidation by Chinese government officials and a classified report assessing U.S. intelligence capabilities with regard to human rights violations in the Xinjiang autonomous region.” The motion was agreed to 413-1. [S 3744, [Vote #110](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

Voted Against Passage Of The Iran War Powers Resolution.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces for hostilities against Iran or any part of its government or military unless Congress has declared war or provided specific statutory authorization for the use of armed forces. It would clarify that nothing in the joint resolution may be construed to prevent the president from using military force to defend the U.S. against imminent attack. The joint resolution’s findings would include that the president has a

constitutional responsibility to defend U.S. citizens and possessions; that 100 members of the U.S. armed forces sustained traumatic brain injuries in an Iranian attack on the Ain al-Assad Air Base in Iraq; and that members of the U.S. armed forces and intelligence community, including the president, should be commended for planning the airstrike that killed Gen. Qassem Soleimani.” The resolution passed by a vote of 227-186. [SJ Res 68 On Passage, [Vote #101](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#)]

CNN: The Resolution Aimed “To Rein In Presidential Authority To Use Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval.”

“The House of Representatives approved a War Powers resolution Wednesday, aiming to rein in presidential authority to use military action against Iran without congressional approval. The resolution, introduced by Sen. Tim Kaine, a Virginia Democrat, passed the Senate last month with bipartisan support despite President Donald Trump’s vocal opposition to it.” [CNN, [3/11/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Iran War Powers Resolution Stating That Soleimani’s Death “Increased The Safety And Security” Of Americans.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would add to the resolution findings that Iranian Gen. Qassem Soleimani ‘posed a deadly threat to American personnel and interests’ and that his death has ‘increased the safety and security’ of American troops, diplomats, citizens, and allies.” According to Rep. McCaul, ““That is why my motion states that Soleimani was a terrorist and that the world is safer without him, just like the world was safer when President Obama ordered the strike on bin Laden when Republicans and Democrats came together to praise his decision.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 198-212. [SJ Res 68, [Vote #100](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#); Congressional Record, [3/11/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of A Senate Resolution That Would Invoke The War Powers Act And Direct Trump To Suspend Hostilities Against Iran.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 891) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (S J Res 68) that would direct the president to terminate U.S. hostilities against Iran, the legislative vehicle for the NO BAN Act and the Access to Counsel Act (HR 2486), and the FISA Surveillance Authorities Reauthorization (HR 6172). Specifically, the rule would provide for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 2486, with two further House amendments, and provide for a division of the question between the two amendments. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 6172 that would make technical corrections to a section related to Justice Department review of case files for Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court applications targeting U.S. citizens. Finally, it would provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through Sunday, March 22, and provide for same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions reported through Monday, March 23, 2020.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 223-188. [H Res 891, [Vote #96](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#)]

Voted To Suspend The Rules & Pass A Bill Requiring The State Dept To Consult With South Korean Officials & Korean-Americans To Reunite With Family Members In North Korea .

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the State Department to consult with South Korean officials and Korean-Americans on potential opportunities to reunite Korean-Americans with family members in North Korea, from whom they were separated after the Korean War armistice agreement. It would also require the department to submit reports to Congress

on efforts related to Korean family reunification and on opportunities for video reunions.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 391-0. [HR 1771, [Vote #92](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/9/20](#)]

Voted To Suspend The Rules & Pass A Resolution Calling On U.S. & North Korea To Begin Reuniting Korean Americans With Immediate Relatives In North America Within 60 Days Of The Resolution Being Adopted.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-Americans with immediate relatives in North America within 60 days of the resolution’s adoption. Specifically, it would encourage both governments to exchange information on individuals who participate in a pilot program for family reunions, find matches for individuals on the divided family member registry through organizations such as the Red Cross, and work with the South Korean government to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 391-0. [H. Res 410, [Vote #91](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/9/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring The State Dept To Annually Report To Congress On Steps Taken To Help Strengthen Taiwan’s Diplomatic Relationships And Partnerships.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state U.S. policy to advocate for Taiwan’s membership in all international organizations in which the United States is a member and statehood is not a requirement, and for Taiwan to be granted observer status in other international organizations. It would also state that the president and U.S. representatives at international organizations should advocate for such representation of Taiwan in international organizations, including as part of any relevant bilateral engagements between the United States and China. The bill would also express the sense of Congress that strong U.S.-Taiwan trade and economic relations have stimulated economic growth and job creation in both countries, and should be further strengthened. It would express that the United States should support Taiwan in strengthening its diplomatic relations with other countries, and should consider such relations in determining U.S. engagement with other countries.” The motion passed 415-0. [S 1678, [Vote #85](#), 3/04/20; CQ, [3/04/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Israel Anti-Boycott Act.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will bring to the floor H.R. 5595, the Israel Anti-Boycott Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-194. [H Res 877, [Vote #83](#), 3/4/20; CQ, [3/4/20](#); Congressional Record, [3/4/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring USAID To Award At Least Half Of Its Pakistani Higher Education Scholarships To Women.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the U.S. Agency for International Development to award at least 50% of scholarships under a Pakistan-based higher education scholarship program to Pakistani women, for 2020 through 2022, across a range of academic disciplines and in accordance with existing eligibility criteria. The bill would require USAID to consult

with and leverage investments by the Pakistani private sector and Pakistani diaspora in the United States to improve and expand access to education programs in Pakistan. It would also require USAID to brief Congress annually on the number of scholarships awarded under the program, including breakdowns by gender, discipline, and degree type; the percentage of recipients who were involuntarily pushed out of the program for failure to meet program requirements; and the percentage of recipients who dropped out of school, including due to retaliation for seeking education.” The motion was agreed to 374 to 16. [H R 4508, [Vote #82](#), 3/2/20; CQ, [3/2/20](#)]

Voted For Condemning Armed Violence Against Civilians In The Central African Republic And Encouraging USAID And The State Dept To Provide Humanitarian Aid.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns violence against civilians, humanitarian workers, journalists, faith leaders, and United Nations peacekeepers by armed actors in the Central African Republic. It would express support for the Central African Republic government and international groups to combat threats posed by armed groups, and it would urge all parties to adhere to the 2019 Khartoum Peace Agreement, including through efforts to disarm and demobilize all combatants. Among other provisions, it would state that U.S. leadership and support is necessary for the security and future stability of the country and call on the international community to support efforts toward peace. It would urge the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide humanitarian assistance to support vulnerable populations; support local government and community efforts to prevent violence against religious and ethnic lines; and work with the international community to enforce existing sanctions related to the Central African Republic.” The motion was agreed to 378 to 7. [H R 4508, [Vote #81](#), 3/2/20; CQ, [3/2/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking An Amendment Condemning Bernie Sanders’ Comments On The Castro Regime In Cuba.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 866) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 2339).” According to the Congressional Record: “Madam Speaker, I urge defeat of the previous question so that we can amend, as the gentleman just explained the rule, to immediately consider my resolution condemning Senator Sanders’ blatantly false comment regarding the racist, terrorist, murderous Castro regime in Cuba.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224-189. [HR 2339, [Vote #74](#), 2/27/20; CQ, [2/27/20](#); Congressional Record, [2/27/20](#)]

Sanders Said “It’s Unfair To Simply Say Everything Is Bad” About The Castro Regime In Cuba.

“In a ‘60 Minutes’ interview that aired Sunday night on CBS, Mr. Sanders said he opposed ‘the authoritarian nature’ of the Cuban regime. ‘But you know, it’s unfair to simply say everything is bad,’ Mr. Sanders told the host, Anderson Cooper. ‘When Fidel Castro came to office, you know what he did? He had a massive literacy program. Is that a bad thing? Even though Fidel Castro did it?’ Mr. Cooper noted that many political dissidents remained imprisoned in Cuba. ‘That’s right,’ Mr. Sanders acknowledged. ‘And we condemn that.’” [New York Times, [2/24/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Repealing The 2002 AUMF Against Iraq.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of Title II, under a divided question, of the bill, via the Engel, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against ‘the continuing threat posed by Iraq’ and enforce

relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.” The motion passed 236 to 166, with 27 members not voting. [H.R. 550, [Vote #34](#), 1/30/20; CQ, [1/30/20](#)]

Voted Against Restricting Federal Funds For Use Of Military Force Against Iran In Lieu Of Congressional Approval Under War Powers Resolution, & Block Previous Authorizations.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of Title I, under a divided question, of the bill, via the Engel, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would prohibit the use of federal funds for any use of military force in or against Iran unless Congress enacts a specific statutory authorization or declares war, or to defend against an imminent armed attack on U.S. territory or forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would also state that no previous authorization for use of military force or other existing law may be construed to authorize the use of military force against Iran.” The amendment was adopted 228 to 175, with 26 members not voting. [HR 550, [Vote #33](#), 1/30/20; CQ, [1/30/20](#)]

Roll Call: The Amendment Included An Exception For Military Operations Consistent With The 1973 War Powers Act, Which Under The Law Must End Within Three Months If Congress Had Not Explicitly Approved Them.

“The House also voted 228-175 to agree to an amendment from Rep. Ro Khanna, D-Calif., that would deny the Pentagon funding to carry out any unauthorized military operations against Iran. Four Republicans voted for the Khanna amendment; three Democrats against. [...] The Khanna legislation includes an exception for military operations consistent with the 1973 War Powers Act, which allows the use of force ‘in a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.’ But such operations under the law must end within three months if Congress has not moved to explicitly approve them.” [Roll Call, [1/30/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reauthoring And Modifying Existing Law Outlining U.S. Policy Toward Tibet.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for policy toward Tibet. It would update such policy and require the State Department to take a number of actions to address issues of human rights, religious freedom, and environment and water resources in Tibet. It would authorize over \$26 million annually through fiscal 2025 for a number of State Department programs related to Tibet, including \$8 million annually for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan autonomous region and in China; \$6 million annually for such programs in Tibetan communities in India and Nepal; and \$7.4 million annually for Voice of America and Radio Free Asia broadcasts to provide Tibetan language news and programming. Among other provisions, the bill would state U.S. policy that interference in the succession process of the dalai lama by a foreign government is a violation of religious freedoms of Tibetan Buddhists, and it would state that Chinese officials responsible for such violations shall be subject to certain visa and economic sanctions related to human rights. It would require the State Department to seek to establish a consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, and prohibit the establishment of an additional Chinese consulate in the U.S. until the Lhasa consulate is established.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 392-22. [H Res 79, [Vote #27](#), 1/28/20; CQ, [1/28/20](#)]

Voted Against Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Comprehensive CREDIT Act, And A Bill To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Military Force Against Iran And Repeal The 2002 Authorization For The Use Of Military Force Against Iraq.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 811) that would provide for floor consideration of the Comprehensive CREDIT Act (HR 3621) and provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 550) that would prohibit the use of funds for military force against Iran and repeal the 2002 authorization for the use of military force against Iraq. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 14 amendments to HR 3621 and for automatic adoption of a Waters, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to the bill that would establish credit reporting protections for employees affected by a government shutdown, modify certain rulemaking requirements related to the bill’s provisions, and make technical changes. It would provide for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 550, with two further House amendments, and provide for division of the question between the two amendments.” The bill passed 223 to 189. [HR 596, [Vote #26](#), 1/28/20; CQ, [1/28/20](#)]

Congratulated Trump for Signing the China Phase One Trade Agreement

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA): ‘The signing of the United States and China Phase One trade agreement is a major accomplishment. For the first time we are holding China accountable for its abusive practices and unfair behavior that has harmed American workers and our local businesses.’” [Targeted News Service, 1/17/20]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking A Resolution To Support Protesters In Iran.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Soon we will vote on the previous question, and if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to require the House to immediately proceed to consideration of H. Res. 791, a resolution supporting the protestors in Iran.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 226 to 191. [H Res 790, [Vote #16](#), 1/14/20; CQ, [1/14/20](#)]

Voted Against Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran Unless Congress Has Declared War Or Provided Authorization.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran or any part of its government or military unless Congress has declared war or provided specific statutory authorization for the use of armed forces or unless the such use is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the U.S., its territories or possessions, or its armed forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would clarify that nothing contained in the concurrent resolution may be construed to prevent the president from using military force against Al Qaeda or associated forces.” The motion passed by a vote of 224-194. [H Con Res 83, [Vote #7](#), 1/9/20; CQ, [1/9/20](#)]

HEADLINE: House Votes To Limit Trump's Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval.

[CNN, [1/9/20](#)]

The Resolution Aimed At Restraining The President's Ability To Use Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval Amid Tensions Between U.S. & Iran.

"Washington (CNN)The House of Representatives on Thursday voted to approve a resolution aimed at restraining the President's ability to use military action against Iran without congressional approval, amid simmering tensions between the US and the country." [CNN, [1/9/20](#)]

The Resolution Outlined An Exception To Allow The Use Of Armed Forces Without Congressional Approval If The Use "Is Necessary And Appropriate To Defend Against An Imminent Armed Attack Upon The United States."

"One additional exception outlined in the resolution is if the use of armed forces 'is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the United States.'" [CNN, [1/9/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Resolution Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 781) that would provide for consideration of the bill (H Con Res 83) that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a McGovern, D-Mass., manager's amendment that would strike from the resolution a finding that the killing of Iranian Gen. Qassem Soleimani and Iran's ballistic missile attack on Iraqi bases '[risk] significant escalation in hostilities' between the U.S. and Iran." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 226-193. [H Con Res 83, [Vote #6](#), 1/9/20; CQ, [1/9/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Honoring The Members Of The Military That Carried Out The Mission That Killed Iranian General Soleimani.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 781) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Iran War Powers Resolution (H Con Res 83) that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran." According to the Congressional Record, "Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for immediate consideration of H. Res. 783, honoring the members of the military and intelligence community for carrying out the mission that killed General Soleimani." A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-191. [H Con Res 83, [Vote #5](#), 1/9/20; CQ, [1/9/20](#); Congressional Record, [1/9/20](#)]

Voted Against Expressing That Only A Two-State Solution Can Ensure Israel’s Survival As A Jewish & Democratic State And Fulfill The “Legitimate Aspirations” For A Palestinian State.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that only a two-state solution can ensure Israel’s survival as a Jewish and democratic state and fulfill the ‘legitimate aspirations’ for a Palestinian state. It would express that a U.S. proposal to achieve a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should expressly endorse a two-state solution and that the U.S. remains ‘indispensable’ to any effort to achieve this goal. It would express that it is in the interest of the U.S. to honor its commitments outlined in a 2016 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding related to military and security assistance to Israel and to resume the provision of foreign assistance to Palestinians. It would discourage actions by Israel or Palestinians that would delay a peaceful end to the conflict, including unilateral annexation of territory or efforts to achieve Palestinian statehood status outside of negotiations with Israel.” The bill passed 226 to 188. [H Res 326, [Vote #652](#), 12/6/19; CQ, [12/6/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Voting Rights Advancement Act & A Resolution Expressing That U.S. Proposal For A Solution To The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Should Expressly Endorse A Two-State Solution.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 741) for the Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and a resolution (H Res 326) that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that a U.S. proposal for a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should expressly endorse a two-state solution. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 4 that would require state and local governments to obtain approval from the Justice Department before implementing any change that would reduce Sunday early voting times or that would make certain changes to voter registration list maintenance in jurisdictions where two or more racial or language minority groups represent at least 20% of the voting-age population. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of the Engel, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment no. 1 to H Res 326 that would express that it is in the interest of the U.S. to honor its commitments outlined in a 2016 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding related to military and security assistance to Israel and to resume the provision of foreign assistance to Palestinians, and it would provide for automatic adoption of the Engel manager’s amendment no. 2 to the preamble.” The bill passed 226 to 196. [H Res 741 [Vote #651](#), 12/5/19; CQ, [12/5/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring U.S. Actions To Address Chinese Actions Related To Uighurs And Other Ethnic Minorities.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state U.S. policy and require a number of U.S. actions to address Chinese actions related to Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang autonomous region. Specifically, it would require the president to identify items that allow the Chinese government to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights; it would require the president to add such items to a federal list of controlled export items, requiring licenses for the export or transfer of such items to or within China. It would require the president to submit to Congress a list of senior Chinese officials responsible for or knowingly engaged in serious human rights abuses against Turkic Muslims in the region and to impose sanctions against such individuals. Among other provisions, the bill would require that U.S. policy toward China be explicitly linked with the situation in Xinjiang, and it would require the State Department to submit a report to Congress on human rights abuses in the region, including an assessment of political “reeducation camps” in the region.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-1 [HR 644, [Vote #644](#), 12/3/19; CQ, [12/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Reiterating The House Of Representative's Support For The Sovereignty Of Ukraine.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: "Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives reiterating its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. It would condemn Russia's 'aggressive' actions in Ukraine, including its occupation of Crimea, and its 'assaults on democratic societies worldwide.' It would call on leaders of G-7 countries to oppose Russia's readmission into the group unless and until it ends its occupation of Ukrainian territory and halts anti-democratic efforts worldwide." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-71. [HR 643, [Vote #643](#), 12/3/19; CQ, [12/3/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The President To Prohibit The Export Of Tear Gas, Pepper Spray, Rubber Bullets, And Handcuffs To The Hong Kong Police Force.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for offenses to export certain munitions items, including tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, and handcuffs, to the Hong Kong police force. It would sunset the prohibition one year after enactment." The motion was agreed to 417-0. [S 2710, [Vote #636](#), 11/20/19; CQ, [11/20/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Economic, Visa, And Travel Sanctions Against Individuals Responsible For Human Right Violations In Hong Kong.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for related to human rights in Hong Kong and the autonomy of Hong Kong from mainland China. Specifically, it would require the State Department to submit an annual certification to Congress related to the autonomy of Hong Kong from China, as a condition for treatment of Hong Kong as a separate entity from China under U.S. commercial and other law. It would require the president to report to Congress on Hong Kong's compliance with U.S. export control laws, including related to the transfer of certain technologies and services to China. It would require the president to submit an annual report to Congress identifying individuals responsible for actions in contravention of international agreements related to the autonomy of Hong Kong or for human rights violations in Hong Kong, and would require the president to impose economic, visa, and travel sanctions against such individuals. It would also prohibit the State Department from denying visas to Hong Kong residents based on politically-motivated arrest or other adverse action by the Hong Kong government against the applicant." The motion was agreed to 417-1. [S 1838, [Vote #635](#), 11/20/19; CQ, [11/20/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Sanctions On Turkey In Response To The Turkish Invasion Of Syria.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: "Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to impose a number of sanctions related to the Turkish invasion of northern Syria. Specifically, it would require the president to impose asset-blocking and visa sanctions on senior Turkish officials involved in planning, facilitating, or leading the invasion, and on Turkish and other foreign financial institutions that have facilitated transactions for the Turkish defense industry related to the invasion. It would prohibit the export of any defense articles, services, or technology that could be used for Turkish military operations in northern Syria, and it would impose sanctions on any foreign persons who have provided such articles. The bill would also require the State and Defense Department to submit to Congress a number of plans and reports

related to military conflict and Turkish activity in Syria, including a plan for U.S. assistance to the Syrian Democratic Forces and to minority communities affected by the Turkish invasion, and a strategy to prevent the resurgence of ISIS and its affiliates.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403 to 16. [HR 596, [Vote #592](#), 10/29/19; CQ, [10/29/19](#)]

The House Vote To Impose Turkish Sanctions Was A “Bipartisan Rebuke To President Trump [...] For Pulling Back American Forces To Allow For The Turkish Incursion” In Syria.

“The House voted overwhelmingly on Tuesday to impose a series of sweeping sanctions on Turkey over its brutal assault on the Kurds in northern Syria, dealing its second bipartisan rebuke to President Trump this month for pulling back American forces to allow for the Turkish incursion.” [New York Times, [10/29/19](#)]

Republican Leadership And Members Supported The Turkish Sanctions, As Trump’s Abandonment Of The Kurds “Provoked The Most Vocal And Intense Criticism Of The President By His Own Party Since He Was Elected.”

“The measure drew broad support from Republicans, including the party’s leaders, underscoring how Mr. Trump’s decision to effectively surrender American influence in the region and abandon Kurdish fighters has provoked the most vocal and intense criticism of the president by his own party since he was elected. The vote was 403 to 16, with 15 Republicans and one Democrat, Representative Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, voting against the legislation.” [New York Times, [10/29/19](#)]

The Bill Was “An Attempt By Lawmakers To Add Teeth To What They Consider An Insufficient Response From The Trump Administration To Turkey’s Bloody Offensive Into Syria.”

“The top Democrat and Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee — Representative Eliot L. Engel of New York, the chairman, and Representative Michael McCaul of Texas — sponsored the legislation that passed Tuesday, which is an attempt by lawmakers to add teeth to what they consider an insufficient response from the Trump administration to Turkey’s bloody offensive into Syria. If enacted, it would prohibit the sale of arms to Turkey for use in Syria, impose sanctions on senior Turkish officials for their role in the military offensive against the Kurds, and require the administration to impose additional sanctions for the Turkish government’s purchase of surface-to-air missile systems from Russia.” [New York Times, [10/29/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Agreeing To The Resolution To Officially Recognize And Commemorate The Armenian Genocide.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House that it is U.S. policy to officially recognize and commemorate the Armenian Genocide; reject efforts to associate the U.S. government with denial of the Armenian Genocide or any other genocide; and encourage public education on the Armenian Genocide, the role of the U.S. in the humanitarian relief effort, and the relevance of the genocide to modern crimes against humanity.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 405-11. [H Res 296, [Vote #591](#), 10/29/19; CQ, [10/29/19](#)]

Voted Against Consideration Of The Resolution Affirming The United States Record On The Armenian Genocide.

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 655) that would provide for House floor consideration of a resolution (H Res 296) titled, ‘A resolution affirming the United States record on the Armenian

Genocide.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 223-191. [H Res 655, [Vote #588](#), 10/29/19; CQ, [10/29/19](#)]

Voted For Joint Resolution Of Congress Opposing The Decision To End U.S. Efforts To Prevent Turkish Military Operations Against Syrian Kurdish Forces In Northeast Syria.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would express the sense of Congress opposing the decision to end U.S. efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in northeast Syria. It would call on Turkish President Erdogan to immediately cease military action in northeast Syria; call on the U.S. to continue its support of Syrian Kurdish communities and to ensure the Turkish military acts with restraint in Syria; and call on the Trump administration to present a ‘clear and specific’ plan for the defeat of ISIS.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 354-60. [H.J.Res.77, [Vote #560](#), 10/16/19; CQ, [10/16/19](#)]

House Resolution Called On The Turkish President “To Immediately Cease Unilateral Military Action In Northeast Syria.”

The House of Representatives on Wednesday approved a resolution opposing the Trump administration’s move to withdraw US forces from Syria. [...] The resolution states that “an abrupt withdrawal of United States military personnel from certain parts of Northeast Syria is beneficial to adversaries of the United States government, including Syria, Iran, and Russia.” It goes on to say that Congress “opposes the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria.” The measure has bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. [...] The House resolution calls on the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan ‘to immediately cease unilateral military action in Northeast Syria.’ It also calls on the US “to continue supporting Syrian Kurdish communities through humanitarian support, including to those displaced or otherwise affected by ongoing violence in Syria.” [CNN, [10/16/19](#)]

Voted For Authorization Of \$221 Million In Humanitarian Assistance For Use In Burma And Bangladesh And Other Areas Where The Rohingya People Have Taken Refuge.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Levin, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$221 million in humanitarian assistance for use in Burma and Bangladesh and other areas where the Rohingya people have taken refuge. Among other provisions, the measure would require the president to impose sanctions on individuals or entities that knowingly participated in serious human rights abuses in Burma or impeded investigations or prosecutions of alleged abuses, and it would require the State Department to develop guidance, reports, and strategies related to the mining industry, human rights violations, and economic development in the region.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-21. [HR 3190, [Vote 541](#), 9/24/19; CQ, [9/24/19](#)]

Voted For Stating Venezuela Was Designated Temporary Protective Status As A Direct Result Of Socialist Policies Implemented By Hugo Chavez & Nicolas Maduro.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would state that Venezuela

would be designated for temporary protected status under the bill's provisions 'because of the economic, humanitarian, security, and refugee crisis that is a direct result of years of socialist policies implemented by the regimes of Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro.'" The motion was rejected by a vote of 215-217. [HR 549, [Vote #513](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act of 2019.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said "if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 336, the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act of 2019, with an amendment that will make it identical to S. 1, which passed the Senate in a bipartisan vote of 77-23 earlier this year." A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 234-195. [H Res 519, [Vote #508](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#); Congressional Record, [7/25/19](#)]

Voted To Require, As A Condition Of Pension Rehabilitation Administration Loan, That Pension Plans To Do Not Knowingly Engage In Boycotts, Divestments Or Sanctions Against Israel.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: "Mast, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require, as a condition of receiving a Pension Rehabilitation Administration loan, that multiemployer defined benefit pension plans do not knowingly engage in commerce- or investment-related boycotts, divestments, or sanctions intended to penalize, inflict economic harm on, or coerce political action by Israel." The motion was rejected by a vote of 200 to 232. [HR 397, [Vote #504](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted To Oppose All Efforts To "Delegitimize" Israel, Including The Global Boycott, Divestment & Sanctions Movement.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: "Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives opposes all efforts to 'delegitimize' Israel, including the global boycott, divestment, and sanctions movement targeting Israel." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 398 to 17. [H Res 246, [Vote #497](#), 7/23/19; CQ, [7/23/19](#)]

Voted Against A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To Saudi Arabia And Other Nations.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of export licenses related to the transfer of certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, specifically for articles and services to support the manufacture of the Aurora fuzing system used by the Paveway IV laser-guided bomb system." The bill passed 237 to 190. [SJ Res 38, [Vote #488](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Voted Against A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To The United Arab Emirates And Other Nations.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of export licenses related to the transfer of guidance kits for the Paveway II laser-guided bomb system to the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and France.” The bill passed 238 to 190. [SJ Res 37, [Vote #487](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Voted Against Agreeing To A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To Saudi Arabia And Other Nations.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of manufacturing, technical assistance, or export licenses related to certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy, including for the transfer of guidance kits for Paveway laser-guided bomb systems and services related to the manufacture of Paveway system components.” The bill passed 238 to 190. [SJ Res 36, [Vote #486](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The President From Issuing Any License Allowing For The Export Of Air-To-Ground Munitions Or Related Items To Saudi Arabia Or UAE.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Malinowski, D-N.J, amendment that would prohibit the president from issuing any license allowing for the export of air-to-ground munitions or related items to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates. It would require the president to suspend any such licenses previously issued.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House agreed to by recorded vote: 236 – 182. [H.Amdt.561 to H.R.2500, [Vote #470](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Sense Of Congress That Using The 2001 AUMF As A Legal Basis For Force In 19 Countries Surpassed The Scope Intended By Congress & Served As A “Blank Check For Any President To Wage War At Any Time And At Any Place.”

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the use of the 2001 authorization for use of military force as a legal basis for use of force in 19 countries has surpassed the scope intended by Congress and served as a “blank check for any president to wage war at any time and at any place.” It would also express the sense of Congress that any new authorization replacing the 2001 AUMF should include a sunset clause and “clear and specific” objectives, targets, and geographic scope.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 237 - 183. [H.Amdt.556 to H.R.2500, [Vote #465](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Repeal The 2002 Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment that would repeal the 2002 authorization for use of military force against Iraq.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 242 - 180. [H.Amdt.555 to H.R.2500, [Vote #464](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Clarifying That No Previous AUMF Or Other Existing Law Authorizes The Use Of Military Force Against Iran Without Congressional Authorization Or Declaration Of War.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would clarify that no previous authorization for use of military force or other existing law authorizes the use of military force against Iran and would prohibit the use of federal funds for such purposes without congressional authorization or declaration of war.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 251 - 170. [H.Amdt.554 to H.R.2500, [Vote #463](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring That Any Individual Detained By The U.S. An AUMF Be Immediately Transferred From Military Custody For Court Proceedings.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Amash, I-Mich., amendment that would require that any individual detained by the U.S. under authorized use of military force or the provisions of the bill be immediately transferred from military custody for court proceedings. It would repeal existing law authorizing military custody disposition procedures under law of war for any individual detained under AUMF and would prohibit the transfer of any individual detained or arrested in the U.S. into military custody.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 187 - 236. [H.Amdt.539 to H.R.2500, [Vote #460](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The State Department To Exclude Cyprus From Existing Prohibitions On Defense Sales And Exports Or Transfers Of Arms.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment that would require the State Department to exclude the government of Cyprus from certain existing prohibitions on defense sales and exports or transfers of arms. It would require, as a condition for such exceptions, the president to annually verify efforts by Cyprus to deny port access for Russian military vessels and to cooperate with the U.S. to implement money laundering and other financial regulations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 252-173. [HR 2500, [Vote #451](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding For Intelligence, Logistical, Or Military-Personnel Support To Saudi-Led Coalition Strikes Against The Houthis In Yemen.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Smith, D-Wash., for Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the U.S. to provide intelligence or logistical support for Saudi-led coalition strikes against the Houthis in Yemen, or for the Defense Department to provide military personnel to Saudi- and United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces engaged in such hostilities without Congressional authorization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240-185. [HR 2500, [Vote #450](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding For The Transfer Of Any Defense Article Or Service To Saudi Arabia Or The United Arab Emirates.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to transfer or facilitate the transfer of any defense article or service to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates pursuant to any certification of emergency authority under the Arms Export Control Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 246-180. [HR 2500, [Vote # 449](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Funding Or Assistance To Saudi Arabia Or The UAE If Could Be Used Against Yemen.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., for Gabbard, D-Hawaii, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to provide any assistance to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates if such

assistance could be used by either country to conduct or continue hostilities in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 239-187. [HR 2500, [Vote #448](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding To Transfer Defense Articles Or Services To Azerbaijan.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Sherman, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to transfer defense articles or services to Azerbaijan, unless the president certifies to Congress that such a transfer does not threaten civil aviation.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-195. [HR 2500, [Vote #447](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against The Fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water & State-Foreign Operations Approps Package.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$984.7 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills, including \$690.2 billion for the Defense Department, \$191.7 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Departments, \$56.4 billion for the State Department and related agencies, and \$46.4 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects. Within total funding, the bill provides \$76.1 billion in overseas contingency operations funding not subject to discretionary spending caps. Among other provisions, the bill would phase out within 240 days of enactment the 2001 authorization for use of military force, which has been used to authorize military operations Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria. It would provide \$2.4 billion for HHS refugee and entrant assistance programs and establish housing requirements for unaccompanied minors in HHS custody; \$11.8 billion for Energy Department weapons-related activities; and \$750 million for U.S. Agency for International Development family planning and reproductive health programs abroad. It would also prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to facilitate U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement or to construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border. As amended, the bill would provide an additional \$289.5 million funding for a number of HHS and Education Department programs, including programs related to refugee and entrant assistance, substance abuse and mental health, and school safety.” The bill passed by a vote of 226-203. [HR 2740, [Vote #367](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

A House Appropriations Committee Press Release For The Bill Touted It Providing \$982 Billion In Funding, With Investments In “Health Care, Education, Clean Energy, Infrastructure, National Security, And Restoring America’s Standing Abroad.”

“The \$982.8 billion package, H.R. 2740, includes the FY 2020 Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Defense, State-Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development spending bills. The legislation rejects the proposed slashing and outright elimination of critical programs in President Trump’s budget request and instead invests in important priorities like health care, education, clean energy, infrastructure, national security, and restoring America’s standing abroad.” [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce By 1 Percent All Discretionary Funding For State Department.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 2A that would reduce by one percent all discretionary funding made available under the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D).” The amendment was rejected in the committee of the whole by a vote of 134-293. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #340](#), 6/18/19; CQ [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against En Bloc Amendments Including Increasing Funding For International Broadcasting Activities And Funding For International Fisheries Commission.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D) that would increase by \$500,000 funding for international broadcasting activities under the U.S. Agency for Global Media and decrease by the same amount funding for the Office of Inspector General within the Administration of Foreign Affairs; and that would increase by \$500,000 funding for the International Fisheries Commission and decrease by the same amount of administrative funding for certain diplomatic and other State Department programs.” The amendment was adopted 283 to 144. [H.R. 2740, [Vote #339](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The State Department And Related Agencies By 14 Percent.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all funding made available by the bill for the State Department and related agencies (Division D), not including amounts made available for the Defense Department.” The amendment was rejected 123 to 303. [H R 2740, [Vote #338](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Decreasing Funding For Multiple State Department Economic Development And Foreign Assistance Programs By \$24 Billion.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Walker, R-N.C., amendment that would decrease by a total of \$24 billion funding for a number of State Department economic development and foreign assistance programs, including programs to assist migrants and refugees, fund HIV/AIDS research and prevention, and provide international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance.” The amendment was rejected 110 to 315. [H R 2740, [Vote #335](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce All Discretionary Funding Made Available By The Bill For The State Department And Related Agencies By 2.1 Percent.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 2.1 percent all discretionary funding made available by the bill for the State Department and related agencies.” The bill was rejected 131 to 292. [H R 2740, [Vote #334](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For, Among Other Provisions, Withdrawing From The North Atlantic Treaty, Entering Into Contracts Associated With Trump, Or Providing Military Education To The Government Of Saudi Arabia.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D) that would, among other provisions, prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for a number of purposes, including to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty, to enter into contracts and agreements with business entities connected to President Donald Trump, or to provide military education and training to the government of Saudi Arabia. It would also make adjustments to a number of funds related to nonproliferation and anti-terrorism, international economic assistance, and foreign development.” The amendment was agreed to 231 to 187. [H R 2740, [Vote #332](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funds Withheld Form Foreign Assistance To Pakistan By \$33 Million Until Dr. Shakil Afridi Was Released From Prison And Acquitted.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment that would increase by \$33 million funds withheld from foreign assistance to Pakistan until Dr. Shakil Afridi is released from prison and acquitted from

'charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama Bin Laden.'" The amendment was agreed to 387 to 33. [H R 2740, [Vote #331](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Supporting Funding For The State Department Economic Assistance Programs Focused On Europe, Eurasia, And Central Asia By \$40 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$40 million funding for State Department economic assistance programs focused on Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia." The amendment was agreed to 268 to 152. [H R 2740, [Vote #330](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Voted For List of Individuals Who "Knowingly Engage" In Boycott, Divestment, And Sanctions Activities In Relation To Israel.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "McHenry, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Treasury Department to add to an existing list of individuals participating in an international boycott any individuals who 'knowingly engage' in boycott, divestment, and sanctions activities in relation to Israel. It would define such activities as those 'intended to penalize, inflict economic harm on, or otherwise limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel.' It would also raise the international boycott factor with respect to such individuals on the list to 1, resulting in a loss of certain tax benefits." The motion was rejected 200-222. [H Res 1994, [Vote #230](#), 5/23/19; CQ, [5/23/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Creating The Position Of Assistance Secretary Of State For Economic And Business Matters.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would create the position of assistant secretary of State for economic and business matters. The assistant secretary would be responsible for foreign policy related to international economics and business, including international trade and investment policy and economic sanctions. Among other provisions related to international commercial activity, it would make the promotion of U.S. economic interests a 'principal duty' of each U.S. mission to a foreign country and require the State Department to produce a report to Congress detailing such efforts, disaggregated by country and region. It would also direct the State and Commerce Departments to publish a report on business climates and commercial relations with foreign countries and regions and would direct the president to pursue negotiations with other countries to establish international standards for government-supported infrastructure investment." The motion passed by a vote of 400 to 16. [H Res 1704, [Vote #186](#), 5/07/19; CQ, [5/07/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Directing The President To Remove U.S. Armed Forces From The Republic Of Yemen Within 30 Days Unless A Declaration Of War Had Been Enacted.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the joint the resolution that would direct the president, within 30 days of enactment, to remove U.S. armed forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, including in-flight refueling of non-U.S. aircraft, unless a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of forces has been enacted. The bill specifies that its provisions would not apply to U.S. forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces. The measure would also require two reports regarding risks to U.S. and Saudi citizens as well as the risk of humanitarian crisis, and an assessment of the potential

increased risk of terrorist attacks.” The resolution was passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 247-175. [S J Res 7, [Vote #153](#), 4/4/19; CQ, [4/4/19](#)]

Defense News: The House Voted To “End American Involvement In The Yemen War, Rebuffing The Trump Administration’s Support For The Military Campaign Led By Saudi Arabia.”

“The House on Thursday voted to end American involvement in the Yemen war, rebuffing the Trump administration’s support for the military campaign led by Saudi Arabia. The bill now heads to President Donald Trump, who is expected to veto it. The White House says the measure raises ‘serious constitutional concerns,’ and Congress lacks the votes to override him. By a 247-175 vote, Congress for the first time invoked the decades-old War Powers Resolution to try and stop a foreign conflict.” [Defense News, [4/4/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Strengthening America’s Security In The Middle East Act Of 2019.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 377).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “I want to take this opportunity to inform the House that if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 336, the Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act of 2019.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-189. [H Res 377, [Vote #205](#), 5/15/19; CQ, [5/15/19](#); Congress.gov, [5/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment Stating That It Was In The National Security Interest Of The U.S. To Oppose Global Efforts To Place Political Pressure On Israel And Oppose All Efforts To Delegitimize The State Of Israel.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would state that it is in the national security interest of the U.S. to oppose global efforts to place political pressure on Israel through the use of boycotts, divestment, and sanctions and to oppose all efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 194-228. [S J Res 7, [Vote #152](#), 4/4/19; CQ, [4/4/19](#)]

Voted Against Directing The President To Withdraw American Forces From Yemen Barring A Declaration Of War.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would direct the president, within 30 days of enactment, to remove U.S. armed forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, including in-flight refueling of non-U.S. aircraft, unless a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of forces has been enacted. The bill specifies that its provisions would not apply to U.S. forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces. The measure would also require two reports regarding risks to U.S. and Saudi citizens as well as the risk of humanitarian crisis, and an assessment of the potential increased risk of terrorist attacks.” The bill passed by a vote of 248-177. [HJ Res 37, [Vote #83](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of A Joint Resolution Related To Removing American Forces From Yemen.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 122) that would provide for House floor consideration of a joint resolution (H J Res 37) regarding the removal of U.S. armed forces and military support from hostilities in Yemen. The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Feb. 17, 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee, and

would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 17.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-193. [H Res 122, [Vote #79](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Sought To Reaffirm American Alliances In The Middle East.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said that if the previous question was defeated he would “offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the text of H.R. 336, the Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act of 2019... On the whole, unlike the resolution on the floor today, it will preserve and strengthen our relationship with our allies and reaffirm America’s commitment to a peaceful and more secure Middle East.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-195. [H Res 122, [Vote #78](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [2/13/19](#); Congressional Record, [2/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Disapproving Of Pres. Trump’s Plan To Terminate Sanctions On Several Russian Companies.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would disapprove of President Trump’s proposed action related to the application of sanctions against certain Russian companies.” The motion was agreed to 362-53. [H J Res 30, [Vote #42](#), 1/17/19; CQ, [1/17/19](#)]

Spoke on a Defense Forum Panel Saying that China is Ahead of the U.S. in Graduating STEM Students

States News Service reported “Today, we have a problem,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense. China will graduate 4.5 million people with college degrees in science, technology, engineering or math this year, he said. India will graduate about 2.5 million. “The United States will not even make 600,000. By 2020, we will be 1 million people behind from demand for those types of positions,” he said. “We have a problem and we have to face up to it.” [States News Service, 12/03/18]

Supported Increasing Defense Budget Citing President Reagan’s Mantra of “Peace Through Strength”

Targeted News Service reported “Finally, all of us have taken an oath to uphold and defend the U.S. Constitution which requires Congress to provide for the general defense of the nation. President Trump delivered his fiscal year 2018 budget to Congress last May and yet today marks the 122nd day that our government has been operating on a continuing resolution. Operating on continuing resolutions is detrimental to our national security, so I urge Democrats to join us in fully funding the military. I commend the President for reinvesting in our military, resetting the force and continuing President Reagan’s mantra of ‘peace through strength.’” [Targeted News Service, 1/31/18]

Supported an Investigation into Russian Election Meddling Saying They Should Follow “Where Facts Lead”

Whittier Daily News reported “Investigations into Russian election meddling by Congress and the Justice Department “should go where the facts lead,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. Another Republican, Rep. Steve

Knight of Antelope Valley, issued a statement in which he said he “supports a special counsel investigation and supported this before Robert Mueller’s appointment.” [Whittier Daily News, 1/13/18]

Said That President Obama’s Iran Deal Was Bad for the Safety and Security of Americans

US Official News reported “As I have said since it was signed, President Obama’s Iran deal is a bad deal for the safety and security of Americans, as well as our allies in the Middle East and throughout the world. The actions of Iranian regime continue to destabilize the region and pose a threat to America’s national security interests. I applaud the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization and the implementation of additional sanctions as authorized by Congress. We must continue to send a strong and unmistakable message to the Iranian regime that their behavior must change.” [US Official News, 10/19/17]

Said That UNESCO Designating the Old City of Hebron as Part of Palestinian Territory was an Anti-Israel Measure

States News Service reported “The following information was released by the office of California Rep. Ken Calvert: Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) offered an amendment during the Appropriations Committee markup of the Fiscal Year 2018 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill condemning recent actions by UNESCO to designate the Old City of Hebron and the Tomb of the Patriarchs as part of the Palestinian territory. The amendment was agreed to by the Committee by voice vote. “The recent action by UNESCO on Hebron is yet another anti-Israel measure that denies facts and only continues an abhorrent pattern of behavior from this organization,” said Rep. Calvert. “Steps to refute Jewish connections to historical sites only move us further away from peaceful and sustainable solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Palestinian people and their allies in the Arab world simply cannot continue to say they support a two-state solution while simultaneously undercutting the process with punitive actions like this and expect the world to believe them.” [States News Service, 7/20/17]

Said Budget Priorities for 2018 Included Securing Borders and National Security

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the release of President Donald Trump’s fiscal year 2018 budget request: “I welcome the release of the fiscal year 2018 budget and look forward to working with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee throughout the appropriations process.” “The budget released today clearly emphasizes our national security and protecting our borders, which I believe are critically important. The budget also proposes some reductions for agencies that fall within the Interior Subcommittee’s jurisdiction.” “Those agencies perform important work, so the members of our committee will be faced with making some difficult decisions. As the appropriations process moves forward, I will work to provide our agencies with the resources necessary to fulfill their missions while also finding efficiencies to ensure taxpayer dollars are being used judiciously.” [Targeted News Service, 5/23/17]

Said Military Strikes Ordered by President Trump Against Syria Were Appropriate

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement on Syria: “The military strikes ordered by President Trump were an appropriate and measured response to the horrific chemical weapons attack by the Assad regime on Syrian civilians, including children. Unlike the previous administration, President Trump has now made it clear by his actions that the use of

chemical weapons to brutally murder innocent people will not be allowed to continue without consequences. The entire civilized world has a clear and compelling interest to uphold this principle. Congress must work closely with President Trump, Defense Secretary James Mattis, and our other national security officials to further develop and implement a strategy to confront the many challenges in Syria, as well as the actions by Russia, Iran, and other nations that have aided the Assad regime in its unacceptable behavior. I am hopeful that President Trump's strong leadership and decisive actions will send a clear signal to dangerous regime's across the globe that the days of meaningless 'red lines' and phony international agreements are over." [Congressional Documents and Publications, 4/07/17]

Defended Pres. Trump's Muslim Ban

San Bernardino Sun reported "Rep. Pete Aguilar, D-San Bernardino, chastised the White House on Monday for using the 2015 San Bernardino terrorist attack to justify the Trump administration's ban on immigrants from seven majority-Muslim countries... Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, issued a statement defending Trump's action. "Some of these nations simply are not cooperative with providing information to our national security agencies, while others simply lack the technical capability to verify identification," he said. "That is why I do support a narrow, country-based pause until more strenuous vetting procedures can be put in place." [San Bernardino Sun, 1/31/17]

Used San Bernardino Attack in 2015 to Justify Trump's Muslim Ban

Congressional Documents and Publications reported "Every country in the world has a right to control their borders. For too long, the United States has allowed immigration into the U.S. without proper vetting procedures in place. As we saw with the attacks in San Bernardino, one of the attackers obtained a U.S. visa despite online posts that indicated she was a threat. This is just one example of many that highlight the need for a better vetting process. It is important to note that the Secretary of Homeland Security has the authority to admit individuals on a case-by-case basis. As a Member of Congress, I have been proactively working on a way to improve the vetting process for Iraqi and Syrian refugees. However, the process could be implemented for any country identified as a possible national security threat." [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/30/17]

Voted to Support Legislation That Would Block the Transfer of Detainees from Guantanamo Bay Saying that Islamic Jihadists Were Motivated to Kill Americans Long Before a Detainee Was Held in Gitmo"

Newstex Blogs reported "Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) voted along with a majority (244 to 174) of the House in support of legislation, H.R. 5351, that would block the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay. Rep. Calvert is a cosponsor of H.R. 5351. 'There is no reason to compromise the safety of American families, our troops, and our allies by unnecessarily transferring Gitmo detainees,' said Rep. Calvert. 'President Obama has created a false narrative that Gitmo somehow motivates the Islamic jihadists who have attacked Americans. The fact remains that Islamic jihadists were motivated to kill Americans long before a single detainee was held in Gitmo. I've witnessed first-hand how detainees are treated at Gitmo and there is simply no comparison with the treatment Americans and other captives receive from Islamic jihadists. The individuals being held at Gitmo are enemy combatants and their release would absolutely be a risk to our troops around the world and Americans here at home.' H.R. 5351 would halt the transfer of any Guantanamo Bay detainees until enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2017, or until the end of this year. The House-passed NDAA included a provision requiring written agreements between the U.S. and the government of any foreign country that agrees to accept detainees. It also would require the next administration to provide Congress with a comprehensive detention plan outlining how the release of any Gitmo detainee fits into the broader strategy for handling individuals detained during wartime." [Newstex Blogs, 9/15/16]

Claimed That Central Command Altered Intelligence and Presented Bad Analysis

The Daily Gazette reported “Officials from the U.S. Central Command altered intelligence reports to portray a more optimistic picture of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria than events on the ground warranted, a congressional panel said in a report issued Thursday... “What happened at CENTCOM is unacceptable -- our war fighters suffer when bad analysis is presented to senior policymakers,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif. “The leadership failures at CENTCOM reach to the very top of the organization.” The 10-page report detailed persistent problems in 2014 and 2015 in Central Command’s description and analysis of U.S. efforts to train Iraqi forces. Although it offers no definitive evidence that senior Obama administration officials ordered the reports to be doctored, it describes analysts as feeling as though they were under pressure from CENTCOM leaders to present a more optimistic view of the threat posed by the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL.” [The Daily Gazette, 8/12/16]

Criticized Democrats Gun Control Bill Sit in and Emphasized the Need to Detain Islamic Extremists

The Press Enterprise reported “Democrats’ daylong sit-in on the House floor grabbed attention across social media Wednesday and into Thursday, even as it failed to force Republicans to hold a vote on gun control bills... In a statement, Inland Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, echoed Ryan’s criticism of the protest as a stunt. “I’m interested in policies that are going to help protect Americans by eliminating, detaining and stopping the spread of Islamic extremists. I’m not interested in fighting the war on terror by stripping away constitutional rights, like the right to due process and the right to bear arms,” Calvert said.” [The Press Enterprise, 6/24/16]

Said That the Country Must Act on Preventing Islamic Extremists in the Wake of the Pulse Night Club Mass Shooting

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the terror attack in Orlando, Florida: “Our hearts are broken once again in the wake of the horrific terror attack in Orlando by an Islamic jihadist. As we saw last December right here in the Inland Empire, the barbaric and cowardly actions of radicalized Islamists can have devastating consequences. In order to defeat and eliminate violent Islamic extremism, in all of its forms, we must take stronger and more effective actions both domestically and abroad. Let us honor the Orlando victims by strengthening our resolve to defend the liberties that make America the extraordinary nation it is, and committing to win this battle against violent Islamic extremists.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 6/13/16]

Named as a Leader of a Joint Task Force to Investigate Allegations that Senior US Central Command Officials Manipulated Intelligence for Political Purposes

States News Service reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) was named as one of the three House Republicans who will lead a Joint Task Force to investigate allegations that senior U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) officials manipulated intelligence products. “Americans expect our military and civilian security officials to produce reports and analysis that are factual and accurately assesses security conditions around the globe,” said Rep. Calvert. “I look forward to working with my colleagues to determine what took place and how we can ensure intelligence products meet the high standards all of us expect them to.” [States News Service, 12/11/15]

Said That the Shooting in San Bernardino Was an Act of Radical Islamic Extremists

Targeted News Service reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to additional reports indicating the female San Bernardino attacker pledged her support to ISIS: “The reports and overwhelming evidence make it clear to me that the attack in San Bernardino was an act of terrorism. This is an attack by radical, violent Islamic extremists, one who had openly stated her support for ISIS. While residents from the Inland Empire have bravely fought against these extremists around the globe, we have now seen the violence from the war on terror come to our region. In order to defend and protect the liberties and freedoms that make America and the Inland Empire an extraordinary place to live, we must restate our commitment and strengthen our resolve to defeat violent Islamic extremists around the world.” [Targeted News Service, 12/04/15]

Said That Apple Should Unlock an iPhone of Interest in the San Bernardino Shooting Case

The Press Enterprise reported “At least one Inland congressman isn’t too happy with Apple’s intent to fight the court order. “I don’t know why there is a controversy, quite frankly,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. “We’ve got 14 people that are dead and we have a judge who’s made an order and Apple should comply with it or be held in contempt.” He added, “The FBI is not asking for the keys to the kingdom. They’re simply asking Apple to unlock the phone to get to the facts to protect the public.” [The Press Enterprise, 2/18/16]

Criticized Obama’s Iran Deal Saying He Has No Confidence in Leaders Who “Refer to America as the ‘Great Satan’”

City News Service reported “President Obama’s Iran deal is bad for the safety and security of Americans, as well as our allies in the Middle East and throughout the world,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. “I simply have no confidence that the same Iranian leaders who promise to destroy Israel and refer to America as ‘the Great Satan’ will abide by the terms of any agreement.” [City News Service, 9/11/15]

Calvert Opposed the Iran Deal



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

September 9, 2015 · 🌐



These are the Iranian leaders that President Obama expects to abide by the terms of his nuclear agreement. Easing economic sanctions will only relieve the pressure and strengthen the dangerous Iranian regime. That's why I'm opposed to the deal.



TIMESOFISRAEL.COM

Khamenei: Israel won't survive next 25 years

Iranian leader says Zionists won't find serenity until destruction, calls US 'Great Satan'



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

March 3, 2015 · 🌐



Iran cannot be allowed to develop nuclear weapons, and the United States should not be party to any agreement that allows them to move closer to that reality – now or in the future. Today, I was proud to stand and support Prime Minister Netanyahu. I have and I will continue to stand with Israel.

I strongly agree with Prime Minister Netanyahu's assessment that Iran continues to conduct itself in a manner that is directly in line with a distorted, violent spectrum of Islam and is the primary state sponsor of terrorism in the world.

Joined Speaker Boehner for a Delegation to Meet with Saudi Arabia Officials

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) and a delegation of senior committee leaders were in Saudi Arabia's capital on Tuesday to continue a series of visits with key allies in the Middle East. In meetings with Saudi Interior Minister Mohammad bin Naif and Saudi Defense Minister Mohammed bin Salman, lawmakers expressed appreciation for the historic partnership between the two countries. Talks focused on our efforts to address the threats posed by ISIL and Iran's rising influence in the region. Saudi Arabia is leading a coalition of Arab states in a campaign against Iranian-backed Houthi rebels in

Yemen. ISIL and Iran were also the top topics of discussion during the delegation's meetings in Jordan and Iraq...*Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense." [Congressional Documents and Publications, 3/31/15]

Referred to Pakistan as “Our Supposed Ally” Regarding Fertilizer Controversy That Can Be Used to Make Roadside Bombs

Congressional Quarterly Today reported “Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense said at Thursday’s hearing that Pakistan has declined to color the fertilizer with dye or use other markers that would make it more identifiable during inspections at border crossings -- even though the United States has offered to pay for the marking process. Efforts to reformulate the fertilizer also have failed. “How in the hell are we going to deal with this?” asked a frustrated Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif. Calvert repeatedly referred to Pakistan as “our supposed ally” and said U.S. aid to Islamabad should be “directly tied” to its help with the fertilizer problem. “We’ve got to start playing hardball with these guys,” he said.” [Congressional Quarterly Today, 9/20/12]

Opposed President Obama’s Intent to Purchase a Prison in Illinois and Transfer Detainees from Guantanamo There

States News Service reported “Rep. Calvert (R-CA) responded today to the Administration’s intent to purchase a prison in Illinois in which “dozens of terrorism suspects being held at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, will be moved to” (Washington Post: U.S. to announce transfer of detainees to Ill. Prison, 12/15/09). “There must be a clear plan for dealing with where dangerous terrorists are housed, in consultation with Congress,” said Rep. Calvert. “The President must declare to Congress his plan going forward in the transfer of detainees to the U.S. Currently, there is no plan and instead Obama has directed the movement of prisoners to U.S. soil without a legitimate policy or rationale underlying this decision. Holding detainees among a prison population in our communities here in the United States is unacceptable.” [States News Service, 12/15/09]

guns & gun safety

- Endorsed by the NRA, Received an “A” Rating as a “Solidly Pro-Gun Candidate
 - NRA Cited Calvert’s Extreme Positions on Guns as the Reason for Their Support – Including Opposition to Universal Background Checks, a Semi-Automatic Weapons Ban, Concealed Carry Reciprocity, & Banning Gun Sales to the No Fly List
 - Calvert Has Taken \$174,616 from the Pro-Gun Lobby
 - Full of Excuses: Said Video Games and Loss of Faith Have Helped Fuel Gun Violence; Said Loss of Religious Concerns Contribute to Gun Violence and Mass Shootings
 - Voted Against A Bill That Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check
 - Voted Against Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Private, Unlicensed Sellers
 - Criticized Democrats Gun Safety Bill Sit in and Emphasized the Need to Detain Islamic Extremists
-

Guns

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1987-1999	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
1990-2014	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	20%
1990-2016	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	20%
1991-2009	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
1993-1994	National Rifle Association (NRA)	100%
1995-1996	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1997-1998	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
1998-2008	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
1999-2000	Gun Owners of America	0%
1999-2000	The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0%
2000	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
2000	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2001	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2001	The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0%
2001-2002	Gun Owners of America	0%
2001-2002	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2002	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
2002	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2003	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
2003	Gun Owners of America	80%
2003	Gun Owners of America	A-
2003	National Committee for an Effective Congress	0%
2003	The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0%
2003-2004	Gun Owners of America	80%

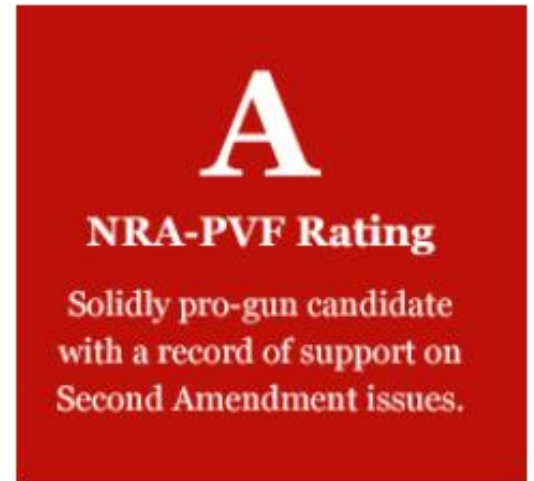
2004	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2005	Gun Owners of America	50%
2005	National Committee for an Effective Congress	5%
2006	Gun Owners of America	100%
2006	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2007	Gun Owners of America	A-
2008	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2009	Gun Owners of America	A
2010	Gun Owners of America	93%
2010	National Rifle Association Political Victory Fund	93%
2011	Gun Owners of America	75%
2012	Gun Owners of America	100%
2012	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2013	Gun Owners of America	90%
2013-2014	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
2014	Gun Owners of America	90%
2014	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2015	Gun Owners of America	90%
2015-2016	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0%
2015-2016	Gun Owners of America	90%
2016	National Rifle Association (NRA)	93%
2017-2018	Gun Owners of America	50%
2018	National Rifle Association (NRA)	92%
2018	National Shooting Sports Foundation	100%
2020	Gun Owners of America	69%
2020	National Rifle Association (NRA)	92%
2020	National Shooting Sports Foundation	100%
2021	Gun Owners of America	69%
2022	National Rifle Association (NRA)	92%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Endorsed by the NRA, Received an “A” Rating as a “Solidly Pro-Gun Candidate



Your Freedom is Under Attack! Vote On or Before November 6th!



[\[NRAPVF.org\]](http://NRAPVF.org)

NRA Cited Calvert’s Extreme Positions on Guns as the Reason for Their Support – Including Opposition to Universal Background Checks, a Semi-Automatic Weapons Ban, Concealed Carry Reciprocity, & Banning Gun Sales to the No Fly List

“For the following reasons, Ken Calvert has received our endorsement and “A” rating:

- **Supports Right-to-Carry – Voted for the strongest Concealed Carry Reciprocity legislation ever to come before the U.S. Congress, which would ensure that the nearly 20 million law-abiding Americans who can carry a concealed firearm in their home state are able to do so in any other state that does not prohibit it.**

- Supports Protecting America’s Communities – Voted to strengthen school security, reform our broken mental health system and make sure the background check system is instant, accurate and fair.

- Supports America’s Hunting Heritage – Voted for the Sportsmen’s Heritage and Recreation Enhancement (SHARE) Act, a bill that would benefit sportsmen throughout California and the country.

- **Opposes Semi-Auto Ban – Opposes Senator Dianne Feinstein’s failed semi-auto ban that would ban commonly owned semi-automatic firearms used for hunting, recreational shooting and self-defense.**

- Supports Veterans’ Second Amendment Rights – Voted for legislation to protect veterans’ Second Amendment rights.

- Opposes Backdoor Gun Ban – Voted to strike down an Obama-era regulation that would have stripped Social Security recipients of their Second Amendment rights without due process.

- Opposes Criminalizing Private Firearm Transfers – Opposes the Schumer/Pelosi/Bloomberg “universal” background check system that would criminalize the private transfer of firearms which, according to the Obama Justice Department, is only enforceable through federal firearms registration.
- Opposes Government Blacklists – Opposes legislation denying persons on secret government lists their Second Amendment right to purchase or own a firearm without due process.” [NRAPVF.org]

Criticized by The No-Compromise Gun Lobby for Voting in Favor on the Protect Our Kids Act

States News Service reported “The no-compromise gun lobby also took to Twitter to name and shame representatives “who voted to unconstitutionally strip you of your God-given rights.” Gun Owners of America singled out Reps. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.), Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), Anthony Gonzalez (R-Ohio), Chris Jacobs (R-N.Y.), Dave Joyce (R-Ohio), John Katko (R-N.Y.), Adam Kinzinger (R-Ill.), Nicole Malliotakis (R-N.Y.), Maria Elvira Salazar (R-Fla.), Chris Smith (R-N.J.), Mike Turner (R-Ohio), Fred Upton (R-Mich.) and David Valadao (R-Calif.) for voting “yes” on the Protect Our Kids Act last Wednesday.” [States News Service, 6/14/22]

Calvert Has Taken \$174,616 from the Pro-Gun Lobby

Gun Rights: Money to Congress

All cycles ▾

- Summary
- Top 20 Members
- All Senators
- All Members of the House
- All Senate Candidates
- All House Candidates

- Sort by Amount
- Sort by Name
- Sort by State

Calvert, Ken (R-CA)

\$174,616

[OpenSecrets.org]

Said Video Games and Loss of Faith Have Helped Fuel Gun Violence

Redlands Daily Facts reported “Inland Rep. Ken Calvert says video games, loss of faith help fuel gun violence” (News, Sept. 23): Ken Calvert has once again demonstrated his allegiance to the NRA. Guns don’t kill people, heathens and gamers do.” [Redlands Daily Facts, 9/25/19]

Said Loss of Religious Concerns Contribute to Gun Violence and Mass Shootings

The Press Enterprise reported ““Extremely violent” video games and “a loss of religious concerns’ contribute to gun violence and mass shootings and new gun laws are unlikely to stop mass shootings, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, said in a recent interview. Speaking to Spectrum News 1, Calvert, the Inland Empire’s longest-serving congressman, threw cold water on more gun restrictions as the answer to a recent spate of mass shootings and gun-related deaths that killed almost 40,000 Americans in 2017, according to the Centers for Disease.” [The Press Enterprise, 9/22/19]

Voted Against Supporting Funding For Centers For Disease Control & Prevention Programs Related To Injury Prevention And Control.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Maloney, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$5 million funding for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention programs related to injury prevention and control.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment supported “specifically study the impact of firearm violence in elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 266-150. [HR 2740, [Vote #296](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#); H Amdt 313, offered [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against A Bill That Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, to hear from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check, in instances in which no immediate determination on the individual had been made through the NICS system, before being allowed to complete the sale or transfer of a firearm. It would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department for the weapon after 10 days. The bill would also modify the language that prohibits the sale of firearms to individuals on the basis of mental illness to bar sales to individuals ‘adjudicated with mental illness, severe developmental disability, or severe emotional instability.’” The bill passed by a vote of 228-198. [HR 1112, [Vote #103](#), 2/28/19; CQ, [2/28/19](#)]

HEADLINE: House passes ‘Charleston loophole bill’ on gun background checks
[CNN, [2/28/19](#)]

The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten.

“Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, [2/28/19](#)]

Dylann Roof Had Been Allowed To Purchase A Gun Despite A Prior Arrest For Drug Possession Because His Background Check Had Taken Longer Than Three Days To Complete.

“The legislation addresses a loophole in current law that enables some firearms to be transferred by licensed gun dealers before the required background checks have been completed, a loophole that allowed Dylann Roof to buy a gun in 2015 and kill nine people at Mother Emanuel Church -- one of the most well-known historically black churches in Charleston, South Carolina. Due to Roof’s prior admission during an arrest that he was in possession of drugs, he should not have been permitted to buy the gun he used in the massacre. However, an agent working for the FBI’s background check system who was performing the review on Roof failed to contact Columbia, South Carolina, police, who arrested Roof, in part because of a clerical error in records listing the wrong agency. Because Roof’s background check took longer than three days to complete, the gun shop owner was allowed to sell the gun to Roof. The law permits gun sellers to sell guns if a background check takes longer than three days to complete.” [CNN, [2/28/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Considering An Amendment To Exempt Domestic Violence Victims From A Longer Wait Time For An FBI Background Check To Buy A Gun.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill (HR 1112) to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would allow a victim of domestic violence to petition the Justice Department for a firearm pending transfer, if the background check submitted by a licensed firearms dealer, manufacturer, importer or collector (licensee) has not been returned following a three-day waiting period.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 194-232. [HR 1112, [Vote #102](#), 2/28/19; CQ, [2/28/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Permitted Gun Dealers To Rely On Background Checks For 25 Days After Notification.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Van Drew, D-N.J., amendment that would allow a federally licensed firearms dealer, importer, manufacturer or collector (licensee) to rely on a background check certifying that an individual meets legal requirements to purchase or receive transfer of a firearm for 25 days after the licensee is notified, if the licensee is notified more than 3 days after initial contact. The amendment would specify that the provisions of the bill would take effect 210 days after enactment.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 234-193. [HR 1112, [Vote #101](#), 2/28/19; CQ, [2/28/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required The FBI To Report Publicly The Number Of Background Checks Not Completed Within 10 Days.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Schneider, D-Ill., amendment that would require the FBI to report to the public on the number of petitions received from prospective gun purchasers in instances in which a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) determination was not made within 10 days.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 282-144. [HR 1112, [Vote #100](#), 2/28/19; CQ, [2/28/19](#)]

Voted Against Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Private, Unlicensed Sellers.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including all sales and transfers of firearms through public and private purchases. The bill would specify instances in which a background check could be foregone at the time of a firearm’s transfer, including when transferred as a loan or gift between family members, when transferred for hunting or fishing purposes, or when transferred for use in a shooting range, so long as the weapon remains in the presence of its owner. The bill’s requirements for background checks would not apply to the transfer of firearms to law enforcement personnel, including any law enforcement agency, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, insofar as the transfer is associated with official duties.” The bill passed 240-190. [HR 8, [Vote #99](#), 2/27/19; CQ, [2/27/19](#)]

Advocates Called The Bill “The Most Significant Gun Control Measure In More Than Two Decades.”

“The House passed what advocates call the most significant gun control measure in more than two decades on Wednesday when it approved the first of two bills aimed at broadening the federal background check system for firearms purchases. The vote on the first bill, dubbed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, passed largely along party lines 240 to 190 with Democrats who control the House cheering as they carried the legislation across the finish line.” [NPR, [2/27/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring Undocumented Immigrants To Be Reported To ICE If They Attempted To Purchase A Firearm.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would require that the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement when a background check for an individual seeking to purchase a firearm finds that the individual is an undocumented immigrant.” The motion was agreed to 220-209. [HR 8, [Vote #98](#), 2/27/19; CQ, [2/27/19](#)]

Voted Against Including Cases Of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, & Stalking As Exceptions To New Background Check Requirements For Purchasing A Weapon.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Horn, D-Okla., amendment that would clarify that the exemption from the bill’s background check requirements in the case of temporary transfer to prevent death or great bodily harm would include cases of domestic violence or abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole 310-119. [HR 8, [Vote #97](#), 2/27/19; CQ, [2/27/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Exemption To The Bill Increasing Background Checks To Include Participants In The DHS’s Trusted Traveler Programs.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s background check requirements any transfer of firearms to participants in Homeland Security Department-trusted traveler programs.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole 182-250. [HR 8, [Vote #96](#), 2/27/19; CQ, [2/27/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Background Checks Act And The Enhanced Background Checks Act.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 145) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act (HR 8) and the Enhanced Background Checks Act (HR 1112).” The rule was adopted by 227 to 194. [H Res 145, [Vote #91](#), 2/26/19; CQ [2/26/19](#)]

The Bipartisan Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Close The Gun Show Loophole That Allowed People Purchasing Firearms Via Private Sales To Forgo Background Checks.

“Giffords, a former congresswoman from Arizona, was shot in the head by a mass shooter during a 2011 meeting with constituents and has advocated for gun-violence prevention ever since. She was chosen to drop the bill, called the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, into the ‘hopper’ where all bills start, as lawmakers introduced it. [...] The bill, however, would close the infamous ‘gun show loophole,’ which allows people purchasing firearms via private sales, typically at gun shows, to forgo a background check. Under the legislation, anyone who’s not a licensed firearms dealer would not be able to exchange weapons, which would ensure that all sales run through the national criminal background check system — with a few exceptions.” [Vice News, [1/8/19](#)]

The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten.

“Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, [2/28/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Have Allowed Domestic Assault Victims To Be Exempt From Gun Transfer Rules.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make my amendment in order, which would allow domestic violence and sexual assault victims with orders of protection to be exempt from the gun transfer prohibitions. This amendment is crucial to saving lives.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-191. [H Res 145, [Vote #90](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#); Congressional Record, [2/26/19](#)]

Was Accused of Being a “Murderer” for His Opposition to Stricter Gun Laws

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, is a ‘murderer’ for his opposition to stricter gun laws, one of the Inland congressman’s Democratic opponents said Thursday.” [The Press Enterprise, 2/23/18]

Criticized Democrats Gun Safety Bill Sit in and Emphasized the Need to Detain Islamic Extremists

The Press Enterprise reported “Democrats’ daylong sit-in on the House floor grabbed attention across social media Wednesday and into Thursday, even as it failed to force Republicans to hold a vote on gun control bills... In a statement, Inland Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, echoed Ryan’s criticism of the protest as a stunt. “I’m interested in policies that are going to help protect Americans by eliminating, detaining and stopping the spread of Islamic extremists. I’m not interested in fighting the war on terror by stripping away constitutional rights, like the right to due process and the right to bear arms,” Calvert said.” [The Press Enterprise, 6/24/16]

Said That the Country Must Act on Preventing Islamic Extremists in the Wake of the Pulse Night Club Mass Shooting

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the terror attack in Orlando, Florida: “Our hearts are broken once again in the wake of the horrific terror attack in Orlando by an Islamic jihadist. As we saw last December right here in the Inland Empire, the barbaric and cowardly actions of radicalized Islamists can have devastating consequences. In order to defeat and eliminate violent Islamic extremism, in all of its forms, we must take stronger and more effective actions both domestically and abroad. Let us honor the Orlando victims by strengthening our resolve to defend the liberties that make America the extraordinary nation it is, and committing to win this battle against violent Islamic extremists.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 6/13/16]

Said That the Shooting in San Bernardino Was an Act of Radical Islamic Extremists

Targeted News Service reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to additional reports indicating the female San Bernardino attacker pledged her support to ISIS: “The reports and overwhelming evidence make it clear to me that the attack in San Bernardino was an act of terrorism. This is an attack by radical, violent Islamic extremists, one who had openly stated her support for ISIS. While residents from the Inland Empire have bravely fought against these extremists around the globe, we have now seen the violence from the war on terror come to our region. In order to defend and protect the liberties

and freedoms that make America and the Inland Empire an extraordinary place to live, we must restate our commitment and strengthen our resolve to defeat violent Islamic extremists around the world.” [Targeted News Service, 12/04/15]

Said He Was Grateful That the DOJ Allocated Funds to Offset the Money Spent by Local Law Enforcement in the Wake of the 2015 Attack in San Bernardino

US Official News reported “Representative Ken Calvert (R-Corona), who has also been instrumental in helping to access federal funds commented, “The San Bernardino terror attack is a grave reminder that terrorists ultimate goal is to kill Americans at home. I’m grateful that the DOJ has recognized the importance of supporting our local law enforcement agencies by awarding this deserved funding to offset the enormous costs incurred by local law enforcement as they bravely responded to the devastating attack in our region last December. This grant recognizes the federal obligation to help make local communities whole for responding to a federal responsibility. I will continue to work to ensure that local agencies are properly reimbursed as they protect our region.” [US Official News, 10/04/16]

healthcare

- Voted to Repeal, Said That the Affordable Care Act Will Negatively Impact the Health of the American Economy
 - Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act
 - Voted Against A Resolution That The Trump Admin Took “Illegal Action” In Putting In The 2020 Guidance That Allowed States To Apply For Medicaid In Block Grants
 - Voted Against The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices
 - Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act
 - Voted Against Passage Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act
 - Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act
 - Sent Out Newsletter Encouraging People to Put Pressure on Democrats to Prevent the Passage of the Affordable Care Act
 - Voted Against Consideration Of The Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act
 - Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where “Illegal Actions Have Been Taken”
 - Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act
 - Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill
 - Voted 13 Times To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act
 - Voted 47 Times To Cripple, Defund, Or Change the Affordable Care Act
 - Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill – “A Major Victory” For Big Pharma Investors
 - Took \$153,365 In Campaign Cash From Big Pharma
 - Voted 3 Times Against Allowing Prescription Drug Reimportation
-

Health and Health Care

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993-1996	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	2%
1995	American Public Health Association	0%
1995-1996	AIDS United	13%
1995-1996	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	30%
1995-1996	Smokefree Action	0%
1995-1998	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	20%
1995-2003	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
1995-2004	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association	7%
1996	National Association of Social Workers	11%
1997	American Public Health Association	14%
1997-1998	AIDS United	33%

1997-1998	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	60%
1998	American Public Health Association	25%
1999	American Medical Association PAC	33%
1999	American Public Health Association	14%
1999	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
1999-2000	National Association of Social Workers	10%
1999-2000	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	27%
1999-2002	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association	7%
2000	American Medical Association PAC	100%
2000	American Public Health Association	13%
2001	AIDS United	60%
2001	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	25%
2001	American Medical Association PAC	0%
2001	American Public Health Association	0%
2001	National Breast Cancer Coalition	20%
2001	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2001	The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS)	100%
2001-2002	National Association of Social Workers	12%
2001-2002	National Breast Cancer Coalition	20%
2001-2002	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	31%
2002	American College of Emergency Physicians	100%
2002	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	100%
2002	American Public Health Association	0%
2002	Pennsylvania State Nurses Association	67%
2003	American College of Emergency Physicians	100%
2003	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	100%
2003	American Public Health Association	0%
2003	American Society of Anesthesiologists	100%
2003	Global AIDS Alliance	25%
2003-2004	American Academy of Emergency Medicine	100%
2003-2004	National Breast Cancer Coalition	17%
2003-2004	National Rural Health Association	100%
2004	American College of Emergency Physicians	100%
2004	American Public Health Association	56%
2004	Citizens for Health	75%
2005	American Public Health Association	12%
2005	National Association of Social Workers	25%
2005	Parkinsons Action Network	100%

2005	The American College of Physicians	100%
2005-2006	AIDS United	0%
2005-2006	American Academy of Emergency Medicine	50%
2005-2006	American Hospital Association	22%
2005-2006	American Nurses Association	0%
2005-2006	National Association for Addiction Professionals	88%
2005-2006	National Breast Cancer Coalition	25%
2005-2006	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association	0%
2005-2006	National Rural Health Association	0%
2005-2006	St. Joseph Health System	16%
2005-2006	The Arc	33%
2006	American Public Health Association	0%
2006	Long Term Care Community Coalition	0%
2006	National Association of Social Workers	60%
2006	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2007	Academy of General Dentistry	0%
2007	Alliance For Headache Disorders Advocacy	100%
2007	American Academy of Family Physicians	0%
2007	American Public Health Association	9%
2007	American Society for Radiation Oncology	0%
2007	Association of University Centers on Disabilities	0%
2007	Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance	50%
2007	National Association of Social Workers	33%
2007	The American Counseling Association	0%
2007	The Children's Health Fund	0%
2007-2008	American Hospital Association	14%
2007-2008	National Association for Addiction Professionals	40%
2007-2008	National Breast Cancer Coalition	25%
2007-2008	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association	0%
2007-2008	St. Joseph Health System	25%
2007-2008	The Arc	0%
2008	Academy of General Dentistry	100%
2008	American Public Health Association	44%
2008	American Society for Radiation Oncology	100%
2008	National Association of Social Workers	25%
2008	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2008	The American Counseling Association	50%
2008	The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS)	33%
2009	AIDS Drug Assistance Program Advocacy Association	18%
2009	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	33%

2009	American Nurses Association	0%
2009	American Public Health Association	11%
2009	American Society for Radiation Oncology	0%
2009	Association of University Centers on Disabilities	0%
2009	National Association of Social Workers	11%
2009	The Children's Health Fund	0%
2009-2010	Alzheimer's Impact Movement	33%
2009-2010	American Hospital Association	50%
2009-2010	National Breast Cancer Coalition	0%
2009-2010	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association	0%
2009-2010	St. Joseph Health System	0%
2010	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	50%
2010	American Public Health Association	0%
2010	American Society for Radiation Oncology	100%
2010	National Association of Social Workers	0%
2010	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2011	AIDS Drug Assistance Program Advocacy Association	33%
2011	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	0%
2011	American Nurses Association	0%
2011	American Veterinary Medical Association	100%
2011	The Children's Health Fund	0%
2011-2012	Food Policy Action	43%
2012	AIDS Drug Assistance Program Advocacy Association	25%
2012	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2013	American Public Health Association	38%
2013	Food Policy Action	15%
2013	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2013-2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2013-2014	National Breast Cancer Coalition	0%
2014	Alzheimer's Impact Movement	0%
2014	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	100%
2014	American Veterinary Medical Association	67%
2014	Food Policy Action	11%
2014	Hispanic Federation, LCLAA, LULAC, Mi Familia Vota, NCLR, and Voto Latino	59%
2014	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2014	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2015	American Public Health Association	22%
2015	American Veterinary Medical Association	100%
2015	Food Policy Action	20%
2015	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%

2015-2016	Food Policy Action	25%
2015-2018	Eating Disorders Coalition	9%
2016	American Public Health Association	29%
2016	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%
2017	American Public Health Association	10%
2017	Food Policy Action	20%
2017	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	3%
2018	Food Policy Action	17%
2018	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	3%
2019	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	3%
2019-2020	Eating Disorders Coalition	0%
2019-2020	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	0%
2020	Food Policy Action	22
2020	Food Policy Action	25
2020	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	3%
2021-2022	Planned Parenthood Action Fund	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Proposed Amendment to FDA Funding Bill to Prohibit Using Funds to Review and Approve New Drug Applications Made by Russian Companies

FDA Week reported “A bill that would give FDA a \$341 million hike in discretionary funding in fiscal 2023 passed out of the House Appropriations Committee Thursday (June 23) with new measures that prohibit FDA from using funding to review and approve drugs made by Russian companies, direct FDA to coordinate with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to curb the importation of illicit fentanyl into the United States, and ask the agency to collaborate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to oversee genetically modified animals...The legislation passed out of committee with three amendments. Republican Rep. Ken Calvert’s (CA) amendment would prohibit FDA from using funds to review and approve new drug applications made by Russian companies, with the exception of novel drugs or drugs that address an unmet need. Calvert asserted there’s no reason Russian pharmaceutical companies should be allowed to bring new products to the U.S. market, given Russia’s war against Ukraine. DeLauro and FDA-agriculture subcommittee Chair Sanford Bishop (D-GA) backed the amendment but said they want to work with Calvert to revise the language and add clarity. DeLauro specifically noted that FDA does not track the geographic location of drugs. She also said it’s still unclear whether Calvert’s amendment also applies to biologics.” [FDA Week, 7/01/22]

Calvert Attacked Obamacare & Pres. Biden

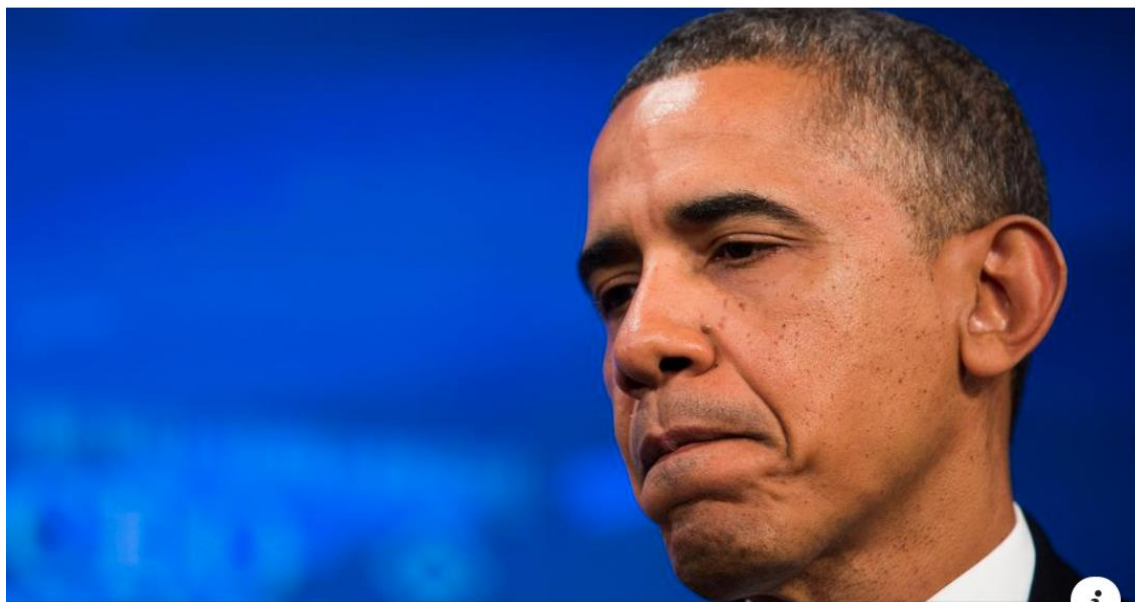


Ken Calvert

October 22, 2020 · 🌐



Tonight, Joe Biden repeated a lie about ObamaCare that Democrats said so much it was named as the 2013 Lie of the Year. During the debate Biden said "Not one single person with private insurance would lose their insurance under my plan, nor did they under 'Obamacare,' they did not lose their insurance, unless they chose they wanted to go to something else." That's a lie! Millions of Americans lost their health care plans after Obamacare was passed.



NPR.ORG

Obama's 'You Can Keep It' Promise Is 'Lie Of The Year'

The nonpartisan PolitiFact has given the president's claim about his health care program a dubio...

Voted Against Prohibiting DoJ Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: "Underwood, D-Ill., amendment no. 148 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue in any litigation that the provisions of the 2010 health care law and certain related provisions are unconstitutional or invalid on any grounds." The amendment was adopted 234-181. [HR 7617, [Vote #175](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans;

and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug’s average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Postpone The Bill’s Effective Date Until The Health And Human Services Department Certified That None Of The Bill’s Provision Would Adversely Affect Any COVID-19 Treatments.

In June 2020, Calvert voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the bill’s effective date until the Health and Human Services Department certifies that none of the bill’s provisions would adversely affect the research, development, or approval of any drug intended to treat or prevent COVID-19.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-189. [HR 1425, [Vote #123](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Voted Against A Resolution That The Trump Admin Took “Illegal Action” In Putting In The 2020 Guidance That Allowed States To Apply For Medicaid In Block Grants.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration has taken ‘illegal actions’ with respect to Medicaid, including a January 2020 guidance that would allow states to apply for federal Medicaid funding in the form of capped block grants, for services provided to able-bodied adults under the age of 65. Under the administration plan, states would have flexibility in determining coverage for such beneficiaries, including to modify eligibility, require certain payments, and limit coverage for certain prescription drugs. The resolution would state that the administration should withdraw the guidance and that this and other actions by the administration constitute a “cruel attack on a program that provides for the health and wellbeing” of vulnerable individuals. It would also state that the administration should ‘cease its campaign to undermine and weaken Medicaid’ and ‘faithfully execute the law,’ including to implement the Medicaid program.” The resolution was adopted by the committee of the whole by a vote of 223 – 190. [H.Res 826, [Vote #51](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Expressing Disapproval Of The Trump Admin’s Harmful Actions Towards Medicaid, Among Others.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 833) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (H Res 826) that would express disapproval of the Trump administration’s proposal related to Medicaid block grants, provide for consideration of the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act (HR 2474), and provide for consideration of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief and Puerto Rico Disaster Tax Relief Act (HR 5687). The rule would provide for floor consideration of 16 amendments to HR 2474 and for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to the bill that would clarify that the bill’s provisions shall not be construed to amend existing law prohibiting the employment of undocumented immigrants. It would also provide for floor consideration of six amendments to HR 5687.” The resolution was adopted 220 to 194. [H Res 833, [Vote #40](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Awarding Grants To Institutions Of Higher Education To Research Suicide Prevention.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute on Mental Health, to award grants to higher education institutions for research related to suicide or suicide prevention and treatment, including research on human social behavior, human cognition, and the relevance of drug and alcohol abuse. It would require the NSF to encourage early career researchers, including doctoral and postdoctoral students, to submit grant applications.” The bill passed by a vote of 385-8. [HR 4704, [Vote #24](#), 1/27/20; CQ, [1/27/20](#)]

Voted Against The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate prices for certain drugs under Medicare programs and would make a number of modifications to Medicare programs related to drug costs and plan benefits. Specifically, the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program in which HHS would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers negotiate maximum fair prices for certain drugs.” The motion passed by a vote of 230-192. [HR 3, [Vote #682](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

The Bill Would Cap Seniors’ Out-Of-Pocket Costs For Prescription Drugs At \$2,000 Per Year

“It would also cap seniors’ out-of-pocket prescription drug costs at \$2,000 a year. And it would require drug companies that have raised their prices above the inflation rate since 2016 to either lower their prices or rebate the portion back to the U.S. Treasury.” [Washington Post, [9/19/19](#)]

CBO Found H.R. 3’s Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55% And Lower Health Care Premiums

CBO: H.R. 3’s Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55 Percent. “CBO then estimated net spending for drugs with the international prices selected for negotiation under title I [of H.R. 3]. CBO estimates that reducing prices to 114 percent of the AIM price, on average, would reduce—by nearly 55 percent—the prices for the first group of drugs subject to negotiation.” [Congressional Budget Office, [10/11/19](#)]

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CBO Projected HR3 Would Lower Health Care Premiums. "Second, while beneficiaries who instead face a copayment or coinsurance at the pharmacy may not directly see the effects of drug price negotiations, the CBO projects that they would benefit from lower premiums and cost-sharing. Third, H.R. 3 uses federal savings from negotiations to pay for a new out-of-pocket maximum for drug spending for beneficiaries in Medicare Part D. Consumers with private insurance would also save on their prescription drugs, as they would pay lower prices before meeting their plan's deductible. Moreover, lower drug prices could in turn reduce premiums or cost-sharing depending on how consumers' coverage is designed." [Center for American Progress, [12/9/19](#)]

CBO Found HR3 Would Save Medicare \$345 Billion

Congressional Budget Office: H.R. 3 Would Save Medicare \$345 Billion Between 2023 And 2029. "In response to your request, the Congressional Budget Office and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) have been analyzing the effects of H.R. 3, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act of 2019, as introduced on September 19, 2019. This letter describes a preliminary estimate of the effects of title I of the bill on federal direct spending and revenues related to Part D of Medicare, the outpatient drug benefit. [...] CBO estimates that applying the provisions in title I to prescription drugs covered under Part D of Medicare would reduce federal direct spending for Medicare by \$345 billion over the 2023-2029 period (see Table 1)." [Congressional Budget Office, [10/11/19](#)]

The Bill Would Enable HHS To Negotiate The Prices Of As Many As 250 Drugs Annually And Would Penalize Drug Companies That Did Not Negotiate.

"The final bill enables the HHS secretary to negotiate the prices of as many as 250 drugs annually, a much higher number than the 25-drug threshold the speaker's office had outlined in one of the earlier versions of the plan. Additionally, it would penalize companies that do not negotiate with HHS with a fine that starts at 65 percent of a drug's gross sales from the prior year. For every quarter that the company does not engage, the penalty goes up by 10 percentage points, until it hits 95 percent of a drug's gross sales." [Vox, [9/19/19](#)]

The Bill Would Prioritize Price Negotiation Of The Most Costly Drugs That Did Not Have Competition From A Generic Or Biosimilar.

"The drugs the HHS Secretary would prioritize under the plan are ones that are currently most costly to Medicare and the broader health care system, which do not have competition in the form of a generic or biosimilar. These drugs would be identified based on their price and volume of sales and at least 25 would be negotiated on each year." [Vox, [9/19/19](#)]

Under The Bill, The Price Negotiated By HHS Would Be Available To Those With Private Insurance, Not Just Those With Medicare.

"Whatever price is negotiated by HHS will be available to individuals covered by private plans, not just those covered by Medicare. The prices of drugs in other developed countries will be used as a reference point to ensure that negotiations result in a price that's no more than 1.2 times the average price in six other places." [Vox, [9/19/19](#)]

The Bill Would Require Drug Companies To Undo Certain Increases To Drugs Covered By Medicare Part B And D.

"The proposal would also address pricing hikes that have been applied to different drugs covered by Medicare Part B and D, requiring companies to either undo any increases that surpass the rate of inflation or rebate the entirety of those hikes since 2016 to the Treasury. Additionally, the plan would cap out-of-pocket prescription

drugs costs for those covered by the Medicare Part D to \$2000 annually. Currently, there is no cap.” [Vox, [9/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prevent The Lower Drug Costs Now Act From Going Into Effect Unless HHS Determined The Bill Would Not Limit Drug Development.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Upton, R-Mich., motion to recommit the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act (HR 3) to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the provisions of the bill from going into effect unless the Health and Human Services Department certifies that the implementation of such provisions is not projected to result in fewer new drug applications in relation to unmet medical needs and potential cures..” The motion was rejected by a vote of 196 to 226. [HR 3, [Vote #681](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring Drug Manufacturers To Comply With Pricing Set Under The Lower Drug Costs Now Act When Contracting With The VA.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment no. 11 that would require drug manufacturers contracting with the Veterans Affairs Department to comply with maximum prices set for any drug under the bill’s provisions, if the VA determines that such maximum prices are less than those determined under existing law regarding VA drug procurement.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 192. [HR 3, [Vote #680](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting OPM From Contracting With A Health Benefits Plan If The Carrier Did Not Participate In Fair Price Negotiation Established By The Bill.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Luria, D-Va., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit the federal office of personnel management from contracting with a health benefits plan if the plan carrier has elected not to participate in the fair price negotiation program established by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 231 to 192. [HR 3, [Vote #679](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Identify Serious Diseases Where The Development Of Treatment Would Fill Unmet Needs.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 7 that would require the Health and Human Services Department to conduct a study to identify diseases or conditions that lack treatments approved by the Food and Drug Administration and instances in which development of such treatments could fill unmet medical needs for serious, life-threatening, or rare diseases and conditions. The amendment would also require the study to identify incentives that would lead to the development, approval, and marketing of such treatments.” The amendment was adopted 340 to 45. [HR 3, [Vote #678](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Provide For Rural Hospital Residency Program Grants Through The Health And Human Services Department.

In December 2019, Calvert Voted For: “O’Halloran, D-Ariz., amendment no. 5 that would require the Health and Human Services Department to establish grant programs to award grants of no more than \$250,000 to encourage hospitals in rural and medically underserved areas, including critical access hospitals, to establish medical residency training programs or to establish partnerships with other hospitals to host residents under such a program. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for such grants through fiscal 2029.” The amendment was adopted 351-73. [HR 3, [Vote #677](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Motion To Substitute The Text Of HR3 With That Of HR19, The Republican-Sponsored Lower Costs, More Cures Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., substitute amendment no. 1 that consists of the provisions of the Lower Costs, More Cures Act (HR 19). The substitute amendment would make a number of modifications to payments and pricing structures under Medicare Parts B and D and Medicaid, including to place a \$3,100 annual out-of-pocket cap on costs for Medicare Part D beneficiaries and to require insurance companies to establish a monthly post-deductible cap of \$50 on insulin for Part D beneficiaries, starting in 2022. It would establish or modify a number of requirements related to availability of drug pricing information, payment systems, and availability of refunds from drug manufacturers. It would make a number of modifications to FDA regulations related to biosimilar drug products and generic drug exclusivity. It would expedite or simplify certain procedures for the approval and market entry of generic drugs, and it would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market. It would require Health and Human Services Department to establish a requirement that direct-to-consumer television advertisements for Medicare- or Medicaid-eligible prescription drugs or biological products include truthful information indicating the list price of the drug or product advertised. It would also reduce from 10% to 7.5% the threshold for medical expense tax deductions to allow taxpayers to deduct medical expenses exceeding 7.5% of their adjusted gross income.” The amendment was rejected 201-223. [HR 3, [Vote #676](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Rule To Bring Up The Elijah Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now, The Farm Workforce Modernization Act Of 2019, And The NDAA.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to table (kill) the McGovern, D-Conn., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted, 222-190, the rule (H Res 758) on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 196-170. [H Res 758, [Vote #671](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, The Conference Report To Accompany The 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, And The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 758) that would provide for consideration of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act (HR 5038); the conference report to accompany the fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (S 1790); and the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act (HR 3). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 5038 that would decrease from 2,500 to 500 the number of H-2A nonimmigrant visas available for sheep and goat herding per fiscal year. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 3 and provide for automatic adoption of the Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to the bill. The Pallone manager’s amendment to HR 3 would require the Labor Department, in consultation with the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments, to issue regulations to implement models related to agreement processes and enforcement mechanisms for inflation rebates by prescription drug manufacturers, if the department determines that a sufficient number of prescription drug prices have increased and that such models are feasible, not later than Dec. 31, 2022. The amendment would also make technical corrections and adjust effective dates for several provisions in the bill.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 222-190. [H Res 758, [Vote #669](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect Medical Innovation Act Of 2019, A Bill To Repeal The Excise Tax On Medical Devices.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as may consume. If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule immediately to consider H.R. 2207, the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019. This bill, which now has 256

bipartisan cosponsors, will repeal the excise tax on medical devices that is set to go into effect January 1, 2020.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-189. [H Res 758, [Vote #668](#), 12/11/19; CQ, [12/11/19](#); Congressional Record, [12/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Preventing A Medicare For All Proposal From Outlawing Private Health Insurance Plans.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider H. Res. 750, which expresses the sense of the House that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect and promote individual choice and health insurance for the American people and prevent any Medicare for All proposal that would outlaw private health insurance plans, such as employer-based coverage and Medicare Advantage plans.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-188. [H Res 748, [Vote #657](#), 12/10/19; CQ, [12/10/19](#); Congressional Record, [12/10/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking The Protect Medical Innovation Act Of 2019, The Bill That Would Eliminate The Medical Device Tax.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Re. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will bring to the floor H.R. 2207, the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019, which most people know as the bill that will eliminate the medical device tax.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bills. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228- 196. [H Res 741, [Vote #650](#), 12/5/19; CQ, [12/5/19](#); Congressional Record, [12/5/19](#)]

Voted Against Consideration Of The Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act (HR 1309). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to HR 1309 and provide for floor consideration of 10 additional amendments to the bill. The manager’s amendment to HR 1309 would specify that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence standards to be issued under the bill’s provisions would not apply to entities providing child day care services or to health practitioner offices not located in health care facilities.” The bill passed 209 to 205. [H Res 713, [Vote #633](#), 11/20/19; CQ, [11/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Include Restoration Of The 15-Year Schedule For Qualified Improvement Property, Or QIP, As Part Of The Workplace Violence Prevention For Healthcare And Social Service Workers Act.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 713) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act (HR 1309). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to HR 1309 and provide for floor consideration of 10 additional amendments to the bill. The Scott manager’s amendment to HR 1309 would specify that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence standards to be issued under the bill’s provisions would not apply to entities providing child day care services or to health practitioner offices not located in health care facilities.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise to vote down the previous

question. If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to include the restoration of the 15-year schedule for qualified improvement property, or QIP, as part of H.R. 1309, the Workplace Violence Prevention for Healthcare and Social Service Workers Act.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223- 194. [H Res 713, [Vote #632](#), 11/20/19; CQ, [11/20/19](#); Congressional Record, [11/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019 That Prevents The Medical Device Tax.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against blocking consideration of the Protect Medical Innovation Act. Rep. Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will add an amendment that will bring to the floor H.R. 2207. That is the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019, which most of my colleagues know is the bill to prevent the medical device tax, eliminate that tax.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 226-198. [H J Res 695, [Vote #615](#), 11/14/19; CQ, [11/14/19](#); Congressional Record, [11/14/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Make Publicly Available Information Disclosed By Pharmacy Benefit Managers.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for “Schakowsky, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to make publicly available information disclosed by pharmacy benefit managers related to the negotiation of rebates and discounts for prescription drugs. It would require prescription drug plan sponsors to implement real-time benefit tools, integrated with electronic prescribing or health record systems, that would transmit information to patients related to the price and availability of alternative prescription drugs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-0. [HR 2115, [Vote #586](#), 10/28/19; CQ, [10/28/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Of 2019.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Walorski said, “If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to include the repeal of the medical device tax and the health insurance tax as part of H.R. 748, the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223- 195. [H.Res 492, [Vote #484](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#); Congressional Record, [7/17/19](#)]

The Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act Would Repeal The Affordable Care Act’s “Cadillac Tax.”

“The Cadillac tax levies a 40 percent tax on the most expensive employer-sponsored health insurance plans, those worth about \$11,200 for individuals and \$30,100 for families, starting in 2022. The tax on businesses would hit the part of the plan above the price threshold. It was supposed to go into effect in 2018 at a lower price threshold, but was delayed. Repealing the tax would cost the United States an estimated \$197 billion over 10 years, according to an analysis by the Joint Committee on Taxation. The House bill, the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019, has more than 350 co-sponsors and is expected to pass with bipartisan support.” [Vox, [7/17/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding For \$1 Million For Community-Based Youth Substance Abuse Programs And Decrease By \$1 Million Funding For GSA Facility Rental.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for an Office of National Drug Control Policy community-based youth substance abuse prevention program and decrease by the same amount funding for General Service Administration facility rental.” The motion passed by a vote of 400-27. [HR 3351, [Vote #419](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Voted For Providing \$25 Million For Telemedicine & Distance Learning For Rural Areas By Removing Administrative Funding From The Ag Dept Office Of The Chief Information Officer.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pence, R-Ind., amendment that would increase by \$25 million funding for grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Agriculture Department Office of the Chief Information Officer.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 425-6. [HR 3055, [Vote #376](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, [Vote #374](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted For Supporting Funding To Study The Feasibility Of Allowing Geolocation Services To Determine The Location Of Callers To The Suicide Prevention Hotline.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would decrease then increase by \$500,000 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “support the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a feasibility study on allowing geolocation services with respect to the location of callers to the suicide prevention lifeline referred to in section 520E3 of the Public Health Service Act.” The amendment was agreed to 359 to 64. [HR 2740, [Vote #299](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#); H Amdt 316, offered [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Extension Of Medicaid Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Dingell, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through fiscal 2024 a Health and Human Services Department state grant program to help Medicaid-eligible individuals with chronic conditions transitioning out of health care institutions. It would authorize for the program \$417 million for fiscal 2020, \$450 million annually from fiscal 2021 through fiscal 2023, and \$225 million for fiscal 2024. It would also shorten from 90 to 60 days institutional residency requirements for program eligibility and expand application requirements, requiring states to detail proposed use of funds, objectives, evaluation and sustainability. Among other Medicaid-related provisions, the bill would also extend through 2021 a demonstration program related to community mental health clinics, extend through 2024 rules protecting the

financial resources of individuals with spouses in nursing homes, and increase from \$6 million to \$45.5 million annual funds available for the HHS Medicaid Improvement Fund. Finally, it would modify certain requirements of the Medicaid drug rebate program for prescription drug manufacturers, including to require manufacturers to pay rebates based on brand name drug prices as opposed to averaged prices including generic drugs.” The motion was agreed to 371 to 46. [H R 3253, [Vote #333](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted To Allocate \$10 Million For Programs To Implement Or Study Opioid Alternatives In Emergency Depts.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pascrell, D-N.J., amendment that would allocate \$10 million for programs to implement or study opioid alternatives in emergency departments, from funds authorized by the bill for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was agreed to 382 to 32. [H R 2740, [Vote #322](#), 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Voted For Increasing CDC Funding For Emerging Diseases, While Decreasing Administrative Funding By The Same Amount For HHS.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for Center for Disease Control and Prevention activities related to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 374-44. [HR 2740, [Vote #318](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Amendment Was Specifically For Funding Lyme Disease Research, Prevention, And Treatment.

“Today, Representative Antonio Delgado (NY-19) successfully amended House appropriations legislation to include increased funding for Lyme disease research, prevention, and treatment. Rep. Delgado’s amendment, which passed with bipartisan support, includes \$1 million in increased Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding to combat Lyme disease and other tick-borne illnesses. The amendment represents a nearly 8% increase in funding from current levels. The amendment will be included in the four bill appropriations package moving through the House.” [Rep. Antonio Delgado, press release, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase Funding For Chronic Disease Health Prevention.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Spanberger, D-Va., amendment that would increase by \$3 million funding for chronic disease prevention and health promotion, and would decrease by the same amount, funding for general department management for the Health and Human Service Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 364-54. [HR 2740, [Vote #317](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Primary Health Care Programs Through HHS.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment that would increase by \$5 million funding for Health and Human Services Department primary health care programs and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 342-77. [HR 2740, [Vote #316](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Amendment Provided For \$5 Million In Funding For School-Based Health Centers For FY 2020.

“Congresswoman Pressley’s amendment provides \$5 million for funding School-Based Health Centers (SBHCs) in Fiscal Year 2020. This is the first time in recent history that Congress has appropriated discretionary funding for School-Based Health Centers. SBHCs provide preventive health care and health education to countless children

and adolescents across the country in a manner that is high quality, cost-effective, and convenient. SBHCs serve as an essential part of our nation's health care safety net and as a powerful tool for reducing health inequities." [Rep. Ayanna Pressley, press release, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Increasing The HHS Funding Allocated For Initiatives To Prevent And Treat HIV/AIDS In Minority Populations.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by \$5 million funding allocated for initiatives to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in minority populations, from Health and Human Services Department administrative funding authorized by the bill." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 281-138. [HR 2740, [Vote #314](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The HHS Department To Include Additional Details On Enrollment Figures In Its Report To Congress On The Affordable Care Act.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: "Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would require the Health and Human Services Department, in its report to Congress on enrollment figures for Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces, to detail enrollments by state, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, preferred language, age, and sex." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 235-183. [HR 2740, [Vote #313](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Rural Health Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would increase funding by \$1 million for Health and Human Services Department rural health programs and decrease funding by the same amount HHS administrative funding." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 383-36. [HR 2740, [Vote #308](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Health Workforce Initiatives.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Lee, D-Nev., amendment that would increase by \$5 million funding for health workforce initiatives under the Department of Health and Human Services, including those related to medical education and student loans. It would decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Education Department." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 365-54. [HR 2740, [Vote #307](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Allowing Medical Developmental Screenings To Be Accepted As Donations For Unaccompanied Children.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would include early childhood developmental screenings among medical goods and services the Health and Human Services Department may accept as donations for unaccompanied children under the care of the Office of Refugee Settlement." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 371-49. [HR 2740, [Vote #306](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For HHS Programs Related To Injury Prevention And Control.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: "McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for Health and Human Services programs related to injury prevention and control and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 388-30. [HR 2740, [Vote #305](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Increasing Funding For HHS Programs To Prevent HIV/AIDS.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase by \$15 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs to prevent HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” [HR 2740, [Vote #303](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For HHS Programs Addressing Mental Health.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Murphy, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and supplemental activities, including surveys and data analysis, related to HHS mental health and substance abuse programs funded by the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 366-55. [HR 2740, [Vote #302](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Health And Human Services Department Programs Related To The Health Workforce.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment that would decrease then increase by \$1 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs related to the health workforce, including doctors, nurses, and other health care service providers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 376-47. [HR 2740, [Vote #301](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted For Supporting Funding To Explore Peer To Peer Mental Health Programs For First Responders.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Bera, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “specify that SAMHSA should explore using its funds to explore peer to peer mental health programs for first responders.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 396-27. [HR 2740, [Vote #293](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#); H Amdt 310, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$2 Million Funding For HHS Programs Targeting Individuals Affected By Disabilities, Birth Defects, Or Developmental Disabilities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Miller, R-W.Va., amendment no. 44 that would increase by \$2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs targeting individuals affected by disabilities, birth defects or developmental disabilities and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 421-3. [HR 2740, [Vote #291](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding To Study The Social Determinants Of Health Alongside Traditional Health Services.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Keating, D-Mass., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program support.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “propose a study to examine how HHS can facilitate ways to include programs for social determinants of health under the same roof as traditional health services, and estimate what amount of additional funding might be required.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 421-3. [HR 2740, [Vote #290](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#); H Amdt 307, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$7 Million Funding For Health And Human Services Department Maternal And Child Health Programs And Decrease The Same Amount From Administration Program Support Funding.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Richmond, D-La., amendment that would increase by \$7 million funding for Health and Human Services Department maternal and child health programs and decrease by the same amount funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program support.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 365-59. [HR 2740, [Vote #288](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$3 Million Funding For The National Institute Of Allergy And Infectious Diseases And Decrease The Same Amount For The Office Of The Director Of The National Institute Of Health.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by \$3 million funding for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and decrease by the same amount funding for the Office of the Director of the National Institute of Health.” [HR 2740, [Vote #287](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$5.6 Million Funding For Injury Prevention And Control Programs Within The Health And Human Services Department And Decrease The Same Amount From Administrative Funding.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pressley, D-Mass., for Speier, D-Calif., amendment no. 39 that would increase by \$5.6 million funding for injury prevention and control programs within the Health and Human Services Department, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 401-23. [HR 2740, [Vote #286](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted To Strike From The Appropriations Package The Requirement That The Health And Human Services Secretary Obligate \$100 Million In FY20 For A Health Insurance Marketplace Navigator Program.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment that would strike from the bill the requirement that the Health and Human Services secretary obligate \$100 million in fiscal 2020 for a health insurance marketplace navigator program, including specified obligations for advertising.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-237. [HR 2740, [Vote #284](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the implementation, administration or enforcement of an August 2018 rule issued by the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, and Health and Human Services related to short-term limited-duration insurance plans.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 188. [HR 2740, [Vote #283](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Trump Administration Rule Allowed Short Term Health Plans To Be Sold For Up To 3 Years; The Obama Administration Had Limited To 90 Days.

“Insurers will again be able to sell short-term health insurance good for up to 12 months under final rules released Wednesday by the Trump administration. This action overturns an Obama administration directive that limited such plans to 90 days. It also adds a new twist: If they wish, insurers can make the short-term plans renewable for up to three years. [...] But the plans could also raise premiums for those who remain in the

Affordable Care Act marketplace — and the short-term coverage is far more limited.” [Kaiser Health News, [8/1/18](#)]

Short Term Plans Could Discriminate Based On Pre-existing Conditions, And Exclude Essential Health Benefits.

“Short-term plans are less expensive because, unlike their ACA counterparts, which cannot bar people with preexisting health conditions, insurers selling these policies can be choosy — rejecting people with illnesses or limiting their coverage. Short-term plans can also set annual and lifetime caps on benefits, and cover few prescription drugs. Most exclude benefits for maternity care, preventive care, mental health services or substance abuse treatment.” [Kaiser Health News, [8/1/18](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Mental Health Programs By \$6.5 Million In The Substance Abuse And Mental Health Services Administration.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cleaver, D-Mo., amendment that would increase by \$6.5 million funding for mental health programs within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 386 to 38. [HR 2740, [Vote #282](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Prevention Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By \$1 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Health and Human Services Department and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 420 to 4. [HR 2740, [Vote #281](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To The Health And Human Services Department’s Disability Services Programs By \$2 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Matsui, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department-wide disability assistance, community living, aging and disability services programs, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 376 to 48. [HR 2740, [Vote #280](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Injury Prevention And Control Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By \$4.5 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Moore, D-Wis., amendment that would increase by \$4.5 million funding for injury prevention and control programs within the Health and Human Services Department, and reduce by the same amount funding for various program management activities within the department.” The amendment was adopted 348 to 75. [HR 2740, [Vote #279](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By \$2 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Johnson, R-Ohio, amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Health and Human Services Department and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 408 to 15. [HR 2740, [Vote #277](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Prevention Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By \$10 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “McKinley, R-W.Va., amendment that would increase by \$10 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Department of Health and Human Services and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health. The amendment was adopted 415 to 9. [HR 2740, [Vote #275](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding For National Public Health Campaigns Focused On Fighting Vaccine Misinformation In HHS By \$5 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Schiff, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$5 million administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment decreases the Health and Human Services General Departmental Management fund by \$5 million and increases the same fund by \$5 million for the purposes of highlighting the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health’s work in coordinating a national public health campaign to fight vaccine misinformation, funding vaccine communication research to strengthen the evidence base for what works in fighting vaccine hesitance, and encouraging vaccine counseling.” The amendment was adopted 341 to 83. [HR 2740, [Vote #274](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#); H Admt 290, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By \$1 Million To The Health And Human Services Department To Counter Public Health Emergencies.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would decrease by \$1 million administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department and increase by the same amount funding for HHS activities related to countering public health emergencies, including biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats.” The amendment was adopted 358 to 66. [HR 2740, [Vote #273](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Encourage The Department Of Health And Human Services To Prioritize Funding For Medication Assisted Treatment.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 funding for Health and Human Services Department substance abuse treatment and prevention programs.” According to Congress.gov, “An amendment numbered 21 printed in Part B of House Report 116-109 to increase and decrease \$1 from the Substance Abuse Treatment fund to instruct HHS to prioritize funding for Medication Assisted Treatment.” The amendment was adopted 336 to 87. [HR 2740, [Vote #271](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#); H Amdt 287, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Strike Provision Prohibiting HHS From Using Funds To Adopt Standards Providing For Individual Unique Health Identifiers.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the Health and Human Services Department from using of funds authorized by the bill to promulgate or adopt standards providing for individual unique health identifiers.” The amendment was adopted 336 to 87. [HR 2740, [Vote #270](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

The Amendment Reversed A Longtime Ban On National Patient Identifiers, Which Had Previously Been Avoided Due To Privacy And Security Concerns.

“The U.S. House of Representatives passed a \$99.4 billion HHS appropriations bill with several amendments including reversing a longtime ban on developing a national patient identifier [...] For decades, Congress has prohibited HHS from funding the development or promotion of any national program where patients would

receive permanent, unique identification numbers. Lawmakers previously argued such a program could violate privacy issues or raise security concerns, while the medical community and insurers claimed the ban kept them from properly matching patients with the correct medical information.” [Modern Healthcare, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For The HHS Related To Birth Defects And Developmental Disabilities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, D-Ill., amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department research related to birth defects and developmental disabilities and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 410 to 12. [HR 2740, [Vote #263](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Research By The National Institute Of Diabetes And Digestive Aid.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would increase then decrease by \$10 million funding for research by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive Aid.” The amendment was adopted 317 to 105. [HR 2740, [Vote #260](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase Funding For Center For Disease Control And Prevention Activities Related To Emerging Infectious Diseases.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Smith, R-N.J., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for Center for Disease Control and Prevention activities related to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted 413 to 11. [HR 2740, [Vote #257](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For HHS Programs Related To Substance Abuse And Mental Health.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment no. 8 that would increase then decrease by \$5 million funding for Health and Human Services programs and activities related to substance abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 369 to 55. [HR 2740, [Vote #256](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For The National Cancer Institute.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding for the National Cancer Institute.” The amendment was adopted 381 to 42. [HR 2740, [Vote #254](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that comprises a package of measures related to the development and market entry of generic drugs and a package of measures related to enrollment in and federal funding to support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. Title I of the bill includes provisions intended to facilitate the development and market entry of generic and biosimilar drug products. Specifically, it would allow the Food and Drug Administration to approve a subsequent company’s application to manufacture a generic drug in cases where an initial company has applied but not received final FDA approval to introduce the drug after 30 months; approval of the subsequent application would trigger a 180-day exclusivity period for sale of the generic drug by the initial applicant company, after which point other generic versions could enter the market. It would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market, and it would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue penalties and initiate civil actions to enforce the

prohibition. It would allow generic drug manufacturers to bring civil action against the license holder for a brand-name drug if the license holder does not provide ‘sufficient quantities’ of samples of the brand-name drug on ‘commercially reasonable, market-based terms;’ it would also outline certain affirmative legal defenses for defendants and certain terms for legal remedies in the case of a successful suit. Title II of the bill includes several provisions intended to facilitate enrollment in and provide funding and support for state- and federally-operated health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act. Specifically, it would authorize \$200 million in grant funding for states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces. It would authorize \$100 million for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach and educational activities related to ACA marketplace plans. It would authorize \$100 million for the HHS ‘navigator’ program, which funds certified entities to help individuals enroll in qualified plans, and would make certain modifications to the duties and selection of navigators. It would prohibit the HHS, Treasury, and Labor departments from taking any action to implement or enforce an August 2018 rule that effectively extends the maximum duration of coverage for short-term, limited-duration health insurance plans, which are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements. As amended, the bill would authorize \$25 million annually in grant funding for the ACA navigator program in state-based marketplaces and include a number of additional requirements related to outreach and education programs by navigators and by HHS.” The bill passed 234-183. [HR 987, [Vote #214](#), 5/16/19; CQ, [5/16/19](#)]

The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies.

“House Democrats this evening passed the session’s first legislation aimed at lowering drug prices, as the party looks to solidify its political advantage on a key issue for voters ahead of 2020. [...] Five Republicans voted for the measure. The legislation includes three bipartisan drug pricing provisions restricting anti-competitive behaviors by pharmaceutical companies alongside a slate of proposals reversing Trump administration policies designed to undermine the Affordable Care Act.” [Politico, [5/16/19](#)]

The Bill Prevented Tactics Drug Companies Used To Keep Price High By Preventing Generic Drugs From Entering The Market.

“1) The bill targets generic drug ‘parking’ [...] Research has shown prices start to really come down once there are several generic drugs on the market, not just one. So the House bill tries to prevent ‘parking’ by permitting the FDA to approve a second generic application before the first drug has gone on the market under select circumstances. [...] 2) The bill bans ‘pay-for-delay’ agreements This is pretty straight-forward: Sometimes, brand-name drug manufacturers will straight-up pay a generic manufacturer to delay the generic product from entering the market. The Federal Trade Commission has estimated that such deals increase spending on prescription drugs by \$3.5 billion annually.” [Vox, [5/13/19](#)]

The Bill Made It Easier For Generic Drugs To Be Developed.

“3) The bill makes it easier for generic manufacturers to get the materials from brand-name drug makers Another hiccup in the generic drug pipeline is when brand-name manufacturers refuse to provide the materials that generic competitors need to produce their cheaper knockoff versions of the brand-name drug. [...] The House bill would allow generic manufacturers to request the FDA authorize them to obtain materials from the brand-name company, allow generic drug makers to sue in court for samples and the court would be allowed to award monetary damages to the generic company as a way to discourage brand-name companies from participating in anti-competitive behavior.” [Vox, [5/13/19](#)]

The Bill Included Money For States To Set Up ACA Insurance Marketplaces, Restored Funding For ACA Enrollment And Outreach, And Repealed The Expansion Of Short Term Insurance Plans.

“Democrats have paired those policies with a few proposals to shore up Obamacare: providing money for states to set up their own insurance marketplaces[;] restoring funding for ACA enrollment outreach and support cut by

the Trump administration[;] repealing President Donald Trump’s expansion of skimpy ‘short-term’ insurance plans” [Vox, [5/13/19](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Passes Legislation Aiming To Shore Up Health Law And Lower Drug Costs.”

[New York Times, [5/16/19](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Passes Drug Pricing Bills Paired With Obamacare Fixes”

[Politico, [5/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted To Remove Provisions To Facilitate Enrollment In Affordable Care Act Marketplaces And Instead Authorize Research Into Pediatric Cancer.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would remove from the bill Title II, which contains several provisions that would facilitate enrollment in and support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. The amendment would replace the title with a provision that would authorize \$4.96 billion annually through fiscal 2024 for the National Institutes of Health to carry out NIH Innovation Projects to conduct research on pediatric cancer.” The motion was rejected 118-228. [HR 987, [Vote #213](#), 5/16/19; CQ, [5/16/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Clarify That Short Term Health Plans Supported By The Trump Administration Were Not Subject To Financial Protection Requirements.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment that would add to the bill findings that an August 2018 Health and Human Services Department rule related to short-term, limited-duration health insurance expands the sale and marketing of such plans, which may discriminate against individuals with preexisting health conditions, may exclude essential health benefit coverage, and are not subject to Affordable Care Act financial protection requirements.” The amendment was adopted 232-185. [HR 987, [Vote #212](#), 5/16/19; CQ, [5/16/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Requiring Health Care “Navigators” Receive Training On Opioid-Related Health Care Treatment Options.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Harder, D-Calif., amendment that would require that ‘navigators’ certified to help individuals enroll in Affordable Care Act marketplace plans receive opioid-specific training on coverage of opioid-related health care treatment under qualified plans.” The amendment was adopted 243-174. [HR 987, [Vote #211](#), 5/16/19; CQ, [5/16/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Remove Provisions To Facilitate Enrollment In Affordable Care Act Marketplaces.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “McKinley, R-W.V., for Bucshon, R-Ind. amendment that would remove from the bill Title II, which contains several provisions that would facilitate enrollment in and support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces.” The amendment was rejected 189-230. [HR 987, [Vote #210](#), 5/16/19; CQ, [5/16/19](#)]

Voted Against Passage Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding

criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a 'comparable number' of residents that is 'as comprehensive' and 'as affordable' as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have 'access' to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, [Vote #196](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

Voted To Include A Finding That The 2018 Guidance Did Not Permit The Health And Human Services Department To Waive Protections For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would include in the bill a finding that the 2018 guidance related to Section 1332 waivers does not amend Section 1332 of the 2010 health care overhaul and does not permit the Health and Human Services Department to waive protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. It also adds a finding that the guidance stipulates that any Section 1332 waivers must ensure that access to coverage under state plans would be 'at least as comprehensive and affordable' as would be provided under the Affordable Care Act." The motion failed by a vote of 182-231. [HR 986, [Vote #195](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Health And Human Services And Treasury Departments From Taking Any Action That Would Increase Health Insurance Premiums For Those Enrolled In An "Essential Health Benefits Package."

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "Wild, D-Pa., amendment that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action that would result in increased health insurance premiums for individuals enrolled in health insurance at least as comprehensive as the 'essential health benefits package' defined under the 2010 health care law." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 308-112. [HR 986, [Vote #194](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Health And Human Services And Treasury Departments From Taking Action To Reduce "Affordability" Of Insurance For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "Malinowski, D-N.J., amendment that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action that would reduce the affordability, for individuals with preexisting conditions, of health insurance at least as comprehensive as the 'essential health benefits packages' defined under the 2010 health care law." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 302-117. [HR 986, [Vote #193](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Change The Short Title Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act To "Insert Politically Punch Title That Doesn't Reflect The Bill Substance Act."

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: "Holding, R-N.C., amendment that would change the short title of the bill to 'Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn't Reflect the Bill Substance Act.'" The amendment failed 184 to 237. [HR 986, [Vote #192](#), 5/09/19; CQ, [5/09/19](#)]

Amendment Was An Attempt To Rename The “Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act,” A Bill That Would Block Trump Admin Guidance Loosening Restrictions On States’ Abilities to Waive Obamacare Requirements.

“The Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, slated for a vote later this week, would block the Trump administration’s October guidance to loosen restrictions on states’ abilities to waive certain ObamaCare requirements. [...] Rep. George Holding (R-N.C.) also attempted to use humor while taking aim at the bill, submitting two amendments that would change the title of H.R. 986 to either ‘Nothing in This Bill Would Protect Individuals With Pre-Existing Conditions Act’ or ‘Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn’t Reflect the Bill Substance Act.’” [The Hill, [5/06/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking A Republican Resolution Condemning A “Government Run, Soviet-Style, Top-Down Healthcare Scheme” & Instructing Congress To Develop Bipartisan Legislation To Protect People With Pre-existing Conditions If The ACA Was Found To Be Unconstitutional.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said “Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, House Republicans will move to immediately consider a resolution (H. Res. 280) that maintains that no American should have their health insurance taken away or lose protections for preexisting conditions due to the Democrats in Congress enacting an unconstitutional law. It would instruct Congress and the Trump administration to ask the Supreme Court for a stay in the Texas v. United States decision, should the Affordable Care Act be found unconstitutional. It would instruct Congress to develop bipartisan legislation that guarantees that no American citizen can be denied health insurance coverage or charged more due to a previous illness or health status. It includes commonsense consumers protections, provides more choice and affordable coverage than the Affordable Care Act, lowers prescription drug prices for patients, strengthens Medicare for current and future beneficiaries, and rejects the Democrats’ radical one-size-fits-all, government run, Soviet-style, top-down healthcare scheme that would only outlaw the employer-based coverage of more than 180 million Americans.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.** The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 227-190. [H Res 357, [Vote #189](#), 5/09/19; CQ, [5/09/19](#); Congressional Record, [5/09/19](#)]

Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act.

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration’s stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is ‘unacceptable’ and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution would recommend that the department reverse its position in the case of Texas v. United States.” The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, [Vote #146](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.”

[Jurist.org, [4/4/19](#)]

Voted Against Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The ACA Unconstitutional.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, [Vote #19](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

Voted For Modifying And Reauthorizing A Number Of Federal Public Health & Preparedness Programs And Modifying The FDA Regulation Of Non-Prescription Drugs.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify and reauthorize a number of federal public health and preparedness programs and modify Food and Drug Administration regulation of non-prescription drugs. The bill would authorize \$7.1 billion through fiscal 2028 for a Homeland Security and Health and Human Services program to develop medical countermeasures against weapons of mass destruction. Through fiscal 2023, it would authorize \$610 million through for a Health and Human Services program to stockpile medical supplies; \$685 million annually for Center for Disease Control grants to state and local public health departments to develop emergency planning; \$612 million annually for the Health and Human Services biomedical research and development program to secure the U.S. from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and prevent the spread of infectious diseases; and \$250 million annually for the program’s activities to prevent influenza pandemics. The bill would additionally authorize over \$1 billion annually through fiscal 2023 for a number of other federal public health programs and activities. The bill would formally codify existing Food and Drug Administration regulatory systems for non-prescription drugs, including provisions related to labelling, safety determinations and approval of new drugs. It also contains provisions related to fees for facilities manufacturing non-prescription drugs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401 – 17. [H.R. 269, [Vote #13](#), 1/8/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/8/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking A Motion Calling For A Resolution To Protect People With Pre-Existing Conditions From Being Denied Or Charged More For Health Insurance.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Not later than January 31, 2019, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a joint resolution that is consistent with the United States Constitution and relevant Supreme Court cases that— (1) guarantees no American citizen can be denied health insurance coverage as the result of a previous illness or health status; and (2) guarantees no American citizen can be charged higher premiums or cost sharing as the result of a previous illness or health status, thus ensuring affordable health coverage for those with pre-existing conditions.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233 – 197. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #4](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#); Congressional Record, H15, [1/3/19](#)]

Republicans Offered A Non-Binding Measure Saying Lawmakers Should Produce Legislation Protecting Consumers With Pre-Existing Conditions.

“The new Democratic-controlled House has moved toward defending former President Barack Obama’s health care law against a federal court ruling that the statute is unconstitutional, part of the party’s effort to use the issue to embarrass Republicans. [...] During that debate, Republicans offered a non-binding measure saying lawmakers should produce legislation protecting consumers with pre-existing conditions. Democrats blocked it.” [Associated Press, [1/4/19](#)]

Constituents Met with His Office to Ask Him to Not Support Trump’s Attempts at Dismantling the ACA

The San Bernardino Sun reported “About two dozen people stopped by the office, and eight met with Calvert’s staff to discuss their concerns about GOP efforts, supported by Calvert, to repeal the Affordable Care Act. Indivisible 42 also accuses Calvert, who was first elected in 1992, of not holding a town hall meeting since 2009. Calvert’s spokesman, Jason Gagnon, said the congressman held a town hall meeting in Menifee last year and also took part in a water forum in Temecula in 2016. A smaller group previously visited the Corona office to arrange Thursday’s meeting, Gagnon said.” [San Bernardino Sun, [2/05/17](#)]

Joined Letter Pressuring the Obama Admin to Stop CA’s Plan to Expand ACA Coverage to Undocumented Immigrants

States News Service reported “The following information was released by the office of California Rep. Darrell Issa: Members of California’s congressional delegation are increasing pressure on the Obama Administration to stop the state’s plan to expand Obamacare coverage to illegal immigrants. Over the weekend, nine members of Congress from California joined forces to send a letter to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Treasury asking the Administration to deny the state’s application for permission to offer health insurance coverage to illegal immigrants on the state’s Obamacare Exchange, Covered California. The letter comes in response to legislation signed into law by Governor Brown (D-Calif.) earlier this month, which requires the state to apply for a waiver to bypass the law’s requirement that those receiving coverage be here legally. The letter was led by Representative Darrell Issa (CA-49) and joined by Representatives Tom McClintock (CA-04), Ken Calvert (CA-42)...” [States News Service, [6/28/16](#)]

Voted to Repeal the ACA and Defund Planned Parenthood, Citing That Tax Dollars Should Not Fund Organizations Where “Illegal Actions Have Been Taken”

US Fed News reported “Rep. Ken S. Calvert, R-Calif. (44th CD), issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement after voting along with a majority of the House (240 to 181) to approve legislation that will repeal Obamacare and defund Planned Parenthood: “A majority of my constituents continue to oppose Obamacare and a health care system that is controlled by Washington bureaucrats instead of doctors and patients. For the first time since the law was passed, Congress will be sending an Obamacare repeal to the President’s desk. I have and will continue to oppose Obamacare and its policies that reduce the quality, access and affordability of health care for far too many families. The legislation passed by the House today also defunds Planned Parenthood because American tax dollars should not fund organizations that place so little value on life and where illegal actions have been taken.” [US Fed News, [1/06/16](#)]

Said That the Affordable Care Act Will Negatively Impact the Health of the American Economy

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the release of the Budget and Economic Outlook report by the Congressional Budget Office: “Today’s CBO report is yet another indication that ObamaCare will negatively impact the health of the American economy and our fiscal condition. The CBO’s projections of fewer jobs and dramatic increases in our national debt stand in stark contrast to the promises made by President Obama and Democrats who sold ObamaCare to families across the country. Sadly, these are more false promises in a long line of false promises from President Obama. It is time for Democrats in Washington to acknowledge the dangerous path we are on and to address the challenges we face by working with Republicans on sustainable solutions that protect families and our economy.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 2/04/14]

Sent Out Newsletter Encouraging People to Put Pressure on Democrats to Prevent the Passage of the Affordable Care Act

US Fed News reported “Rep. Ken S. Calvert, R-Calif. (44th CD), issued the following newsletter: Dear Neighbor, Many of you have called my office or written asking what you can do to help prevent the passage of this health care bill that would radically alter 20% of our economy. You may wonder if your calls, emails, letters to the editor are working and I can tell you, they are helping. I have received over 10,000 contacts from my constituents on this issue. Almost 5 to 1 are against Nancy Pelosi’s health reform bill. Democratic House members, especially conservative Democrats, are feeling the pressure. Right now the Pelosi Majority is touting a Congressional Budget Office (CBO) preliminary cost estimate of the health care bill and stating that it will reduce the deficit and control costs. However, removing the budget gimmicks, the actual cost of the Democrat’s health care bill, estimated by the Senate Budget Committee, would increase the deficit by \$582 billion over the first ten years and increase the deficit by \$1.6 trillion over the second ten years.” [US Fed News, 3/20/10]

Opposed Expanding The Affordable Care Act

Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act

Calvert Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare. In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS “navigator” program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would

authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans." The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

The Bill Was “The First Significant Expansion Of The Affordable Care Act [...] Expanding Eligibility For Insurance Subsidies” And Promoting Medicaid Expansion.

“The House Monday passed the first significant expansion of the Affordable Care Act since its birth a decade ago, providing Democrats a high-wattage platform to castigate President Trump for his efforts to overturn the landmark law during a pandemic and an election year [...] The legislation would add to some of the ACA's central elements by expanding eligibility for insurance subsidies to those at higher incomes and pressuring more than a dozen states to expand Medicaid. It also would blunt some of the ways the Trump administration has watered down the law.” [Washington Post, [6/29/20](#)]

American Health Care Act (AHCA)

Calvert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill

2017: Calvert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law's joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual's health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Gut Protections For People With Pre-Existing Conditions

PolitiFact Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.” “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [PolitiFact, [5/24/17](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Lead To 23 Million More Uninsured – Disproportionally Older People With Lower Incomes

CBO Estimated 14 Million More People Would Be Uninsured In 2018; 23 Million More Uninsured By 2026. “CBO and JCT estimate that, in 2018, 14 million more people would be uninsured under H.R. 1628 than under current law. The increase in the number of uninsured people relative to the number under current law would reach 19 million in 2020 and 23 million in 2026 (see Table 4, at the end of this document).” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]

CBO Found Increase In Uninsured Would Disproportionately Impact Older People With Lower Income.

“Although the agencies expect that the legislation would increase the number of uninsured broadly, the increase would be disproportionately larger among older people with lower income—particularly people between 50 and 64 years old with income of less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level (see Figure 2).” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]

CBO: Even In States Without Waivers, More People Would Be Uninsured Than Under Current Law.

“CBO and JCT expect that under the current version of the legislation, the effects on health insurance coverage would be similar to those previously estimated for the half of the population that resides in states that would not obtain a waiver from the EHB or community-rating requirements. In general, under H.R. 1628, as passed by the House, fewer people would have coverage through the nongroup market, Medicaid, and employment-based coverage, and more people would be uninsured in those areas than under current law.” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Create An Age Tax On Older Americans...

American Health Care Act Allows Insurers To Charge Older Customers Five Times More Than Younger Adults.

“Raises premiums for older people. The Affordable Care Act limited insurers from charging older customers more than three times what they charge younger adults. The House bill would raise that to five times. This may enable younger consumers to find cheaper coverage, but older policyholders would face higher rates.” [Huffington Post, [3/6/17](#)]

New York Times: ACHA Achieved Lower Premiums Not Through Increased Choice And Competition, But By Making Health Insurance So Unaffordable For Many Older Americans They Would Leave The Market.

“There are a lot of unpleasant numbers for Republicans in the Congressional Budget Office’s assessment of their health care bill. But congressional leadership found one to cheer: The report says that the bill will eventually cut

the average insurance premiums for people who buy their own insurance by 10 percent. [...] But the way the bill achieves those lower average premiums has little to do with increased choice and competition. It depends, rather, on penalizing older patients and rewarding younger ones. According to the C.B.O. report, the bill would make health insurance so unaffordable for many older Americans that they would simply leave the market and join the ranks of the uninsured.” [New York Times, [3/14/17](#)]

Opposed Passing & Protecting The Affordable Care Act

Voted Against The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act

Calvert Voted Against Passage Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, [Vote #196](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

The Bill Would Nullify Trump Administration Guidance Allowing States To Make Major Changes To Their Affordable Care Act Markets.

“The bill would nullify a Trump administration guidance that would allow states to ask for waivers to make major changes to their Obamacare markets. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services laid out in November four examples of what states could request -- opening the door for people to use subsidies to buy coverage outside the Obamacare exchanges. This would include short-term health insurance plans that can reject people with pre-existing conditions or charge them higher premiums. The Trump administration last year made these policies more attractive by extending their terms to just under a year, instead of three months.” [CNN, [5/9/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans

Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the implementation, administration or enforcement of an August 2018 rule issued by the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, and Health and Human Services related to short-term limited-duration insurance plans.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 188. [HR 2740, [Vote #283](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Trump Administration Rule Allowed Short Term Health Plans To Be Sold For Up To 3 Years; The Obama Administration Had Limited To 90 Days.

“Insurers will again be able to sell short-term health insurance good for up to 12 months under final rules released Wednesday by the Trump administration. This action overturns an Obama administration directive that limited such plans to 90 days. It also adds a new twist: If they wish, insurers can make the short-term plans renewable for up to three years. [...] But the plans could also raise premiums for those who remain in the Affordable Care Act marketplace — and the short-term coverage is far more limited.” [Kaiser Health News, [8/1/18](#)]

Short Term Plans Could Discriminate Based On Pre-existing Conditions, And Exclude Essential Health Benefits.

“Short-term plans are less expensive because, unlike their ACA counterparts, which cannot bar people with preexisting health conditions, insurers selling these policies can be choosy — rejecting people with illnesses or limiting their coverage. Short-term plans can also set annual and lifetime caps on benefits, and cover few prescription drugs. Most exclude benefits for maternity care, preventive care, mental health services or substance abuse treatment.” [Kaiser Health News, [8/1/18](#)]

Calvert Voted Repeatedly To Allow Trump Admin Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act To Move Forward

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional. In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, [Vote #374](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Condemning The Trump Admin’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act

In April 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration’s stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is ‘unacceptable’ and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high

costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution would recommend that the department reverse its position in the case of Texas v. United States.” The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, [Vote #146](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.”

[Jurist.org, [4/4/19](#)]

Voted Against Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The ACA Unconstitutional

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, [Vote #19](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

HEADLINE: House Democrats vote to defend ACA in court — and jam Republicans

[Washington Post, [1/3/19](#)]

Calvert Voted 13 Times To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act

Calvert Voted 4 Times To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 596, [Vote #58](#), 2/3/15; CQ Floor Votes, [2/3/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 45, [Vote #154](#), 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, [5/16/13](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 6079, [Vote #460](#), 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, [7/11/12](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 2, [Vote #14](#), 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, [1/19/11](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2015, Calvert voted for: the “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul. The bill would delay the repeal by 180 days after enactment and direct the House Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Judiciary and Ways and Means committees to submit alternative legislation with a number of provisions, including ones to increase economic growth by eliminating certain regulations; lower health care premiums through increased competition; overhaul the medical liability system; and provide states greater flexibility to administer Medicaid programs.” The bill passed 239-186. [HR 596, [Vote #58](#), 2/3/15; CQ Floor Votes, [2/3/15](#)]

The Hill: The Vote Was The Fourth Vote To “Completely Repeal” The Affordable Care Act; For The First Time, The Bill Included Instructions For Committees To Replace The Bill, But With No Deadline To Finish.

“The GOP House on Tuesday voted for the fourth time to completely repeal ObamaCare, but this time with instructions for several committees to replace the healthcare law with new policies. [...] This is the first time the

House has coupled an ObamaCare repeal vote with instructions to write a replacement, but they included a significant caveat. The legislation doesn't impose any deadlines on committees to finish their work." [The Hill, [2/3/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.

In May 2013, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets requirements for health insurers. It also would repeal provisions pertaining to the Independent Payment Advisory Board. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law." The bill passed 229-195. [HR 45, [Vote #154](#), 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/13]

Washington Post: The Bill "Would Repeal The Health Care Law In Full."

"Since Republicans took control of the House of Representatives in 2011, the House has voted 36 times to repeal either all, or part, of President Obama's health-care law. On Thursday, the House is scheduled to do it again, taking up another bill that would repeal the health care law in full." [Washington Post, [5/15/13](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.

In July 2012, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law." The bill passed 244-185. [HR 6079, [Vote #460](#), 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/12]

HEADLINE: Repeal Of Health Care Law Approved, Again, By House

[New York Times, [7/12/12](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.

In January 2011, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law." The bill passed 245-189. [HR 2, [Vote #14](#), 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, [1/19/11](#)]

Washington Post: The Bill Would "Repeal The Health Law In Its Entirety."

"Jan. 19, 2011: The Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act: A measure to repeal the health law in its entirety." [Washington Post, [5/15/13](#)]

Calvert Voted 9 Times For Republican Budget Resolutions That Fully Repealed The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For The Republican Study Committee Alternative FY18 Budget. [H Con Res 71, [Vote #555](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]
RSC Budget Repealed Obamacare And Replaced It With The American Health Care Reform Act. [McClintock Substitute Amendment, [10/5/17](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Conference Report On Budget That Began Process To Repeal Affordable Care Act. [S Con Res 11, [Vote #183](#), 4/30/15; Bloomberg, [4/29/15](#)]

- Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; New York Times, [3/25/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Budget Alternative That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #141](#), 3/25/15; US News and World Report, [3/25/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; The Hill, [3/25/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14]
- Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; Rep. Hall, Press Release, 4/10/14]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13]
- Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; Rep. Hanabusa, Press Release, 3/20/13]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12]
- Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H. Con Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; FreedomWorks, Press Release, 3/29/12]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; Washington Post, [4/15/11](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; Rep. Garrett, Press Release, 4/15/11]

Calvert Voted For A Republican Conference Report On Budget That Began Process To Repeal Affordable Care Act.

In April 2015, Calvert voted for: “House and Senate Republicans agreed on a unified budget plan Wednesday that would allow them to bypass Democrats and send President Barack Obama legislation to repeal or revise his landmark health-care law. The budget proposal spells out the Republican Party’s priorities by calling for \$5.3 trillion in spending cuts to reach balance in nine years.” An agreement to pass the Conference Report passed 226 to 197. [S Con Res 11, [Vote #183](#), On Agreeing to the Conference Report, 4/30/15; Bloomberg, [4/29/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Republican Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2015, Calvert voted for: “[The Republican budget] also includes parliamentary language, called reconciliation that orders House committees to draft legislation repealing the Affordable Care Act. Under budget rules, that reconciliation repeal bill cannot be filibustered in the Senate and would need only a majority vote to pass.” The resolution passed 228 to 199. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; New York Times, [3/25/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Budget Alternative That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2015, Calvert voted for: a budget alternative known as Price amendment #2 offered as an amendment on the floor that would repeal the Affordable Care Act, slash Pell grants and alter Medicare while

requiring no offsets for increased OCO defense spending. “Tom Price, R-Ga., also submitted an amended version that included increased defense funding without requiring cuts in other areas to offset the spending. Price’s plan increased funding to the Overseas Contingency Operations Fund by \$2 billion over the committee plan, to \$96 billion, and requires no offsets. The version that passed out of committee would have required offsets over \$73.5 billion in the OCO fund, which pays for wars and other overseas activities and is not subject to sequester caps.” The resolution passed 219 to 208. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #141](#), 3/25/15; US News and World Report, [3/25/15](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2015, Calvert voted against: the “Stutzman, R-Ind., substitute amendment that would provide for \$ 2.804 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2016, not including off-budget accounts. The substitute would call for reducing spending by \$7.1 trillion over 10 years compared to the Congressional Budget Office baseline. The proposal would call for capping discretionary spending at \$975 billion in fiscal 2016, freezing it for two years, and then allowing it to grow with inflation. It would call for setting discretionary defense spending at \$570 billion, non-defense discretionary spending at \$405 billion and allowing for \$58 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations. The measure would call for, after fiscal 2019, OCO spending being incorporated into (non-emergency) discretionary defense spending. The proposal would call for repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, converting Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program into block grant programs and transitioning Medicare to a premium-support system. It would propose changing the inflationary index for Social Security benefits to ‘chained’ CPI for all government programs and gradually increases eligibility to age 70 for Social Security. It also would propose converting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and changing it to a discretionary program. The amendment would outline guidance for a tax overhaul, including stating that taxes should be revenue neutral based on dynamic scoring and that the alternative minimum tax be repealed. It also would propose that federal funding for transportation be limited to core federal duties, such as the interstate highway system.” [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; CQ, [3/25/15](#)]

The Hill: “The RSC Plan Would Repeal Obamacare Through A Budget Tool Known As Reconciliation.”

[The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.

In April 2014, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$2.842 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume \$5.1 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposal would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would propose extending the 2013 law that withheld the pay of members of Congress unless the House and Senate each approve a budget resolution. It would propose changing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and call for a decrease of \$125 billion in SNAP funding over five years. The proposal would call for expanded work and job training requirements in order to receive aid from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program and would propose preventing beneficiaries from receiving unemployment insurance and disability insurance concurrently. It would call for the creation of a block grant program for Medicaid run by individual states. It also would include a proposal for a 10-year ‘doc fix’ to prevent a 24 percent cut in Medicare payments to doctors. It would assume the enactment of legislation to consolidate the current seven individual tax brackets into two, allowing for the reduction of the top individual rate from 39.6 percent to 25 percent and the corporate rate from 35 percent to 25 percent and call for repeal of the alternative minimum tax. It also would call for a maximum-income cap to qualify for Pell Grants and the elimination of eligibility for less than half-time students.” The resolution was adopted 219-205. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/10/14]

Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In April 2014, Calvert voted against: “the Republican Study Committee’s budget that would balance the federal budget in four years, rein in Washington’s huge deficits, and repeal ‘ObamaCare.’ The RSC budget failed to receive a majority vote for passage, but a subsequent vote on the Ryan budget was approved.” [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; Rep. Hall, Press Release, 4/10/14]

Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.

In March 2013, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.769 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume that the spending levels required by the sequester remain in place and that non-war discretionary spending for all future years will be at post-sequester levels. It would assume that all discretionary savings from the sequester beginning in fiscal 2014 will come from non-defense programs. It would assume \$5.7 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and a restructuring of Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2024. It would call for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two and tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed.” The resolution passed 221-207. [H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2013, Calvert voted against: “the Republican Study Committee substitute keeps the sequester in place, repeals the Affordable Care Act, and privatizes Medicare, exempting only those 60 years or older from the changes. The measure would also cut Social Security benefits by increasing the retirement age to 70, and cap funding below 2008 levels for education, infrastructure, and other important domestic programs until 2017.” [H Con Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; Rep. Hanabusa, Press Release, 3/20/13]

Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.

In March 2012, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.793 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It calls for limiting discretionary appropriations to \$1.028 trillion in 2013 and for major cuts in non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending over the next 10 years. It would assume significant future savings by restructuring Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2023, converting Medicaid and the food stamp program into block grants to states, and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul. It calls for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two, tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed, and the corporate tax code modified to reduce the top rate to 25 percent from 35 percent and converted into a “territorial” tax system where U.S. companies would pay tax only on income earned in the United States. It also would direct the Budget Committee to report a bill that would repeal the sequestration of discretionary spending set for January 2013 by the 2011 debt limit law and direct six House committees to find substitute savings from mandatory programs.” The resolution was adopted 228-191. [H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2012, Calvert voted against: “The FreedomWorks-endorsed Republican Study Committee (RSC) budget would cut spending by \$7.579 trillion over the next ten years, cut taxes, repeal ObamaCare, and enact significant entitlement reform. This was the only budget that met the balance-in-seven-years requirement of the Goodlatte Balanced Budget Amendment (H.J.Res. 2), which the House voted on last fall.” [H Con Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; FreedomWorks, Press Release, 3/29/12]

Calvert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “Ryan’s budget, titled ‘The Path to Prosperity,’ would spend about \$40 trillion over the next decade — \$6.2 trillion less than the budget President Obama proposed in February. The bulk of the savings would come from federal health-care programs, starting with a repeal of Obama’s ambitious new initiative to expand coverage for the uninsured.” [H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; Washington Post, [4/15/11](#)]

Calvert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “The Republican Study Committee’s budget is based upon the following common-sense principles: [...] The budget should keep taxes low and provide for pro-growth tax reform to help Americans save, invest, and create jobs. Our proposal prevents tax increases, repeals the tax increases in ObamaCare, keeps the tax burden from increasing beyond its historic average, and provides for pro-growth tax reform. REDUCE SPENDING * Repeal ObamaCare to eliminate \$677 billion in additional spending over ten years.” [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; Rep. Garrett, Press Release, 4/15/11]

Calvert Voted 4 Times For Repealing Major Pillars Of Affordable Care Act

- 2017: Calvert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Overturning Obama’s Veto Of A Bill That Would Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act. [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, [2/2/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Agreeing With Senate Amendment To Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate. [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ Floor Votes, [1/6/16](#)]
- Calvert Voted For House Passage Of A Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate. [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/23/15](#)]

2017: Calvert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.

In May 2017, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For Overturning Obama's Veto Of A Bill That Would Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2016, Calvert voted for: "Passage, over President Obama's Jan. 8 2016, veto, of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law's penalties for noncompliance with the law's requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law's Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans." A two-thirds majority was required to override the President's veto. The motion was rejected 241-186. [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, [2/2/16](#)]

The Bill Attempted "To Overturn President Obama's Veto Of Legislation To Repeal Obamacare."

"House Republicans are moving on to a new round of budget fights after failing on Tuesday to overturn President Obama's veto of legislation to repeal Obamacare and defund Planned Parenthood. Republicans were not able to rally the support of two-thirds of the House necessary to overturn the veto, leaving conservatives to turn their attention to a final year of budget fights with the president. The 241-186 vote, appropriately scheduled for Groundhog Day, was the 63rd time the House has voted to overturn all or part of Obama's signature health care law." [Washington Post, [2/2/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For Agree With Senate Amendment To Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.

In January 2016, Calvert voted for: "Price, R-Ga., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law's penalties for noncompliance with the law's requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law's Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans." The bill passed 240-181. [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ Floor Votes, [1/6/16](#)]

CNN: The Legislation Would "Repeal Obamacare."

"The GOP-controlled House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon passed legislation that would repeal Obamacare, and after more than 60 votes to roll back all or part of the law, the bill dismantle it will finally get to the President's desk." [CNN, [1/6/16](#)]

Calvert Voted For House Passage Of A Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.

In October 2015, Calvert voted for: "Passage of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law, including: the requirements for most individuals to have health insurance and employers with more than 50 employees to offer it or face penalties, the 2.3 percent tax on the sale of medical devices, the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans, and the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The measure also would block, for one year, federal funding for Planned Parenthood and would increase funding for community health centers by \$235 million in both fiscal 2016 and 2017." The bill passed 240-189. [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/23/15](#)]

Los Angeles Times: The Bill “Would Repeal Several Major Pillars Of President Obama’s Landmark 2010 Law, Including The Requirement That Americans Have Health Coverage.”

“House Republicans pushed forward with another vote to roll back the Affordable Care Act on Friday, passing a bill that would repeal several major pillars of President Obama’s landmark 2010 law, including the requirement that Americans have health coverage.” [Los Angeles Times, [10/23/15](#)]

HEADLINE: House Republicans vote to repeal Obamacare, again

[Los Angeles Times, [10/23/15](#)]

According To The CBO, The Bill Would Increase The Number Of Uninsured Americans By 32 Million.

“The number of people who are uninsured would increase by 18 million in the first new plan year following enactment of the bill. Later, after the elimination of the ACA’s expansion of Medicaid eligibility and of subsidies for insurance purchased through the ACA marketplaces, that number would increase to 27 million, and then to 32 million in 2026.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]

According To The CBO, The Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Double.

“Premiums in the nongroup market (for individual policies purchased through the marketplaces or directly from insurers) would increase by 20 percent to 25 percent—relative to projections under current law—in the first new plan year following enactment. The increase would reach about 50 percent in the year following the elimination of the Medicaid expansion and the marketplace subsidies, and premiums would about double by 2026.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]

CBO: The Bill Would Leave In Place Rules That Insurance Companies Could “Not Deny Coverage Or Vary Premiums Because Of An Enrollee’s Health Status Or Limit Coverage Because Of Preexisting Medical Conditions.”

“Importantly, H.R. 3762 would leave in place a number of market reforms—rules established by the ACA that govern certain health insurance markets. Insurers who sell plans either through the marketplaces or directly to consumers are required to: Provide specific benefits and amounts of coverage; Not deny coverage or vary premiums because of an enrollee’s health status or limit coverage because of preexisting medical conditions; and Vary premiums only on the basis of age, tobacco use, and geographic location.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]

Calvert Voted 47 Times To Cripple, Defund, Or Change the Affordable Care Act

Calvert Voted For Beginning Process Of Repealing Affordable Care Act

In January 2017, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that includes reconciliation instructions for the House Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees as well as the Senate Finance and Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committees to develop legislation to reduce the deficit by at least \$1 billion each over a 10-year period by January 27, 2017, which is expected to repeal parts of the 2010 health care law. The concurrent resolution also would set broad spending and revenue targets over the next 10 years. It would allow \$3.3 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2017.” The resolution was adopted 227-198. [S Con Res 3, [Vote #58](#), 1/13/17; CQ Floor Votes, [1/13/17](#)]

The Vote “Began The Process Of Dismantling The Affordable Care Act” By Allowing Republicans To Use Budget Reconciliation To Roll Back The Law.

“The House of Representatives began the process of dismantling the Affordable Care Act on Friday, approving a budget resolution on a mostly party line vote. The vote was 227-198. The Senate passed the measure earlier this week. It allows Republicans on Capitol Hill to use a process known as ‘budget reconciliation’ to roll back major parts of the health care law. Top Republican leaders are also saying they plan to move to replace Obamacare along the same track, but they are still struggling to come up with the details on how it will work.”

[CNN, [1/3/17](#)]

HEADLINE: House takes first step towards repealing Obamacare

[CNN, [1/3/17](#)]

Calvert Voted 10 Times To Defund The Affordable Care Act Or Major Provisions Of The Bill

- Calvert Voted For Defunding The Affordable Care Act. [H J Res 59, [Vote #478](#), 9/20/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/13]
- Calvert Voted For Prohibiting The Treasury Department And IRS From Enforcing The Affordable Care Act. [HR 2009, [Vote #447](#), 8/2/13; CQ Floor Votes, 8/2/13]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing Section Of Affordable Care Act That Funded State Exchanges. [HR 1213, [Vote #285](#), 5/3/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/3/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Funds To Carry Out Provisions Of Affordable Care Act. [HConRes 35, [Vote #270](#), 4/14/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/14/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Funds From Being Used By HHS, Labor, Or Treasury To Issue Regulations On Essential Benefits In The Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #141](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Pay Salaries Of Any Employee Of HHS Who Develops Regulations For Exchanges Under The Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #121](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring The IRS From Using Funds To Enforce The Individual Mandate Of The Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #100](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]
- Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Use Of Funds To Pay Salaries Of Employees To Carry Out Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #99](#), 2/18/11, CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Funds To Carry Out Provisions Of Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #98](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]
- Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Use Of Funds For Employees To Implement The Affordable Care Act. [HR 1, [Vote #97](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted For Defunding The Affordable Care Act.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide continuing appropriations through Dec. 15, 2013 for government operations that would reflect an annual discretionary level of about \$986.3 billion. It also would defund the 2010 health care overhaul and allow the U.S. Treasury, once the statutory debt limit is reached, to continue borrowing over the debt limit until Dec. 15, 2014. Funds

could only be used to pay the principal and interest on both government debt held by the public and on obligations to the Social Security trust fund.” [H J Res 59, [Vote #478](#), 9/20/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/13]

Voted For Prohibiting The Treasury Dept And IRS From Enforcing The ACA.

In August 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Treasury secretary, or any delegate of the secretary, including the IRS, from implementing or enforcing any provisions of the 2010 health care law. Provisions of the law slated to go into effect in 2014 require individuals to have health insurance or pay a tax penalty.” [HR 2009, [Vote #447](#), 8/2/13; CQ Floor Votes, 8/2/13]

Voted For Repealing Section Of Affordable Care Act That Funded State Exchanges.

In May 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the section of the 2010 health care overhaul that allocates mandatory funding for state insurance exchanges and would rescind unobligated funds made available for the exchanges.” [HR 1213, [Vote #285](#), 5/3/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/3/11]

Voted For Barring Use Of Funds To Carry Out Provisions Of Affordable Care Act.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would direct the House clerk to make a correction in the enrollment of a bill (HR 1473) to provide \$1.055 trillion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2011, and insert a section that would bar the use of funds made available in the bill to carry out the provisions of the 2010 health care overhaul law.” [HConRes 35, [Vote #270](#), 4/14/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/14/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring Funds From Being Used By HHS, Labor, Or Treasury To Issue Regulations On Essential Benefits In The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Pitts, R-Pa., amendment that would bar funds made available in the bill from being used by the Health and Human Services, Labor or Treasury departments for any action to issue regulations or guidelines defining “essential benefits” as directed by the 2010 health care overhaul law.” [HR 1, [Vote #141](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Pay Salaries Of Any Employee Of HHS Who Develops Regulations For Exchanges Under The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Gardner, R-Colo., amendment that would bar the use of funds made available in the bill to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Health and Human Services Department who develops or promulgates regulations or guidance with regard to health insurance exchanges under the 2010 health care overhaul law.” [HR 1, [Vote #121](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring The IRS From Using Funds To Enforce The Individual Mandate Of The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Emerson, R-Mo., amendment that would bar the IRS from using funds to implement or enforce the individual mandate provision of the 2010 health care law, which requires individuals to ensure that they and their dependents have “minimum essential coverage” beginning in 2013 or pay a penalty. The amendment also would bar the IRS from using funds to implement provisions that require insurance providers to report to the agency that they have provided coverage to individuals.” [HR 1, [Vote #100](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Use Of Funds To Pay Salaries Of Employees To Carry Out Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to pay the salary of any officer or employee of any federal department or agency with respect to carrying out the provisions of the 2010 health care overhaul and reconciliation laws, or any amendment made by those law.” [HR 1, [Vote #99](#), 2/18/11, CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Voted For Barring Use Of Funds To Carry Out Provisions Of Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would bar the use of funds made available by the bill to carry out the provisions of the 2010 health care overhaul and reconciliation laws, or any amendment made by those laws.” [HR 1, [Vote #98](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Use Of Funds For Employees To Implement The Affordable Care Act.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Rehberg, R-Mont., amendment that would prohibit the payment of any funds made available by the bill to any employee, officer, contractor or grantee of any department or agency funded by the Labor-HHS-Education portion of the measure to implement the 2010 health care overhaul law.” [HR 1, [Vote #97](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted 8 Times To Delay Key Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For Requiring Regulations and Rule Changes In The Affordable Care Act Be Subject To Congressional Approval. [HR 427, [Vote #474](#); CQ Floor Votes, [7/28/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Sustainable Growth Rate Formula, And Delaying Tax Penalty For Individual Mandate For Five Years. [HR 4015, [Vote #135](#), 3/14/14; CQ Floor Votes, 3/14/14]
- Calvert Voted For Delaying Tax Penalty For Individual Mandate Under The Affordable Care Act. [HR 4118, [Vote #97](#), 3/5/14; CQ Floor Votes, 3/5/14]
- Calvert Voted For Delaying Individual Mandate For One Year. [HJRes 59, [Vote #504](#), 9/30/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/30/13]
- Calvert Voted For Delaying Implementation Of The Affordable Care Act For One Year. [HJRes 59, [Vote #498](#), 9/29/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/29/13]
- Calvert Voted For Blocking Subsidies In Affordable Care Act Until A Program To Verify Recipient Qualifications Was In Place. [HR 2775, [Vote #458](#), 9/12/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/12/13]
- Calvert Voted For Delaying The Individual Mandate For One Year. [HR 2668, [Vote #363](#), 7/17/13; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/13]
- Calvert Voted For Delaying The Employer Mandate For One Year. [HR 2667, [Vote #361](#), 7/17/13; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/13]

Calvert Voted For Requiring Regulations and Rule Changes In The Affordable Care Act Be Subject To Congressional Approval.

In July 2015, Calvert voted for: an amendment that would require “rule and regulations under the Affordable Care Act to be subject to the congressional approval process established in the bill.” The amendment passed, 242-167. [HR 427, [Vote #474](#); CQ Floor Votes, [7/28/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Sustainable Growth Rate Formula, And Delaying Tax Penalty For Individual Mandate For Five Years.

In March 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the sustainable growth rate formula and replace it with systems to adjust payments based on performance factors or on a provider’s participation in payment models that move them away from the fee-for-service structure. The bill would provide for an annual 0.5 percent payment increase for physicians from 2014 through 2018. As amended, the bill would delay for five

years the penalties under the 2010 health care law on individuals who do not purchase health insurance.” [HR 4015, [Vote #135](#), 3/14/14; CQ Floor Votes, 3/14/14]

Calvert Voted For Delaying Tax Penalty For Individual Mandate Under The Affordable Care Act.

In March 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would delay, until January 2015, the tax penalty for individuals who fail to purchase health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would delay certain phase-in and indexing requirements related to the individual mandate penalty.” [HR 4118, [Vote #97](#), 3/5/14; CQ Floor Votes, 3/5/14]

Calvert Voted For Delaying Individual Mandate For One Year.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to recede from House amendments and concur in the Senate amendment with an additional House amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations. The House amendment would fund the government until Dec. 15, 2013, and delay for one year a requirement in the 2010 health care overhaul that all individuals purchase health insurance or pay a tax penalty. It also would require the president, vice president, members of Congress, congressional staff and political appointees to purchase health insurance through the health care law’s state insurance exchanges and would limit the subsidies they may receive for purchasing insurance.” [HJRes 59, [Vote #504](#), 9/30/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/30/13]

Calvert Voted For Delaying Implementation Of The Affordable Care Act For One Year.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations with a Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would delay for one year implementation of any provision of the 2010 health care overhaul that would take effect between Oct. 1, 2013, and Dec. 31, 2014, including the individual mandate and the imposition or increase of specified taxes and fees. It also would allow companies and insurance providers until 2015 to opt out of mandated birth control coverage for religious or moral reasons, and bar appropriations and transfers from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Fund. It also would set the expiration date for the continuing appropriations to Dec. 15, 2013.” [HJRes 59, [Vote #498](#), 9/29/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/29/13]

Calvert Voted For Blocking Subsidies In Affordable Care Act Until A Program To Verify Recipient Qualifications Was In Place.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would block premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the 2010 health care overhaul law until a program to verify recipient qualifications is in place. As amended, the bill would require the Health and Human Services inspector general to certify the program.” [HR 2775, [Vote #458](#), 9/12/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/12/13]

Calvert Voted For Delaying The Individual Mandate For One Year.

In July 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would delay for one year, until the start of 2015, the requirement in the 2010 health care overhaul that most individuals maintain health insurance coverage or pay a penalty.” [HR 2668, [Vote #363](#), 7/17/13; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/13]

Calvert Voted For Delaying The Employer Mandate For One Year.

In July 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would delay for one year, until the beginning of 2015, the requirement in the 2010 health care overhaul that businesses with 50 or more full-time employees provide health insurance to their workers or pay a penalty. It also would delay by one year associated reporting requirements for employers and insurance providers.” [HR 2667, [Vote #361](#), 7/17/13; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/13]

Calvert Voted 11 Times On Repealing Parts Of The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For A Motion Agreeing With Senate Amendment To Place A Moratorium On Health Care Reform's Medical Device Tax. [HR 2029, [Vote #703](#), 12/17/15; Med Device Online, [12/17/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Eliminating Independent Payment Advisory Board. [HR 1190, [Vote #376](#), 6/23/15; National Journal, [6/23/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing Medical Device Tax Under The Affordable Care Act. [HR 160, [Vote #375](#), 6/18/15; Associated Press, [6/18/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Medical Device Tax. [H J Res 59, [Vote #497](#), 9/20/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/13]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing IPAB And Medical Malpractice Provisions Of Affordable Care Act. [HR 5, [Vote #126](#), 3/22/12; CQ Floor Votes, 3/22/12]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing CLASS Act. [HR 1173, [Vote #18](#), 2/1/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Defunding And Repeal Several Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act. [HR 6684, [Vote #644](#), 12/20/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act's Tax On Medical Devices. [HR 436, [Vote #361](#), 6/7/12; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/12]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing Section Of Affordable Care Act That Funded School Health Center Construction. [HR 1214, [Vote #290](#), 5/4/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/11]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing Prevention and Public Health Fund. [HR 1217, [Vote #264](#), 4/13/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/13/11]
- Calvert Voted For Repealing 1099 Reporting Requirements In Affordable Care Act. [HR 4, [Vote #162](#), 3/3/11; CQ Floor Votes, 3/3/11]

Calvert Voted For A Motion Agreeing With Senate Amendment To Place A Moratorium On Health Care Reform's Medical Device Tax.

In December 2015, Calvert voted for: concurring with a Senate amendment to a tax package that included a two year moratorium on the 2.3 percent medical device tax implemented under the Affordable Care Act. The amendment passed, 318-109. [HR 2029, [Vote #703](#), 12/17/15; Med Device Online, [12/17/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Eliminating The Independent Payment Advisory Board.

“The House easily passed a repeal of Obamacare's Independent Payment Advisory Board, with a handful of Democrats voting with Republicans against a part of the law aimed at checking the growth of Medicare spending. The Independent Payment Advisory Board has never been used. It consists of 15 members and was included in the law to control the rate of Medicare growth and to help the program come up with savings. The law said the board would make savings recommendations if Medicare spending was projected to exceed a certain target rate, but so far, spending hasn't grown fast enough to trigger the IPAB. The 244-154 vote occurred days before an expected Supreme Court ruling on the legality of Obamacare subsidies.” The bill passed, 244-154. [HR 1190, [Vote #376](#), 6/23/15; National Journal, [6/23/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Repealing Medical Device Tax Under The Affordable Care Act.

“The House defied a White House veto threat and voted Thursday to abolish a tax on medical device makers as a group of Democrats uncharacteristically joined Republicans in moving to kill part of President Barack Obama’s health care law ... The Republican-led House has voted more than 50 times since 2011 to void all or part of Obama’s health care overhaul, usually along party lines.” The bill passed 280 to 140. [HR 160, [Vote #375](#), 6/18/15; Associated Press, [6/18/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Medical Device Tax.

In September 2013, Calvert voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution that would provide fiscal 2014 continuing appropriations with a Paulsen, R-Minn., amendment that would repeal the 2.3 percent medical device tax included in the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would set the expiration date for the continuing appropriations to Dec. 15, 2013; bar authority for capital construction for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission through Dec. 15, 2013; and extend and increase available visas for the special immigrant visa program for Iraqis who supported U.S. efforts in Iraq after March 2003.” [H J Res 59, [Vote #497](#), 9/20/13; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/13]

Calvert Voted For Repealing IPAB And Medical Malpractice Provisions Of Affordable Care Act.

In March 2012, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the provisions of the 2010 health care overhaul laws that established the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB) responsible for curbing Medicare costs. It would restore previous law provisions to maintain the current Medicare spending review process. The bill also would impose caps on some damages in malpractice lawsuits, limit attorney fees and establish a statute of limitations for filing health care lawsuits. As amended the medical liability damage caps would also apply to medical professionals who volunteer at federally declared disaster sites.” [HR 5, [Vote #126](#), 3/22/12; CQ Floor Votes, 3/22/12]

Calvert Voted For Repealing CLASS Act.

“The House voted to repeal the CLASS Act, a long-term care insurance program created by the law, which Republicans believe was ‘a microcosm for the problems’ in the law. Republican lawmakers dismissed the program as a ‘budget gimmick, insolvent, done behind closed doors’ and as a ‘massive new unsustainable entitlement.’” [HR 1173, [Vote #18](#), 2/1/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Defunding & Repealing Several Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act.

“The House voted again to replace discretionary budget cuts enacted as part of sequestration by defunding and repealing several provisions of the law.” [HR 6684, [Vote #644](#), 12/20/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act’s Tax On Medical Devices.

In June 2012, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal an excise tax of 2.3 percent on medical devices created under the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would repeal the overhaul law’s restrictions on using tax-preferred accounts to pay for over-the-counter drugs and allow individuals to recoup up to \$500 of unused funds that are left in their flexible-spending arrangements (FSAs) after the end of a plan year. It also would make individuals who receive subsidies to help buy coverage in the state insurance exchanges liable for the full amount of any overpayments.” [HR 436, [Vote #361](#), 6/7/12; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/12]

Calvert Voted For Repealing Section Of Affordable Care Act That Funded School Health Center Construction.

In May 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the section of the 2010 health care overhaul that allocates mandatory funding for school-based health center construction. It also would rescind

unobligated funds made available for such construction.” [HR 1214, [Vote #290](#), 5/4/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/11]

Calvert Voted For Repealing Prevention and Public Health Fund.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the section of the 2010 health care overhaul that establishes and allocates mandatory funding for the Prevention and Public Health Fund. It also would rescind unobligated funds made available for the program.” [HR 1217, [Vote #264](#), 4/13/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/13/11]

Calvert Voted For Repealing 1099 Reporting Requirements In Affordable Care Act.

In March 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal an information-reporting requirement, enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul, under which businesses must submit a 1099 form to the IRS for each vendor to whom they pay more than \$600 each year in certain circumstances. It also would repeal a similar requirement for owners of rental real estate. It would offset the repeal costs by changing the schedule of a recapture tax imposed on low-income families who receive advanced payments of a health insurance tax credit in excess of the amount for which they are eligible.” [HR 4, [Vote #162](#), 3/3/11; CQ Floor Votes, 3/3/11]

Calvert Voted 6 Times On Defunding Parts Of The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For Cutting \$11.6 From Affordable Care Act, Including \$5 Billion From Public Prevention And Health Fund. [HR 3630, [Vote #72](#), 2/17/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Turning Mandatory Funding For Medical Residency Programs Into Discretionary Spending. [HR 1216, [Vote #340](#), 5/25/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/25/11]
- Calvert Voted For Defense Appropriations Bill That Blocked Funding For Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan And IRS Agents To Enforce Affordable Care Act’s Individual Mandate. [HR 1473, [Vote #268](#), 4/14/11; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Funding For IPAB. [HR 1, H Amdt 171, [Passed By Voice Vote](#), 2/19/11; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Pay Salary Of Center For Consumer Information And Insurance Oversight. [HR 1, [Vote #138](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Implement Or Enforce Affordable Care Act Standards For High Risk Insurance Pools. [HR 1, [Vote #110](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted For Cutting \$11.6 Billion From Affordable Care Act, Including \$5 Billion From Public Prevention And Health Fund.

In February 2012, Calvert voted for: “The House passed -- and Obama later signed into law -- the ‘Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act’ that cut \$11.6 billion from the law, including \$5 billion from the Public Prevention and Health Fund and \$2.5 billion in special funding for Louisiana’s Medicaid program, which Republicans labeled as a modern-day ‘Louisiana Purchase.’” [HR 3630, [Vote #72](#), 2/17/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Turning Mandatory Funding For Medical Residency Programs Into Discretionary Spending.

In May 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would convert direct appropriations for certain graduate medical residency training programs under the 2010 health care overhaul to authorizations for appropriations. The bill would authorize \$46 million annually in fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2015 for the programs and rescind any unobligated funds previously appropriated.” [HR 1216, [Vote #340](#), 5/25/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/25/11]

Voted For Defense Approps Bill That Blocked Funding For Consumer Operated & Oriented Plan & IRS Agents To Enforce Affordable Care Act’s Individual Mandate.

In April 2011, Calvert voted for: “The defense appropriations bill included provisions that repealed ‘Free Choice Voucher’ program, cut \$2.2 billion in funding for the Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan and blocked new money to hire additional IRS agents to enforce the law’s ‘individual mandate.’” [HR 1473, [Vote #268](#), 4/14/11; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting Funding For IPAB.

“Prohibited funding for implementing the Independent Patient Advisory Board (the so-called “death panel.”) [HR 1, H Amdt 171, [Passed By Voice Vote](#), 2/19/11; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Pay Salary Of Center For Consumer Information And Insurance Oversight.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would bar the use of funds made available in the bill to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight in the Health and Human Services Department.” [HR 1, [Vote #138](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring Funds To Implement Or Enforce Affordable Care Act Standards For High Risk Insurance Pools.

In February 2011, Calvert voted for: “Price, R-Ga., amendment that would bar the use of funds made available in the bill to implement or enforce a provision of the health care overhaul law that stipulates that the federal standard relating to high-risk insurance pools supersedes state laws and standards.” [HR 1, [Vote #110](#), 2/18/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/18/11]

Calvert Voted 10 Times To Change The Affordable Care Act

- Calvert Voted For Bill Blocking Federal Funding For Abortion, Including Tax Credits For Small Businesses Providing Healthcare That Includes Abortion Coverage. [HR 7, [Vote #45](#), 1/22/15; Politico, [1/22/15](#)]
- Calvert Voted For Increasing Definition Of Full-Time From 30 Hours To 40 Hours Under Affordable Care Act. [HR 30, [Vote #14](#), 1/8/15; Politico, [1/8/15](#)]
- Calvert Did Not Vote On A Bill To Allow Companies To Keep Employer-Sponsored Group Health Plans Not In Compliance With Affordable Care Act Requirements. [HR 3522, [Vote #495](#), 9/11/14; CQ News, 9/11/14]
- Calvert Voted For Increasing Definition Of Full-Time From 30 Hours To 40 Hours Under Affordable Care Act. [HR 2575, [Vote #156](#), 4/3/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/3/14]
- Calvert Voted For Making Changes To Medicaid Formula That Helped Louisiana. [HR 4348, [Vote #451](#), 6/29/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

- Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Provide Weekly Reports On HealthCare.gov, Including Enrollment Data. [HR 3362, [Vote #23](#), 1/16/14; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/14]
- Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Notify Individuals Of Any Security Breach Of Data From HealthCare.gov. [HR 3811, [Vote #11](#), 1/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 1/10/14]
- Calvert Voted For A Bill To Allow Companies To Keep Employer-Sponsored Group Health Plans Not In Compliance With Affordable Care Act Requirements. [HR 3350, [Vote #587](#), 11/15/13; CQ Floor Votes, 11/15/13]
- Calvert Voted For Changing Income Eligibility Formula To Receive Subsidies Under The Affordable Care Act. [HR 2576, [Vote #813](#), 10/27/11; CQ Floor Votes, 10/27/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Federal Funds, Including Tax Credits, To Fund Abortion Services. [HR 358, [Vote #789](#), 10/13/11; CQ Floor Votes, 10/13/11]
- Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Federal Funds, Including Tax Credits, To Fund Abortion Services. [HR 3, [Vote #292](#), 5/4/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/11]

Voted For A Bill Blocking Federal Funding For Abortion, Including ACA Tax Credits For Small Businesses Providing Healthcare That Includes Abortion Coverage.

“The House did easily pass H.R. 7, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2015, sponsored by Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.). White House advisers said they would recommend a veto should the bill reach the president’s desk. The Hyde Amendment already prevents the use of federal funds to pay for abortion, except in cases of incest, rape and life endangerment of the mother. That is passed every year as part of an appropriations bill, but this bill would make that permanent law. The House bill would also restrict small businesses from getting an Affordable Care Act tax credit if they purchase employee health plans that include abortion coverage on the Small Business Health Options Program, or SHOP exchange.” [HR 7, [Vote #45](#), 1/22/15; Politico, [1/22/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For Increasing The Definition Of Full-Time From 30 Hours To 40 Hours Under Affordable Care Act.

“The House will vote again on Thursday to lengthen Obamacare’s full-time workweek definition to 40 hours, but the Senate has work to do before it can hope to get its first anti-Obamacare bill to the president’s desk.” The bill passed, 252-172. [HR 30, [Vote #14](#), 1/8/15; Politico, [1/8/15](#)]

Calvert Did Not Vote On A Bill To Allow Companies To Keep Employer-Sponsored Group Health Plans Not In Compliance With Affordable Care Act Requirements.

“Another Republican effort to undo a pillar of the 2010 health care law took center stage in the House on Thursday as lawmakers passed a measure that would allow companies and workers to keep employer-sponsored group health plans not in compliance with the law’s coverage requirements. Lawmakers backed, 247-167, a bill (HR 3522) that would permit insurers to continue providing any group plans offered in 2013, regardless whether they meet criteria in the law (PL 111-148, PL 111-152). Insurers could offer those plans to existing or new enrollees through December 31, 2018, but could not offer the coverage through health insurance exchanges.” [HR 3522, [Vote #495](#), 9/11/14; CQ News, 9/11/14]

Calvert Voted For Increasing The Definition Of Full-Time From 30 Hours To 40 Hours Under Affordable Care Act.

In April 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would change the definition of a full-time employee from the current 30 hours per week to 40 hours per week for purposes of the 2010 health care law’s employer mandate. It also would change how the 50-employee threshold is calculated, by requiring employers to divide the aggregate number of hours worked in a month by part-time workers by 174, rather than 120 as required by current law.” [HR 2575, [Vote #156](#), 4/3/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/3/14]

Calvert Voted For Changing Medicaid Formula That Helped Louisiana.

In March 2014, Calvert voted for: “The House voted on a highway funding bill signed by Obama that made changes to a Medicaid formula that helped Louisiana’s Medicaid program and saved \$670 million that counted towards the cost of the bill.” [HR 4348, [Vote #451](#), 6/29/12; Washington Post, [3/12/14](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Provide Weekly Reports On HealthCare.gov, Including Enrollment Data.

In January 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to report weekly on the performance of HealthCare.gov and its affiliated call center, including health insurance enrollments, website problems and other consumer interactions. It also would require HHS to disclose the names of navigators and insurance agents who educate consumers about the health care law and assist them in purchasing health insurance through the federal website.” [HR 3362, [Vote #23](#), 1/16/14; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/14]

Calvert Voted For Requiring HHS To Notify Individuals Of Any Security Breach Of Data From HealthCare.gov.

In January 2014, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to notify individuals within two business days of any security breach of health care exchange system information that resulted in the theft or unlawful access of individuals’ personally identifiable information from HealthCare.gov, or the state or small business exchanges’ websites.” [HR 3811, [Vote #11](#), 1/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 1/10/14]

Calvert Voted For Bill To Allow Companies To Keep Employer-Sponsored Group Health Plans Not In Compliance With Affordable Care Act Requirements.

In November 2013, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would allow health insurance companies to continue to offer in 2014, outside of the new insurance exchanges, health care plans in the individual market that were in effect as of Jan. 1, 2013. Such policies would be treated as grandfathered health plans that satisfy the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirements set by the 2010 health care overhaul.” [HR 3350, [Vote #587](#), 11/15/13; CQ Floor Votes, 11/15/13]

Calvert Voted For Changing Income Eligibility Formula To Receive Subsidies Under The Affordable Care Act.

In October 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would count Social Security benefits as income in an eligibility formula for certain health benefits, including Medicaid and subsidies to purchase health insurance on state-run exchanges, established under the 2010 health care overhaul law.” [HR 2576, [Vote #813](#), 10/27/11; CQ Floor Votes, 10/27/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Federal Funds, Including Tax Credits, To Fund Abortion Services.

In October 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would bar the use of federal funds to purchase insurance plans that cover abortion services. The bill also would require that insurance companies offering plans

on state exchanges that cover abortion services also offer identical plans that do not cover abortion services. It also would bar federal agencies and state or local entities that receive funding under the health care overhaul law from discriminating against health care entities that refuse to provide abortions or training related to abortions.” [HR 358, [Vote #789](#), 10/13/11; CQ Floor Votes, 10/13/11]

Calvert Voted For Barring Use Of Federal Funds, Including Tax Credits, To Fund Abortion Services.

In May 2011, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit federal funding for abortion services, except in cases of rape, incest or when the woman’s life is endangered. It would modify tax breaks given for health insurance coverage to exclude coverage for abortion, prohibit federal medical facilities from providing abortion services and establish ‘conscience protection’ for health care providers who object to providing abortion services.” [HR 3, [Vote #292](#), 5/4/11; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/11]

Calvert Voted Against The Affordable Care Act

In March 2010, Calvert voted against: “Spratt, D-S.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would overhaul the nation’s health insurance system and require most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014. It would create a system of national private insurance plans supervised by the Office of Personnel Management and create state-run marketplaces for purchasing health insurance. Those who do not obtain coverage would be subject to an excise tax. Excluded from the mandate would be those exempt from filing income tax and others with a hardship waiver, religious objection or those who cannot afford coverage. Employers with more than 50 workers would have to provide coverage or pay a fine if any employee gets a subsidized plan on the exchange. Certain small businesses would get tax credits for providing coverage, and those with low incomes, excluding illegal immigrants, could get subsidies.” The motion was agreed to, thus clearing the bill for the president, by a vote of 219-212. [HR 3590, [Vote #165](#), 3/21/10; CQ, 3/21/10]

Prescription Drugs

Calvert Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill – “A Major Victory” For Big Pharma Investors

Calvert Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. [HR 1, [Vote #699](#), 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, [12/20/17](#)]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Included A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers”

Politico: Repatriation Provision In Tax Bill Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.” “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, [12/4/17](#)]

Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.

“U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/20/17](#)]

Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies \$42.7 Billion.

“The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a \$42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, [11/20/17](#)]

Pharmaceutical Companies Worked To Benefit Shareholders, Rather Than To Bring Down The Cost Of Drugs Or Invest In New Research And Development

Pharmaceutical Companies Were Predicted To Use Savings From Tax Bill To Invest In Mergers And Acquisitions In An Effort To Preserve Patents And Prevent Competitors From Producing Cheaper, Generic Drugs. “Blue-chip drugmakers holding \$200 billion in cash, mostly overseas, will start investing more of it in mergers and acquisitions after President Trump’s tax overhaul slashed the cost of spending the money in the U.S., debt-ratings firm Moody’s predicts. [...] Amgen, Pfizer, Gilead, and Celgene are the most likely to seek deals, Moody’s projects, as they grapple with challenges from a shrinking market for some medications to the expiration of patents on others that will enable rivals to produce cheaper generic versions.” [Washington Examiner, [1/9/18](#)]

Nine Pharmaceutical Companies Announced \$50 Billion In Share Buybacks After Tax Bill Passed, “A Sum That Towers Over Investments In Employees Or Drug Research And Development.”

“The pharmaceutical industry is using a large portion of its windfall from Republicans’ corporate tax cuts to boost its stock prices. Nine drug companies are spending a combined \$50 billion on new share buyback programs, a sum that towers over investments in employees or drug research and development. The bottom line: All of those buybacks were announced during or after the passage of the Republican tax bill. That money is enriching hedge funds, other Wall Street investors and top drug company executives, but it isn’t necessarily helping patients.” [Axios, [2/22/18](#)]

HEADLINE: Pharma’s \$50 billion tax windfall for investors

[Axios, [2/22/18](#)]

HEADLINE: Big Pharma investors cash in on Trump’s tax plan

[Salon, [2/22/18](#)]

Career: Calvert Took \$153,365 In Campaign Cash From Big Pharma

- Career: Calvert Received \$153,365 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]
- 2015-2016: Calvert Received \$5,000 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]
- 2017-2018: Calvert Received \$5,200 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Bill To Allow Medicare To Negotiate With Drug Companies To Lower Prices

In January 2007, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies the prices of drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. It also would specify that the bill should not be construed to authorize HHS to establish or require a particular formulary.” The bill passed 255-170. [HR 4, [Vote #23](#), 1/12/07; CQ, [1/12/07](#)]

Calvert Voted 3 Times Against Allowing Prescription Drug Reimportation

Calvert Voted For Amendment To Prevent Prescription Drug Reimportation.

In August 2007, Calvert voted for: “Kingston, R-Ga., amendment that would strike language in the bill that would bar the use of funds by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent individuals, wholesalers and pharmacists from importing FDA-approved prescription drugs.” The amendment was defeated 152-278. [HR 3161, [Vote #806](#), 8/2/07; CQ, [8/2/07](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Bill To Allow Prescription Drug Reimportation.

In July 2003, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Food and Drug Administration to establish a program that would allow the importation of FDA-approved prescription drugs from FDA-approved facilities in the European Union, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and South Africa.” The bill passed 243-186. [HR 2427, [Vote #445](#), 7/25/03; CQ, [7/25/03](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Motion To Allow For Prescription Drug Reimportation.

In July 2003, Calvert voted against: “Obey, D-Wis., motion to instruct House conferees to insist on the provisions in the House bill that would allow for reimportation of prescription drugs from Canada.” The House agreed to the motion 237-176. [HR 2673, [Vote #624](#), 11/18/03]

housing

- Voted To Require HUD Community Development Grant Recipients To Report If They Implemented Certain Land Use Policies, Such As Enacting High-Density Zoning, Reducing, Minimum Lot Size, or Allowing The Subdivision Of Single-Family Homes Into Duplexes
 - Voted For Authorizing State-Licensed Appraisers To Conduct Appraisals For Single-Family Homes Purchased By Federal Housing Administration-Insured Mortgages
 - Voted Against FY 2019 Funding For The DoT & HUD
-

Voted To Require HUD Community Development Grant Recipients To Report If They Implemented Certain Land Use Policies, Such As Enacting High-Density Zoning, Reducing, Minimum Lot Size, or Allowing The Subdivision Of Single-Family Homes Into Duplexes.

In June 2020, Calvert voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require Housing and Urban Development Department community development program grant recipients to describe whether, and if so why, their community has implemented a number of land use policies, such as enacting high-density zoning, reducing minimum lot size, or allowing the subdivision of single-family homes into duplexes. It would strike from the bill language that would prohibit requirements that individuals must receive treatment or perform any other prerequisites to receive shelter, housing, or other services under the bill’s rental assistance provisions. It would prevent any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States from receiving financial assistance provided by the bill.” The motion was rejected 191-185. [HR 7301, [Vote #127](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Authorizing State-Licensed Appraisers To Conduct Appraisals For Single-Family Homes Purchased By Federal Housing Administration-Insured Mortgages.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “San Nicolas, D-Guam, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize state-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals for single-family homes purchased by Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages. (Under current law, such appraisers must be state-certified.) It would require state-licensed appraisers for single-family housing mortgages to complete a course consisting of at least 7 hours of training related to FHA appraisal requirements. It would require HUD to issue guidance to mortgage lenders outlining how to implement these provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-5. [HR 2852, [Vote #519](#), 9/10/19; CQ, [9/10/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For HUD Homeless Assistance Grant Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for Housing and Urban Development homeless assistance grant programs and decrease by the same amount

administrative funding for Housing and Urban Development Department executive offices.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 201-220. [HR 3055, [Vote #406](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted For Providing Mobility Assistance For Low- Income Families To Move To Areas With Lower Rates Of Poverty.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permit the secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a housing mobility demonstration program that would provide ‘mobility assistance,’ encouraging low-income families to move to areas with lower rates of poverty in order to provide those families with greater opportunities.” The motion was agreed to 387-22. [HR 1122, [Vote #119](#), 3/11/19; CQ, [3/11/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Rural Utilities Services.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the bill (HR 265) to the House Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report it back immediately with amendments that would increase by \$125 million the amount authorized for an Agriculture Department program related to rural utilities services. The amendments required by the instructions would also reduce by a total of \$166 million the amount appropriated to several administrative offices within the Agriculture Department and funds appropriated for facility rentals by the Agriculture Department.” The motion rejected 197-229. [HR 265, [Vote #24](#), 1/10/19; CQ, [1/10/19](#)]

Voted Against FY 2019 Funding For The DoT & HUD.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$71.4 billion for transportation programs for fiscal 2019 and provide for the release of \$49 billion from the highway and aviation trust funds. It would provide \$49.3 billion for federal highway programs; \$17.7 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration; \$13.5 billion for mass transit; and \$2.8 billion for railroads. The bill would provide \$44.5 billion for programs and activities of the Housing and Urban Development Department. From this amount, as well as offsets from payments collected by the Federal Housing Administration, the bill would provide \$31.3 billion for public and Indian housing programs and \$22.8 billion for the Section 8 rental assistance voucher program.” The bill passed 244-180. [HR 267, [Vote #23](#), 1/10/19; CQ, [1/10/19](#)]

Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Rental Assistance Voucher Programs Within HUD.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Diaz-Balart, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill (HR 267) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by a total of \$142 million the amount authorized for Housing and Urban Development Department rental assistance voucher programs. The amendment required by the instructions would also reduce by a total of \$71 million funds appropriated for HUD information technology maintenance and activities.” The motion was rejected 193-228. [HR 267, [Vote #22](#), 1/10/19; CQ, [1/10/19](#)]

house administration

- Voted For Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes, BUT Voted Against Considering Resolutions Condemning Unwanted, Unnecessary Medical Procedures & Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes
 - Voted Against A Resolution To Establish House Remote Voting Procedures By Proxy During The COVID-19 Pandemic
 - Voted Against Establishing House Democratic Rules
-

Calvert Voted For Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes.

In October 2020, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns QAnon and the conspiracy theories it promotes, which baselessly allege that a group of Satan-worshipping pedophiles in various positions of power are operating a child sex trafficking ring and seeking to undermine President Donald Trump. It would condemn all other groups and ideologies ‘from the far left to the far right’ that contribute to the spread of conspiracy theories and encourage destruction of property or attacks on law enforcement officers. It would encourage the FBI to strengthen their focus on preventing violence and harassment by such theories. It would encourage the intelligence community to uncover any foreign support or efforts to amplify QAnon online. It would urge Americans to seek information from ‘authoritative sources’ and ‘engage in political debate from a common factual foundation.’” The resolution passed 371-18. [HR 1154, [Vote #218](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Resolutions Condemning Unwanted, Unnecessary Medical Procedures & Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes.

In October 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1164) that would provide for floor consideration of a resolution (H Res 1153) condemning unwanted, unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their consent; and a resolution (H Res 1154) condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes. The rule would provide for one hour of debate on each resolution and for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to H Res 1153 that would clarify language calling on the Homeland Security Department to hold accountable individuals who were involved in unnecessary or nonconsensual medical procedures at the Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga.” The resolution passed 226-186. [HR 1164, [Vote #216](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Issue Charge Cards To Federal Agencies To Pay For Charging Electric Vehicles.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the General Services Administration to issue charge cards to each federal agency for each passenger electric motor vehicle at the agency and issue guidance to clarify how agency employees may use such cards to pay for charging electric vehicles.” The motion passed 403-2. [S 2193, [Vote #184](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]

Voted Against A Resolution To Establish House Remote Voting Procedures By Proxy During The COVID-19 Pandemic.

In May 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish procedures authorizing remote voting by proxy for House members and remote committee proceedings during the COVID-19 public health emergency. It would allow members of the House to serve as a proxy for up to ten members for any given vote. It would require members to designate such proxies through a letter submitted to the clerk and provide proxies with exact instructions with respect to each vote. It would require that any member whose vote is cast or whose presence is recorded by proxy count toward a quorum, and it would require the clerk to make available a full list of proxy designations during any vote. It would authorize House committees to conduct official, public proceedings remotely and authorize committee members to participate remotely during in-person committee proceedings, including voting and being counted toward a quorum. It would authorize witnesses to appear and committees to issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear at remote hearings and depositions. It would also require the House Administration Committee to study the feasibility of using technology to conduct direct remote voting in the House and certify whether appropriate, secure technology exists. If certified, it would require the Rules Committee to issue regulations to implement remote voting procedures.” The bill passed 217 to 189. [HR 965, [Vote #107](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To The Change The Rule Two-Thirds Threshold Required To Adopt Remote Proxy Voting Procedures.

In May 2020, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 967) that would provide for consideration of a resolution (H Res 965) related to remote voting by proxy, and provide for consideration of a roughly \$3 trillion coronavirus aid package (HR 6800).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to change to two-thirds the threshold required to pass H. Res. 965, the resolution changing the rules of the House to adopt a proxy voting procedure on the floor and to allow remote proceedings.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 182. [HR 967, [Vote #105](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#), Congressional Record [5/15/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Requirements That Members Of Congress To Disclose Delinquent Tax Liabilities And Wage Garnishments.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to immediately bring to the floor Leader McCarthy’s bill, H.R. 6177, which would require Members of Congress to disclose delinquent tax liabilities and wage garnishments.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-186. [H Res 891, [Vote #95](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#); Congressional Record, [3/11/20](#)]

Republicans Sought To Bring Up A Bill Targeted At Rep. T.J. Cox.

“A California Democrat who owes nearly \$145,000 in unpaid federal income taxes voted on Wednesday to block a bill requiring members of Congress to disclose tax liens. The IRS filed a tax lien against Rep. T.J. Cox (D., Calif.) in January, listing nearly \$87,000 and \$57,000 in unpaid federal income taxes from 2016 and 2017, respectively. The congressman on Wednesday voted to block legislation that would force politicians to reveal

such liens in congressional financial disclosures. The bill would also garnish federal wages from elected officials until the debt is resolved.” [Washington Free Beacon, [3/11/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Modernizing Congressional Staffing And Accessibility Features.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would implement recommendations of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, including recommendations related to human resources, technology modernization, and accessibility of information. Among other provisions, the resolution would require the House Chief Administrative Officer to establish a centralized human resources system for employees and carry out an annual cybersecurity training program for all House members and staff. It would require the House Administration Committee to implement a uniform employee orientation and separation process and provide a number of orientation resources for new members. It would authorize the committee to issue regulations to ensure that member offices have technology and software to improve office efficiency and constituent services. It would require a number of reports by House offices and authorize Administration Committee regulations to streamline the approval process for technology vendors, make online resources and Capitol grounds more accessible to those with disabilities, adopt a standardized format for legislative documents, and publish all recorded committee votes on a public website. It would also require the House to examine the feasibility of updating its employee payroll system and increasing the limit on the number of staffers who may work in a member office.” The bill passed by a vote of 395-13. [H Res 756, [Vote #93](#), 3/10/20; CQ, [3/10/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reinforcing Policies That President Trump Announced As Part Of His “Best If Yet To Come” Blueprint.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider a resolution reinforcing policies that are part of the ‘best is yet to come’ blueprint, which was outlined by President Trump in this very Chamber on Tuesday night in his historic and optimistic State of the Union Address.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224 to 194. [H Res 833, [Vote #39](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#); Congressional Record, [2/6/20](#)]

Voted Against A Motion To Table A Resolution Expressing Disapproval Of Speaker Pelosi Ripping Up A Copy Of Trump’s Speech During The State Of The Union Address.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would express disapproval of the actions of House Speaker Pelosi, D-Calif., in ripping up an official copy of President Donald Trump’s remarks during the State of the Union address on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 2020.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224-193. [H Res 832, [Vote #38](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The President From Transferring Any Functions Or Consolidating Any Part Of The OPM With Other Offices Or Agencies.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the president or a designee from transferring any functions of or consolidating any part of the Office of Personnel Management with other offices or agencies.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 247-182. [HR 2500, [Vote #443](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Establishing A Select Committee To Study And Make Recommendations On Modernizing Congress.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title II of the resolution would establish a select committee to study and make recommendations on modernizing Congress, including on matters of procedural efficiency, development of leadership, and staff recruitment and retention. It would require the committee to provide interim status reports to the House Administration and House Rules Committees and require that all policy recommendations be agreed to by at least two-thirds of the select committee’s 12 members.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 418 – 12. [H. Res. 6, [Vote #12](#), 1/4/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Establishing House Democratic Rules.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Many of the rules that were in effect at the end of the 115th Congress would carry over. Among rules changed, Title I of the resolution would require that legislation with substantial bipartisan support be considered at least once a week as per a new House calendar, require that all major legislation be marked up by committee before floor consideration, and require legislative text to be publicly available 72 hours prior to floor consideration. It would restore several Democratic rules related to the budget process, including to remove the supermajority requirement for any measure that would increase federal taxes and to restore the pay-as-you-go point of order that would require new government spending to be offset with cuts or taxes. It would also modify House ethics rules, including to require annual ethics trainings for members and to require each office to adopt new anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 – 197. [H. Res. 6, [Vote #7](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

House Rules Featured Dozens Of Changes Designed To Restore More Committee And Bipartisan Involvement In The Legislative Process, Increase Transparency And Clamp Down On Ethics Violations.

“The House on Thursday adopted the bulk of a rules package for the 116th Congress that featured dozens of changes designed to restore more committee and bipartisan involvement in the legislative process, increase transparency and clamp down on ethics violations. The measure, adopted 234 to 197, was crafted by Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., and Rules Chairman Jim McGovern, D-Mass., with input from members across all factions of the House Democratic majority.” [The Hill, [1/3/19](#)]

Progressives Opposed Rules Because They Included PAYGO, A Provision That Requires Legislation That Would Increase The Deficit To Be Offset By Spending Cuts Or Revenue Increases And Would Interfere With Medicare For All.

“Khanna and Ocasio-Cortez had announced on Twitter Wednesday that they would oppose the package over a pay-as-you-go, or PAYGO, provision that requires legislation that would increase the deficit to be offset by

spending cuts or revenue increases. Many progressives oppose PAYGO because they feel that some policies that will have a larger economic benefit do not need to be paid for and don't want the provision to interfere with their goals of passing costly legislation like 'Medicare for All.'" [The Hill, [1/3/19](#)]

Three Republicans — Reps. Tom Reed And John Katko Of New York And Brian Fitzpatrick Of Pennsylvania — Voted For Democrats' Rules Package.

"In an atypical move, three Republicans — Reps. Tom Reed and John Katko of New York and Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania — voted for Democrats' rules package. They did so because of changes the bipartisan Problems Solvers Caucus, of which they are members, pushed to help facilitate more two-party legislating. This was the first occasion since 2001 in which anyone from the minority party has voted for the majority party's rules package." [The Hill, [1/3/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills That Would Establish Rules For The 116th Congress, Provide Full-Year Funding For Six Of The 7 Agencies And Provide Short-Term Funding For DHS.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to table the Brady, R-Texas, motion to refer the rule (H Res 5) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 6) that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress; consideration of the bill (HR 21) that would provide for full-year appropriations for six of the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills; and consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 1) that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230 – 197. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #3](#), 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/3/19](#)]

immigration & the border

- Introduced Legislation Aimed at Preventing Undocumented Immigrants from Being Released into Communities and Stopping from Refusing to Enforce ICE Detainers
 - Drafted Legislation Creating E-Verify to Check Employee’s Status to Work in the U.S.; Said He Wants it to Be Mandatory
 - Said Congress Needed to Update Immigration Laws to Provide Clarity on the Broken Immigration System Following Child Separation
 - Supported Trump’s Efforts to Secure Borders & “Deport Criminal Aliens”
 - Defended Trump’s Muslim Ban in 2016
 - Applauded Trump’s Stance on Sanctuary States and Cities for Withholding Funds for City’s That Are Deemed as Such
 - Backed Legislation to Make it Harder for Refugees to Come to the U.S.
 - Said it Was Evident President Obama Was Unwilling to Protect “Our Basic Sovereignty” In Relation to His Border Policies
 - Said He Wanted to Keep “Illegal Immigrants Out of American Jobs”
 - Said That a Person Who Serves in the Military Should Not Receive Legal Status as Proposed Under the DREAM Act
 - Said Democrats Might Try to Do a “Lame Duck” Maneuver to Grant “Amnesty” if They Lost Seats in the 2010 Election
 - Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga
 - Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border
 - Voted Against Requiring DHS To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The U.S. When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection
 - Voted Against The No Ban Act
 - Voted Against Establishing An Independent Ombudsman To Handle Complaints Regarding Border Agencies & Personnel
 - Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children; Said Obama Overstepped His Executive Authority When He Gave Young, Undocumented People Legal Status
 - Calvert Accompanied Pres. Trump on a Visit to the California-Mexican Border [Photos]
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Immigration

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	0%
1995-2004	American Immigration Lawyers Association	31%
1996	Americans for Immigration Control	88%
1996	Federation for American Immigration Reform	75%
1997	Americans for Immigration Control	66%

1997-1998	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	13%
1997-1998	United States Border Control	86%
1999	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	0%
2000	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	30%
2001	American Immigration Lawyers Association	50%
2001	Californians for Population Stabilization	50%
2001	English First	0%
2001	NumbersUSA	87%
2001-2002	Arab American Institute	25%
2001-2002	Federation for American Immigration Reform	0%
2001-2002	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	17%
2002	American Immigration Lawyers Association	0%
2002	Californians for Population Stabilization	33%
2002	NumbersUSA	87%
2003	Arab American Institute	20%
2003	Federation for American Immigration Reform	0%
2003	NumbersUSA	88%
2003-2004	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	17%
2003-2004	United States Border Control	60%
2003-2005	NumbersUSA	69%
2003-2006	NumbersUSA	84%
2004	Arab American Institute	0%
2004	Federation for American Immigration Reform	75%
2004	UnidosUS	100%
2005	American Immigration Lawyers Association	0%
2005	Americans for Immigration Control	100%
2005	Federation for American Immigration Reform	86%
2005	National Council of Agricultural Employers	66%
2005	UnidosUS	0%
2005-2006	Arab American Institute	0%
2005-2006	NumbersUSA	75%
2005-2006	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	0%
2005-2006	United States Border Control	100%
2005-2008	NumbersUSA	79%
2006	American Immigration Lawyers Association	0%
2006	English First	50%
2007	Arab American Institute	0%
2007	English First	100%
2007	Federation for American Immigration Reform	77%
2007	National Council of Agricultural Employers	100%
2007	UnidosUS	0%
2007-2008	Arab American Institute	0%

2007-2008	English First	B
2007-2008	Federation for American Immigration Reform	77%
2007-2008	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	55%
2007-2008	United States English	A
2007-2010	National Latino Congreso/William C. Velásquez Institute	0%
2009-2010	American Immigration Lawyers Association	0%
2009-2010	Arab American Institute	0%
2009-2010	Federation for American Immigration Reform	100%
2009-2010	NumbersUSA	89%
2009-2010	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	51%
2009-2010	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	25%
2009-2010	United States English	92%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100 %
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	96%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	89%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2009-2013	NumbersUSA	100%
2011	Arab American Institute	0%
2011-2012	NumbersUSA	93%
2011-2012	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	8%
2011-2012	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	0%
2012	Arab American Institute	33%
2012	The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	0%
2013	Arab American Institute	0%
2013	Federation for American Immigration Reform	100%
2013	NumbersUSA	95%
2013	NumbersUSA	0%
2013-2014	American Immigration Lawyers Association	66%
2013-2014	Federation for American Immigration Reform	100%
2013-2014	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	0%
2013-2014	National Iranian American Council	25%
2013-2014	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	100%
2014	Hispanic Federation, LCLAA, LULAC, Mi Familia Vota, NCLR, and Voto Latino	59%
2014	NumbersUSA	71%

2014	UnidosUS	59%
2015	Federation for American Immigration Reform	100%
2015	National Iranian American Council	0%
2015	NumbersUSA	91%
2015	NumbersUSA	54%
2015-2016	Federation for American Immigration Reform	100%
2015-2016	National Iranian American Council	0%
2015-2016	NumbersUSA	54%
2015-2016	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	17%
2016	NumbersUSA	92%
2017	National Iranian American Council	0%
2017	NumbersUSA	92%
2017-2018	NumbersUSA	74%
2017-2018	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	33%
2018	National Iranian American Council	0%
2018	NumbersUSA	92%
2019-2018	NumbersUSA	91%
2019-2020	Federation for American Immigration Reform	92%
2019-2020	The Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans	0%
2020	National Iranian American Council	0%
2020	NumbersUSA	91%
2021-2022	NumbersUSA	94%
2022	NumbersUSA	93%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Co-Signed Letter Demanding a Plan on How DHS Will Test Every Migrant at the Southern Border for COVID-19

Pickens County Progress reported “Last week U.S. Representatives Andrew Clyde (GA-09) and Clay Higgins (LA-03) led 50 of their House Republican colleagues in a letter to President Biden outlining the Administration’s hypocritical COVID-19 standards and demanding a plan on how the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will test every migrant at the southern border. Cosigners:...Rep. Calvert” [Pickens County Progress, 11/25/21]

Co-Authored Letter Criticizing Biden for His “Open Border Policies”

City News Service reported “A letter co-authored by Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, and sent to the administration last month said that more than 1.3 million migrants have been apprehended entering the U.S. illegally between January and September, setting a record and representing a 386% increase compared to the same period in 2020. ‘The crisis at our border is only getting worse because of President Biden’s open border policies,’ Calvert said. ‘The humanitarian and national security disaster occurring along our border in Texas is the direct result of actions taken by the president.’” [City News Service, 10/29/21]

Proposed Amendment That Would Bar the Practice of Paying Employees who Volunteer to Work for the Office of Refugee Resettlement at the U.S.-Mexico Border

Congressional Quarterly News reported “In other action, the committee rejected amendments by Reps. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., and Ben Cline, R-Va. The committee voted, 25-33, along party lines to reject Calvert’s amendment that would prohibit the Agriculture Department from using appropriated funds to pay employees who volunteer to work for the Office of Refugee Resettlement at the U.S.-Mexico border. Calvert’s amendment would have barred the practice until President Joe Biden declares the immigration situation at the border a national emergency.” [Congressional Quarterly News, 6/30/21]

Introduced Legislation Aimed at Preventing Undocumented Immigrants from Being Released into Local Communities

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following news release: Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) announced he has reintroduced legislation aimed at preventing criminal illegal immigrants from being released back in our communities. The Help Ensure Legal Detainers (HELD) Act, H.R. 453, would require state and localities to adhere to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers. ‘When states and localities refuse to turnover illegal immigrants convicted of violent crimes to ICE for deportation they are putting our communities at risk,’ said Rep. Calvert. ‘The HELD Act is rooted in the widespread belief that dangerous and violent criminal illegal immigrants should be given a one-way ticket out of our country. America is a nation of immigrants, but we are a beacon of hope throughout the world because we respect and enforce the rule of law.’ [Targeted News Service, 1/27/21]

Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga.

In October 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.

“A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for

speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease by \$15 million, the full amount provided, funding for a Justice Department grant program for nonprofits to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest U.S. border seeking asylum or other legal protection. It would increase by the same amount funding for DOJ state and local law enforcement assistance grants.” The motion was rejected 179-219. [HR 7617, [Vote #177](#); 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Voted Against Requiring DHS To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The U.S. When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary inspection when seeking admission to the United States. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States, within the first hour of a secondary inspection. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary inspection that would give up such individuals’ legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231 to 184. [H R 2486, [Vote #154](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

Voted Against The No Ban Act

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president’s ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill’s provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert

are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

The No Ban Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.

“The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president’s authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was ‘not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,’ Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

The No Ban Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.

“The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

Drafted Legislation Creating E-Verify to Check Employee’s Status to Work in the U.S.; Said He Wants it to Be Mandatory

The Press Enterprise reported “Calvert, whose background is in restaurants and real estate, is the top Republican on the defense appropriations subcommittee. A conservative, Calvert penned legislation creating E-Verify, a voluntary online system that can be used by businesses to check employees’ ability to legally work in the United States. On his campaign website, Calvert discusses his support for tax cuts and cutting government regulations and his opposition to government-run health care. He also wants to make E-Verify mandatory.” [The Press Enterprise, 2/25/20]

Voted For Authorizing DHS To Establish A Joint Task Force To Enhance Border Security Operations To Combat Opioid Trafficking.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Homeland Security Department to establish a joint task force to enhance border security operations to prevent narcotics such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids from entering the U.S. Additionally, the bill would expand the authority of DHS joint task forces to collaborate with other federal agencies and private sector organizations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-1. [HR 3722, [Vote #554](#), 9/27/19; CQ, [9/27/19](#)]

Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Terminated The National Emergency Declared By Pres. Trump Related To The Construction Of ‘The Wall’ Along The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” Passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 236-174. [SJ Res Vote [#553](#), 9/27/19; CQ, [9/27/19](#)]

Voted Against A Bill To Require The DHS To Institute Basic Procedures To Give Border Patrol Detainees Medical Screenings Within 6-12 Hours Of Their Apprehension.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would that would require the Homeland Security Department to establish uniform procedures for medical screening of individuals taken into custody by U.S. Border Patrol between U.S. ports of entry. It would require that such screenings be conducted by a medical professional within 12 hours for adults and within 6 hours for minors. It would also require DHS to assess capability gaps in the provision of medical screenings, particularly for vulnerable populations.” The bill passed 230 to 184. [HR 3525, [Vote #552](#), 9/26/19; CQ, [9/26/19](#)]

The Bill Would Require The Department Of Homeland Security To Establish An Electronic Health Record System For Apprehensions At The Border Within 30 Days Of Implementation.

“The U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening and Standards Act — introduced by freshman Rep. Lauren Underwood (D-Ill.) — includes language that would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish an electronic health record system for those apprehended at the border within 30 days of implementation and submit a report to Congress on recommendations for improving screenings.” [The Hill, [9/26/19](#)]

Republican Reps Fitzpatrick And Upton Supported The Bill.

“The House passed a measure Thursday that would revamp medical screenings for migrants in the custody of Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The Democrat-backed bill, which passed in a 230-184 vote, would establish timelines for medical screenings and improve overall health standards. Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) and Fred Upton (Mich.) were the only Republicans to vote in favor of the legislation.” [The Hill, [9/26/19](#)]

The Hill: Critics Of The Legislation Said The Focus Should Be On Preventing Border Crossings And Moving Detainees Out Of Border Patrol Custody.

“Critics of the legislation say the focus should be on preventing border crossings and moving detainees out of Border Patrol custody and into Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody.” [The Hill, [9/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Delay The Implementation Of The U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act Until September 30, 2027.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Homeland Security Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until Sept. 30, 2027.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 213-202. [HR 3525, [Vote #551](#), 9/26/19; CQ, [9/26/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering A Joint Res. To Terminate The National Emergency Declared By Pres. Trump Related To Building ‘a Wall’ Along The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 591) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Border National Emergency Termination Resolution (S J Res 54) that would terminate the national emergency declared by the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-186. [HR 591, [Vote #550](#), 9/26/19; CQ, [9/26/19](#)]

Voted Against Establishing An Independent Ombudsman To Handle Complaints Regarding Border Agencies & Personnel.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish an independent ombudsman for within the Homeland Security Department to process, investigate, and resolve complaints against DHS border and immigration agencies and personnel and to review the compliance of Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel with departmental policies and standards of care for undocumented immigrants in custody. It would require the ombudsman to make a number of policy recommendations for DHS border security operations, including to foster cooperation between CBP, ICE, and border communities.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-194. [HR 2203, [Vote #546](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring The DHS Ombudsman To Report To Congress Crimes Committed By Documented Immigrants In Sanctuary Cities.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would instruct the ombudsman’s office established under the bill’s provisions to receive complaints from victims of crimes committed in ‘sanctuary jurisdictions’ by aliens unlawfully present in the United States. It would require the ombudsman to include information on such complaints in an annual report to Congress, including the names of sanctuary jurisdictions and relevant actions by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-216. [HR 2203, [Vote #545](#), 9/25/19; CQ, [9/25/19](#)]

Responded to a Case Where an Immigrant in His District Was Denied Re-Entry Due to Admitting Past Marijuana Use, Adding That Marijuana Use Continues to Be a Crime Federally

Redlands Daily Facts reported “The U.S. Consulate office in Ciudad Juarez reported that a doctor established that Palomar was a drug abuser or addict, according to the office of Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, who is looking into the case at the request of Christine Palomar. Calvert’s office said such cases are determined by medical tests and the applicant’s statements. In this case, no evidence was presented by the Consulate office that Jose Palomar tested positive. “This is the first incident in my Congressional district that’s been brought to my attention where an immigrant has had their legal status impacted, at least in part, because of the conflicting legal classification of marijuana under state and federal law,” Calvert said. “I think this situation only further underscores the inherent problems with the contradictory legalization of marijuana. Until something is passed to change the federal classification of marijuana, individuals, businesses and even state/local governments should be mindful that the use, distribution and sale of marijuana continues to be crime in the eyes of all federal agencies,” Calvert wrote.” [Redlands Daily Facts, 7/31/19]

Calvert Voted Against Permitting Venezuelan Nationals To Qualify For Temporary Protected Status.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would grant temporary protected status to Venezuelans in the U.S. for an initial 18-month period. To receive TPS status, qualifying individuals must be continuously present in the U.S. after enactment, be legally admissible to the U.S. as immigrants, and register with the Homeland Security Department.” The bill passed 272 to 158. [HR 549, [Vote #514](#), 7/25/19; CQ, [7/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring US CBP Establish And Implement Standards Of Care For Migrants In Custody.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish and implement standards of care for migrants in CBP custody.” The bill passed by a vote of 233-195. [HR 3239, [Vote #507](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted To Express The Sense Of Congress That Members Of The US Border Patrol Should Be Commended For Continuing To Carry Out Their Duties.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Kinzinger, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that members of the U.S. Border Patrol should be commended for continuing to carry out their duties in a ‘professional’ manner, including caring for the large number of families, unaccompanied migrant children, and single adults being processed in U.S. Customs and Border Protection facilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 239 to 192. [HR 3239, [Vote #506](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Granting Temporary Protected Status To Venezuelans In The U.S. For An Initial 18-Month Period.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would grant temporary protected status to Venezuelans in the U.S. for an initial 18-month period.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 268 to 154. [HR 549, [Vote #498](#), 7/23/19; CQ, [7/23/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Citizens Count Census Act Of 2019, Would Require A Citizenship Question On The Census.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Comer said, “Today, I introduce the Citizens Count Census Act of 2019, a bill that would require a citizenship question on the United States Census. If we defeat the previous question, as the gentleman from Georgia said, then we will be able to consider my bill.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [H Res 491, [Vote #478](#), 7/16/19; CQ, [7/16/19](#); Congressional Record, [7/16/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of DoD Facilities, Equipment, Or Personnel To House Or Construct Housing For Any Foreign Nationals Detained By ICE.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Thompson, D-Miss., amendment no. 437 that would prohibit the use of Defense Department facilities, equipment, or personnel to house or construct housing for any foreign nationals detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House by recorded vote: 213 - 204 [H.Amdt.560 to H.R.2500, [Vote #469](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Funds To Provide Housing In Department Facilities For Any Detained Undocumented Immigrant.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to provide housing in department facility for any detained undocumented immigrant.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 173 – 245. [H.Amdt.559 to H.R.2500, [Vote #468](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Using Fiscal 2020 Defense Department Funds To Provide Military Support For Local Law Enforcement To Enforce Any Part Of The Immigration And Nationality Act.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the use of any fiscal 2020 funds authorized for the Defense Department to provide military support for local law enforcement to enforce any part of the Immigration and Nationality Act.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 179 - 241. [H.Amdt.558 to H.R.2500, [Vote #467](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Facilities To House Or Detain Unaccompanied Children Who Are Undocumented Immigrants.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Garcia, D-Texas, amendment that would prohibit the use of Defense Department facilities to house or detain unaccompanied children who are undocumented immigrants.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 198 - 223. [H.Amdt.557 to H.R.2500, [Vote #466](#), 7/12/19; CQ, [7/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Eliminating The Per Country Annual Cap On Employment-Based Immigrant Visas And Establishing A Per-Country Annual Cap For Family-Sponsored Immigrant Visas.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would eliminate employment-based immigrant visas from a seven percent per-country annual cap calculation under existing law. It would establish a per-country annual cap for family-sponsored immigrant visas at 15 percent of all family visas offered each year, which may be exceeded if the other available visas are not used by citizens of other nations. It also outlines a transition period for reducing the annual percentage of employment-based visas reserved for certain categories of immigrants from countries other than the top two visa-recipient countries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 365-65. [HR 1044, [Vote #437](#), 7/10/19; CQ, [7/10/19](#)]

Voted For Concurring With Amendment To Emergency Supplemental Aid For Migrants At The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act that would authorize a total of \$4.6 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns for migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border. Specifically, It would provide \$2.9 billion for the Health and Human Services Department office of refugee resettlement, including \$866 million for the provision of care in state-licensed shelters and expansion of the number of licensed shelters and \$100 million for post-release, legal, and child advocacy services. It would provide \$1.1 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including \$793 million for acquisition, construction, and operation of migrant processing facilities, \$112 million for medical care, food, water, sanitary items, and other supplies for migrants. It would provide \$209 million for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including \$45 million for detainee medical care and \$35.9 million for the transportation of unaccompanied minors to HHS custody. It would provide \$144.8 million to the Department of Defense for operating expenses of the Army, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Guard for activities in response to migration at the U.S. southwest border, including medical assistance and mobile surveillance. It would also provide \$30 million for Federal Emergency Management Agency emergency food and shelter programs providing assistance to migrants released from DHS custody, \$15 million for the Justice Department immigration review office legal orientation program, and \$155 million to the U.S. Marshals Service for federal prisoner detention. It would also establish contracting standards for unlicensed facilities used as ‘influx shelters’ by HHS, limit the period unaccompanied minors may be held at such facilities, and require HHS to ensure that certain minors are not held at such facilities, including those with special medical needs. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 305-102. [HR 3401, [Vote #429](#), 6/27/19; CQ, [6/27/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Considering A Bill To Provide Emergency Humanitarian Assistance At The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 466), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401). As amended, the rule would make in order a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3401.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 322-85. [H Res 466, [Vote #426](#), 6/27/19; CQ, [6/27/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering A Bill To Provide Emergency Humanitarian Assistance At The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 466) that would provide for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401). [...] Cole, R-Okla., had raised a point of order that the rule would violate section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-188. [H Res 466, [Vote #425](#), 6/27/19; CQ, [6/27/19](#)]

Rep. Cole Raised A Point Of Order Opposing The Rule Under Congressional Budget Act Constraints; A Vote For The Question Was A Vote To Allow Consideration To Continue.

“Mr. COLE: Therefore, I make a point of order, pursuant to section 426 of the Congressional Budget Act, that this rule may not be considered. [...] Madam Speaker, the bill before us today provides no CBO cost estimate, so we literally have no idea as to whether or not there are additional unfunded mandates being imposed on the States. [...] Mr. McGOVERN: If my colleagues disagree, then they can vote against the bill and against consideration, but I would urge all of my colleagues to vote ‘yes’ so that we can move forward with this rule in consideration of this bill...” [Congressional Record, [6/27/19](#)]

Voted Against The House Version Of A Bill Providing Emergency Supplemental Humanitarian Aid For Migrants At The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$4.5 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns for migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border. Specifically, it would provide \$2.9 billion for the Health and Human Services Department office of refugee resettlement, including \$866 million for the provision of care in state-licensed shelters and expansion of the number of licensed shelters and \$100 million for post-release, legal, and child advocacy services. It would provide \$1.2 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including \$787.5 million for acquisition, construction, and operation of migrant processing facilities, \$92 million for food, water, sanitary items, and other supplies for migrants, and \$20 million for medical support. It would provide \$128.2 million for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including \$45 million for detainee medical care and \$35.9 million for the transportation of unaccompanied minors to HHS custody. It would also provide \$60 million for Federal Emergency Management Agency emergency food and shelter programs providing assistance to migrants released from DHS custody, \$17 million for the Justice Department immigration review office legal orientation program, and \$155 million to the U.S. Marshals Service for federal prisoner detention. Among other requirements related to facilities, resources, and services provided by DHS and HHS, the bill would require DHS to establish standards and protocols related to medical, nutrition, and sanitation needs of migrants in CBP temporary holding facilities. It would establish contracting standards for unlicensed facilities used as ‘influx shelters’ by HHS, limit the period unaccompanied minors may be held at such facilities, and require HHS to ensure that certain minors are not held at such facilities, including those with special medical needs.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-195. [HR 3401, [Vote #414](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

June 2019: The House Passed An Emergency Aid Package That Put Guardrails On Appropriations for ICE Funding And Restricted Overcrowding Of Migrant Children In Detention Facilities.

“Only three Republicans supported the House’s original version of the bill, including one Texan, Will Hurd of Helotes. The funding designations of the House bill were carefully crafted to funnel appropriations towards improving conditions at detention facilities and extending aid and legal services to migrants. Most of the House’s appropriations — some \$2.9 billion — would have gone to the Department of Health and Human Services to fund legal services for migrant children who have been detained and to relieve overcrowding by creating more licensed facilities to hold migrant children. And of the remaining \$1.5 billion in the House bill, the majority would have gone to the Department of Homeland Security, a sprawling network of agencies that includes U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. [...] Perhaps the most significant distinction in the House bill were the ‘guardrails,’ as some members have called them — provisions intended to prevent the misappropriation of funds by ICE and the Trump administration. Republicans argued that these restrictions on implementation would severely limit the ability for the Trump administration to administer a unilateral response in an emergency situation.” [Texas Tribune, [6/27/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Increase ICE Funding By \$64.6 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Rutherford, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$64.6 million funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement expenses related to increased immigration at the U.S. southwest border.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-218. [HR 3401, [Vote #413](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted To Strike A Provision Prohibiting Funds From Treasury Forfeiture Fund To Build A Wall Along Southern Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds from a Treasury Department forfeiture fund to plan or construct a wall, barrier, fence,

or road along the U.S. southern border. The fund is sourced from Treasury and Homeland Security Department forfeitures and seizures and used for related law enforcement activities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191 – 226. [HR 3351, [Vote #411](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering A Bill To Provide \$4.5 Billion In Supplemental Fiscal 2019 Appropriations To Address Humanitarian Issues At The U.S.-Mexico Border.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 462) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401), which would provide \$4.5 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns at the U.S.-Mexico border. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3401 that would increase from \$15 million to \$17 million funding provided by the bill for the Justice Department immigration review office and specify that at least \$2 million would be used for operation of the immigration court helpdesk program. It would require the Homeland Security Department to establish final plans, standards, and protocols regarding individuals in U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody, including medical, nutrition, and sanitation standards for temporary holding facilities. It would also make a number of requirements related to standards for grantees and contractors providing services to individuals in HHS custody, translation services for DHS customs, immigration, and other services, and the maximum time an unaccompanied minor may be held at a facility not licensed by HHS.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 225 - 189. [H Res 462, [Vote #410](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question. I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up [H.R. 3056](#), the Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226 - 188. [H Res 462, [Vote #409](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#); Congressional Record, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding By \$75 Million For DOJ Immigration Review Office & Decrease Census Bureau Expense Funding.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Hurd, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$75 million funding for the Justice Department immigration review office and decrease by the same amount funding for Census Bureau expenses related to collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs.” The motion rejected by a vote of 201 - 220. [HR 3055, [Vote #407](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Republican Amendment Allowing Funding For A Census Question.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill for the Commerce Department to incorporate any questions not included in a 2018 census test in the 2020 decennial census.” The motion failed by a vote of 192-240. [HR 3055, [Vote #369](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

The Amendment Would Have Allowed Funding For A Citizenship Question In The 2020 Census.

“Last night, the House voted 240-192 against Representative Steve King’s amendment to the Commerce, Justice and Science bill to strike Section 534, which prohibits the use of funds for the inclusion of a citizenship question in the 2020 Census.” [Office of Rep. Serrano, Press Release, [6/21/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Appropriations Bill Back To The House Appropriations Committee.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Womack, R-Ark., motion to recommit the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion failed by a vote of 196-231. [HR 2740, [Vote #366](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Womack’s Office Released A Statement On The Motion To Recommit, Calling For Decreasing Spending While “Removing Poison Pill Provisions, And Addressing Defense And Border Security Provisions.”

“Today, Congressman Steve Womack (AR-3) offered a Motion to Recommit on the House floor. The amendment would have sent H.R. 2740, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, back to the Appropriations Committee in order to address longstanding problems with the bill. Corrections needed include setting realistic spending numbers, adding funding for humanitarian assistance at the border, removing poison pill provisions, and addressing defense and border security issues.” [Office of Rep. Womack, Press Release, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Allowing Southern Border Wall Funding By Striking A Previous Appropriations Provision.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers to design or construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border.” The motion failed by a vote 197-237. [HR 2740, [Vote #359](#), 6/19/19; CQ, [6/19/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking A Republican Amendment To The Rule Related To The Process For Debate On The Border Security Appropriations Bill.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 445).” According to the Congressional Record, if the motion failed, the following amendment would have been added to the rule: “AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 445 At the end of the resolution, add the following: SEC. 14. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3056) to provide supplemental appropriations relating to border security, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-193. [H.Res 445, [Vote #356](#), 6/19/19; CQ [6/19/19](#); Congressional Record, [6/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Supporting Requiring The Office Of Refugee Resettlement To Disclose A Monthly Census Per Facility Of Unaccompanied Children In Custody.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Beyer, D-Va., amendment no. 53 that would decrease then increase by \$500,000 funding for Health and Human Services Department refugee and immigrant assistance programs.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to disclose to committees of jurisdiction and legal orientation providers a monthly census per facility, broken down by gender and age group, of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including locations operated through a contract with any other entity (including a Federal, State, or local agency).” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 285-138. [HR 2740, [Vote #300](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#); H Amdt 317, offered [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Require The Office Of Refugee Resettlement To Report And Record The Death Of Unaccompanied Children Under Its Care.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Office of Refugee Resettlement to report and record the death of unaccompanied children under its care.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 355-68. [HR 2740, [Vote #294](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Republican-Sponsored Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act Of 2019.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said that “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to bring H.R. 3056 immediately to the floor under an open rule.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-184. [HR 2740, [Vote #264](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#), [6/3/19](#); Congressional Record, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Increase By \$10 Million The Minimum Amount To Be Used For Immigrant And Refugee Assistance Activities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by \$10 million the minimum amount to be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services within total funds authorized by the bill for Health and Human Services Department immigrant and refugee assistance activities.” The amendment was adopted 243 to 179. [HR 2740, [Vote #252](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals. Title I of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for ten-year conditional permanent residency status to undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as minors at least four years prior to enactment, have lived continuously in the U.S. since that time, and have earned or are enrolled in a program to earn a technical, high school, or postsecondary degree. It would disqualify certain individuals from receiving such a status based on factors including criminal record, gang participation, or other threats to public safety. It would direct DHS to grant permanent resident status to conditional residents if they maintain eligibility for conditional residency and meet certain qualifications related to postsecondary education,

military service, or employment. It would also require DHS to establish a streamlined residency application process for individuals enrolled in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Title II of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for permanent residency status to foreign nationals from countries designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure who have lived continuously in the U.S. for at least three years prior to enactment and are not ineligible for admission to the U.S. under current immigration law. Among other provisions related to residency status under the bill's provisions, the bill would prohibit DHS from removing eligible individuals before providing them an opportunity to apply for residency, would provide for judicial and appellate administrative review for individuals whose residency status is denied or revoked, and would require DHS to establish a grant program for nonprofit organizations to assist eligible individuals in the application process." The bill passed 237-187. [H Res 6, [Vote #240](#), 6/4/19; CQ, [6/4/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Disqualify An Individual From Legal Residency Status If The DHS “Knows Or Has Reason To Believe” They Are Or Have Been A Member Of A “Criminal Street Gang” Or Participated In Gang Activity.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cline, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would disqualify an individual from legal residency status under the bill's provisions if the Homeland Security Department ‘knows or has reason to believe’ they are or have been a member of a ‘criminal street gang’ or participated in gang activity. It would also require DHS to make a determination on whether an undocumented immigrant whose application for residency is denied on criminal, national security, gang, or public safety grounds should be placed in removal proceedings.” The motion was rejected 202-221. [H Res 6, [Vote #239](#), 6/4/19; CQ, [6/4/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of The American Dream And Promise Act.

In February 2015, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 415) that would provide for floor consideration of the American Dream and Promise Act (HR 6).” The motion passed 219 to 203. [HR 415, [Vote #236](#), 6/4/19; CQ, [6/4/19](#)]

Applauded the Trump Admin for Proposing Making E-Verify Mandatory as Part of Its Immigration Reform Proposal, Saying That the Verification Would Help Fix “Our Broken Borders”

US Official News reported “Washington: Office of the MP Ken Calvert has issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to reports that the Trump Administration may make the mandatory use of E-Verify part of its immigration reform proposal to Congress: “Making the use of E-Verify mandatory must be part of any attempt to fix our broken immigration system. The solutions necessary for true immigration reform are clear and include employer verification along with securing our borders, cracking down on visa overstays, and reforming our asylum laws. I wrote the bill to establish E-Verify as a voluntary tool for our employers who were eager to confirm the legal status of the employees they were hiring.” [US Official News, 5/13/19]

Calvert Accompanied Pres. Trump on a Visit to the California-Mexican Border



Ken Calvert ✓

April 5, 2019 · 🌐



Today, I had the honor of flying with President Trump to our California-Mexico border to talk to our tremendous border patrol agents and see the construction of our border wall first hand. It's clear from listening to those on the front lines that the physical barriers make their job of keeping us safe much, much easier. I'll continue to support these investments in American security.



Calvert Voted Against The Termination Of Trump's National Emergency Declaration.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against: "Passage, over President Donald Trump's March 15, 2019 veto, of the joint resolution that would terminate the president's Feb. 15 national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border." The bill was rejected 248-181. [H J Res 46, [Vote #127](#), 3/26/19; CQ, [3/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against A Resolution That Would Have Stymied Trump's Declaration Of A National Emergency At The Southern Border.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the resolution that would terminate the president's national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border." The resolution passed by a vote of 245-182. [H J Res 46, [Vote #94](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A Resolution To Terminate Trump's Declaration Of A National Emergency.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 144) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the president on February 15, 2019." The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-193. [H Res 144, [Vote #93](#), 2/26/19; CQ, [2/26/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Prohibiting Funds Provided By The Bill For The Army Corps Of Engineers Or The Homeland Security Department From Being Used To Construct A "New Physical Barrier" Along The Southwest Border Of The U.S.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would prohibit funds provided by the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a 'new physical barrier' along the southwest border of the U.S." The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 230 – 197. [H.R. 268, [Vote #37](#), 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, [1/16/19](#)]

Introduced Legislation Aimed at Preventing Undocumented Immigrants from Being Released into Communities and Stopping from Refusing to Enforce ICE Detainers

Congressional Documents and Publications reported "Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) reintroduced legislation aimed at preventing criminal illegal immigrants from being released back in our communities. The Help Ensure Legal Detainers (HELD) Act, H.R. 438, would require state and localities to adhere to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers. 'The safety of American families is jeopardized by states and localities that require their law enforcement officers to ignore ICE detainers,' said Rep. Calvert. 'One of the few areas of widespread agreement regarding illegal immigrants is the desire to see dangerous and violent criminal illegal immigrants deported from our country. Congress should pass the HELD Act and send a strong message that the safety of our communities - including our immigrant communities - comes before political games.'" [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/10/19]

Calvert Warned Against No Border Wall Funding



Ken Calvert ✓

October 23, 2018 · 🌐



The best way to stop a blue wave and the extreme policies that would come along with it is to go out and vote! My opponent has called ICE a "terrorist organization." Let's be clear, if Democrats win control of Congress there will be no funding for a border wall or any efforts to secure our borders.

Calvert Celebrated the Supreme Court Ruling on Pres. Trump's Muslim Travel Ban Constitutional



Ken Calvert ✓
June 26, 2018 · 🌐



I'm thankful a majority of the Supreme Court saw through the noise and upheld the Constitutional rights of the President to protect Americans. We must have the ability to establish national security standards and require other countries to share information with us about individuals who want to come to the US. This is not about religion, it's about keeping our country safe.



NATIONALREVIEW.COM

In Vindicating Trump's Travel Ban, the Supreme Court Upheld the Law | National Review



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓
June 26, 2018 · 🌐



I agree with the Supreme Court's decision that the travel ban is not about religion, it's about ensuring we can properly vet people coming to our country. If foreign governments can't provide us adequate security information on individuals wishing to come to our country, we must have the ability to impose narrow, country-based pauses until more strenuous vetting procedures are in place. The Supreme Court reaffirmed the President's Constitutional authority to make national security judgments in the realm of immigration. The decision is a win for the Constitution and for national security.

Said Congress Needed to Update Immigration Laws to Provide Clarity on the Broken Immigration System Following Child Separation

Targeted News Service reported "Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following statement after President Trump signed an executive order on immigration: "Like most Americans, I do not want to see children unnecessarily separated from their families. Over the past few days, my colleagues and I in the House have been working on legislation to address the issue and I welcome today's executive order to allow families to remain together in custody while their case is adjudicated. "Ultimately, Congress needs to update our immigration laws to provide legal clarity on this and other elements of our broken immigration system. As I stated

when DACA was established by executive order, Congress has the constitutional responsibility of establishing our immigration policies, not the President. That is why I look forward to voting in support of both Securing America's Future Act (H.R. 4760) and the Border Security and Immigration Reform Act (H.R. 6136) in the House tomorrow. H.R. 4760 comprehensively addresses our border security issues, including mandating the use of E-Verify, a program I created. The Border Security and Immigration Reform Act, will enhance our border security and ensure that children who are apprehended at the border with their parents are not separated while in custody. "A secure border can only be achieved by making it clear that anyone caught illegally crossing our border will be returned to their home country. A secure border protects Americans and will protect Central American and other children from being subjected to a long, dangerous journey." [Targeted News Service, 6/20/18]

Calvert Applauded Corona City Council for Opposing State Sanctuary Law



Ken Calvert ✓
May 19, 2018 · 🌐



I want to thank the Corona City Council for taking a stand on the side of public safety and not restricting our law enforcement officers. There are many different views on how we fix our broken immigration system, but we all should be able to agree and work together to see that violent felons who are in our country illegally are deported.



PE.COM

Corona opposes California sanctuary law, cites public safety concerns

[Learn more](#)

Said Obama Overstepped His Executive Authority When He Gave Young, Undocumented People Legal Status

Chico Enterprise-Record reported "Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, said Obama "overstepped his Executive Authority when he single-handedly adjusted legal status for a group of people." "The only way our country and affected individuals can have long-term certainty is by Congress changing our immigration laws," Calvert said." [Chico Enterprise-Record, 8/17/17]

Said Any Person That Comes to the US Undocumented and Commits Additional Crimes Should be Deported

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin reported “Inland Reps. Paul Cook, R-Yucca Valley, and Ken Calvert, R-Corona, were quite proud of themselves for voting in favor of the bills. Calvert insisted “anyone who comes to our country illegally and commits additional crimes once they are here is a clear threat to our safety and should be deported,” while Cook lamented that it is “inexcusable Kate Steinle was murdered as a result of failed immigration policies.” [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 7/09/17]

Said Budget Priorities for 2018 Included Securing Borders and National Security

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement in response to the release of President Donald Trump’s fiscal year 2018 budget request: “I welcome the release of the fiscal year 2018 budget and look forward to working with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee throughout the appropriations process.” “The budget released today clearly emphasizes our national security and protecting our borders, which I believe are critically important. The budget also proposes some reductions for agencies that fall within the Interior Subcommittee’s jurisdiction.” “Those agencies perform important work, so the members of our committee will be faced with making some difficult decisions. As the appropriations process moves forward, I will work to provide our agencies with the resources necessary to fulfill their missions while also finding efficiencies to ensure taxpayer dollars are being used judiciously.” [Targeted News Service, 5/23/17]

Supported Trump’s Efforts to Secure Borders & “Deport Criminal Aliens”

Whittier Daily News reported “Trump was applauded by Southern California Republicans, including Rep. Ken Calvert of Corona. ‘I also support President Trump’s efforts to secure our borders, bolster interior enforcement and to deport criminal aliens,’ Calvert said in a statement. ‘I will continue my efforts to cut off the job magnet by making the use of E-Verify mandatory.’” [Whittier Daily News, 3/01/17]

Defended Trump’s Muslim Ban in 2016

San Bernardino Sun reported “Rep. Pete Aguilar, D-San Bernardino, chastised the White House on Monday for using the 2015 San Bernardino terrorist attack to justify the Trump administration’s ban on immigrants from seven majority-Muslim countries... Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, issued a statement defending Trump’s action. “Some of these nations simply are not cooperative with providing information to our national security agencies, while others simply lack the technical capability to verify identification,” he said. “That is why I do support a narrow, country-based pause until more strenuous vetting procedures can be put in place.” [San Bernardino Sun, 1/31/17]

Used San Bernardino Attack in 2015 to Justify Trump’s Muslim Ban

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Every country in the world has a right to control their borders. For too long, the United States has allowed immigration into the U.S. without proper vetting procedures in place. As we saw with the attacks in San Bernardino, one of the attackers obtained a U.S. visa despite online posts that indicated she was a threat. This is just one example of many that highlight the need for a better vetting process. It is important to note that the Secretary of Homeland Security has the authority to admit individuals on a case-by-case basis. As a Member of Congress, I have been proactively working on a way to

improve the vetting process for Iraqi and Syrian refugees. However, the process could be implemented for any country identified as a possible national security threat.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/30/17]

Applauded Trump’s Stance on Sanctuary States and Cities for Withholding Funds for City’s That Are Deemed as Such

The Press Enterprise reported ““President Trump is making good on the promises he made to the American people to secure our borders, deport criminal illegal immigrants and put the security and sovereignty of our country first,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, in a statement. “I commend his actions and fully support him. If California cities and counties want to harbor criminal illegal immigrants, they are soon going to realize that their negligence towards public safety is now going to come with a very high price tag.” [The Press Enterprise, 1/26/17]

Introduced Bill That Would Prevent Undocumented Immigrants from Being Released from Custody Saying Deportation is “So Important”

US Official News reported “Washington: Office of the MP Ken Calvert has issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) reintroduced legislation aimed at preventing criminal illegal immigrants from being released from custody. The Help Ensure Legal Detainers (HELD) Act, H.R. 514, would require localities to adhere to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers. “Keeping American families safe is my top priority in Congress, which is why I believe deporting criminal illegal immigrants is so important,” said Rep. Calvert. “There are a lot of complicated issues involved in fixing our broken immigration system, but deporting illegal immigrants who have committed serious crimes should not be controversial. Congress should enact the HELD Act because we need local law enforcement to work hand-in-hand with our immigration agencies to better protect our communities.” [US Official News, 1/16/17]

Backed Legislation to Make it Harder for Refugees to Come to the U.S.

San Bernardino Sun reported “The idea that “unvetted” refugees are coming to America isn’t a new one. Local congressmen, including Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, and Rep. Pete Aguilar, D-Redlands, have backed legislation to make it harder for refugees to come here. The Adelanto and Hesperia city councils have also passed resolutions against Syrian refugees.” [San Bernardino Sun, 10/30/16]

Joined Letter Pressuring the Obama Admin to Stop CA’s Plan to Expand ACA Coverage to Undocumented Immigrants

States News Service reported “The following information was released by the office of California Rep. Darrell Issa: Members of California’s congressional delegation are increasing pressure on the Obama Administration to stop the state’s plan to expand Obamacare coverage to illegal immigrants. Over the weekend, nine members of Congress from California joined forces to send a letter to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Treasury asking the Administration to deny the state’s application for permission to offer health insurance coverage to illegal immigrants on the state’s Obamacare Exchange, Covered California. The letter comes in response to legislation signed into law by Governor Brown (D-Calif.) earlier this month, which requires the state to apply for a waiver to bypass the law’s requirement that those receiving coverage be here legally. The letter was led by Representative Darrell Issa (CA-49) and joined by Representatives Tom McClintock (CA-04), Ken Calvert (CA-42)...” [States News Service, 6/28/16]

Accused Obama of Circumventing Congress to Unilaterally Impose DACA

The Press Enterprise reported “Inland Republican leaders such as Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, have taken a strong stance against undocumented immigrants. Calvert, who created E-Verify - a system allowing employers to check the immigration status of would-be hires - wouldn’t specifically comment on advance parole. However, Calvert has accused Obama of circumventing Congress to unilaterally impose DACA. “Ultimately, decisions regarding our broken immigration system and the status of all undocumented immigrants need to be made by Congress, not by a president overreaching his executive authority,” Calvert said.” [The Press Enterprise, 2/15/16]

Expressed Doubts That the Obama Admin’s Screening Process for Asylum-Seekers from the Middle East Was Effective

City News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, was among several co-sponsors of H.R. 4038, the “American Security Against Foreign Enemies (SAFE) Act,” which was defeated in a Senate cloture vote Wednesday. The legislation received 55 yeas and 43 nays, falling short of the 60 needed to call for a formal vote on whether to send the proposal on to the president. All opponents were Democrats, including California Sens. Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein. Calvert’s spokesman, Jason Gagnon, told City News Service that “obviously we’re disappointed the SAFE Act” did not muster the necessary votes. He was uncertain of “the game plan going forward,” but anticipated that his boss and other Republican lawmakers would be discussing whether to reintroduce the legislation in a different form next week. The proposal, which received super-majority approval in the House of Representatives in November, was partly in response to the Paris terrorist attack and gained further momentum following the Dec. 2 massacre in San Bernardino by Islamist terrorists Syed Farook and Tashfeen Malik. Calvert expressed doubts about the Obama administration’s current screening process to vet asylum-seekers from the Middle East.” [City News Service, 1/25/16]

Said That There is a Responsibility to “Protect Americans from Illegal Immigrants” Who Have Committed Crimes

City News Service reported ““We have a responsibility to protect Americans from illegal immigrants who have committed serious crimes in our country,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. “After the brutal murder of Kate Steinle in San Francisco by an illegal immigrant with a long criminal record, my constituents and families around the country have raised questions about how the federal government can prevent such an event from occurring again.” [City News Service, 10/23/15]

Calvert Argued Sanctuary Cities “Make Our Illegal Immigration Problems Worse”



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

July 14, 2015 · 🌐



There is little disagreement that our immigration system is broken and while there are many areas within the broader immigration debate where there is disagreement, there is a bipartisan sentiment that illegal immigrants who break our laws should be deported. So-called “sanctuary cities” – like San Francisco – have policies that often make our illegal immigration problems worse, not better. Last week, I signed on as an original cosponsor of the Enforce the Law for Sanctuary Cities Act, H.R. 3009, which will withhold federal law enforcement funding for states and localities that circumvent the federal government’s efforts to enforce our immigration laws. I also signed on as an original cosponsor of “Kate’s Law,” H.R. 3011, which will ensure that any adult illegal immigrant, who is deported from the US and chooses to again enter our country illegally, will face a sentence of no less than five years in prison.

Said Bill Approved Prevented a Government Shutdown and Confronted President Obama’s Executive Action on Undocumented Immigrants

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “The bill approved by the House today prevents a government shutdown and sets the stage for Republicans to confront President Obama’s unilateral executive action on illegal immigration,” said Rep. Calvert. “The bill limits funding for Homeland Security and our immigration enforcement agencies until the end of February. Meanwhile, as I have done in the past, I will be urging my colleagues to enact legislation that strengthens the security of our border and makes the use of E-Verify mandatory. With the majority in the House and Senate next Congress, Republicans will directly challenge President Obama’s unilateral approach to immigration reform.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 12/11/14]

Said That President Obama Should Deport Those “Crossing Our Borders Illegally”

The Riverside County Record reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) issued the following statement regarding the ongoing influx of immigrants illegally crossing our border and the proposed legislation being considered in Congress: “My constituents and all Americans expect our federal government to respond to the crisis at the border with clear and immediate solutions. Those solutions include sending the National Guard to the border, closing the unaccompanied children immigration loophole that was created by a 2008 law --combined with a 2011 Executive Order, and humanely detaining those caught illegally crossing our borders until they can receive a deportation hearing in days, not weeks... “The President created this crisis and now he must correct it by deporting those apprehended crossing our borders illegally. He must enforce the law and end the practice of choosing who gets deported and choosing who gets released into our communities only to disappear. He must rigorously ensure that only legal workers are able to get jobs. He must ensure that public benefits only go to those who are legally present in our country. He must end the deferred action for childhood arrivals (DACA), a policy decision that should be left to Congress. He must not relax refugee status definitions that would further exacerbate the problem.” [The Riverside County Record, 7/31/14]

Said That Obama Was Spreading Immigration Problems to His District

The Desert Sun reported “Instead of solving the immigration problems along our border in Texas, President Obama has decided to spread that problem into communities in my congressional district and throughout Southern California,” Rep. Ken Calvert, a Corona Republican, said in a statement. “I will continue to demand that the Obama administration stop this plan immediately and to fix the problem at the border instead of merely shifting it around to neighborhoods around the country.” President Barack Obama in a letter to Congress Monday requested that \$2 billion in federal funds be allocated in response to the flood of immigrants entering through Texas and asked for added, speedier resources for children caught traveling without parents.” [The Desert Sun, 7/01/14]

Said it Was Evident President Obama Was Unwilling to Protect “Our Basic Sovereignty” In Relation to His Border Policies

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “My constituents and I continue to be frustrated by the open borders policies and pro-amnesty positions of our President that have motivated so many of the immigrants we see illegally entering our country. We all know President Obama is not a believer in American exceptionalism, but it is becoming shockingly apparent that he is even unwilling to protect our basic sovereignty.” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 6/27/14]

Said President Obama’s Announcement of Not Deporting Young Undocumented Immigrants Was Disrespectful to the “Millions of People Who Immigrated Here Legally”

The Riverside County Record reported “Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) issued the following statement in response to President Obama’s announcement that the Department of Homeland Security would no longer deport young illegal immigrants who meet certain criteria. “Through this Administrative action, President Obama is once again bypassing Congress. President Obama had previously stated that he could not unilaterally enact the DREAM Act through Administrative action and yet just eight months after making those statements, Obama has done exactly that. “I certainly understand that most of these young people came here due to no fault of their own, but as a country based on the Rule of Law, respecting our laws and sovereignty are paramount. We cannot set aside some laws for some people. If you are here illegally, you must be put into the deportation process. Instead the President will be granting them legal status and work authorization, to the detriment of the millions of unemployed American citizens and legal workers. This is clearly a political move by the President that is disrespectful to the millions of people who immigrated here legally. “The new policy is unacceptable and I will be exploring options to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is upholding the law and deporting people who are living here illegally.” [The Riverside County Record, 6/21/12]

Said He Wanted to Keep “Illegal Immigrants Out of American Jobs”

The Press Enterprise reported “But that strategy amounts to ignoring the average undocumented immigrant and sends the message that people can break the rules, so long as they are not in one of the categories targeted for removal, some lawmakers argue. “ICE’s job is to enforce the law, and they need to enforce the law equally,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona. “The Obama administration is intentionally allowing illegal immigrants to remain in the United States.” Calvert, a proponent of electronic worker verification requirements, pointed to a 70 percent decline in worksite immigration enforcement efforts over the past two years as evidence that the White House is not interested in keeping illegal immigrants out of American jobs.” [The Press Enterprise, 10/16/11]

Said That a Person Who Serves in the Military Should Not Receive Legal Status as Proposed Under the DREAM Act

States News Service reported “Last night Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) voted against the so-called DREAM Act. The DREAM Act would provide legal status to individuals brought here illegally by their parents if they have a high school diploma and will enroll in college or enlist in the military. The bill passed the House 216 to 198. “There is no doubt that the illegal status of people brought here as children is an emotional and humanitarian issue,” said Rep. Calvert. “However, I could not place the needs of those who are not legal ahead of the many students who are here legally and must compete for the limited space available in our state schools and for limited scholarship dollars. Furthermore, I think it is a dangerous precedent to offer legal status if a person serves in our military. Our military is an all-volunteer force that should not be comprised of people who, through the DREAM Act, and as a result of their service, receive legal status. “Providing legal status to the estimated two million students also provides a pathway to legal status for all their relatives back home. Our economy simply cannot handle a large influx of people looking for work when we are experiencing high unemployment and economic stagnation.” [States News Service, 12/09/10]

Said Democrats Might Try to Do a “Lame Duck” Maneuver to Grant “Amnesty” if They Lost Seats in the 2010 Election

UPI reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., warned Democrats could try a lame-duck, end-run on the explosive issue of immigrant amnesty if they are dealt a major blow in the November elections. “After many Democrats are thrown out of office, (President) Obama and Pelosi, with the help of elected officials no longer accountable to their constituents, will force through legislation to provide citizenship to 12 million people whose first action was to break our laws,” Calvert said.” [UPI, 7/04/10]

Calvert Advocated for Making E-Verify Mandatory for All Businesses



Ken Calvert ✓

June 28, 2010 · 🌐



I'm hopeful that we can get a Republican majority in the House next year and make E-Verify mandatory for all businesses. Until then, I'm going to do whatever I can to ensure American jobs go to legal residents.

BLOGS.PE.COM

Calvert amendment would force offending firms to use E-Verify

Companies found to have knowingly hired illegal immigrants would be required to use a computerized system to verify the worker and immigration status of all hires under an amendment penned by Inland Rep. Ken Calvert.

Issued Statement Expressing Outrage That Nearly 30 Undocumented Workers Were Found Working at a Plant When “Americans and Legal Residents Are Out of Work”

Targeted News Service reported “Today Ken Calvert issued the following statement in response to an Associated Press story that 28 illegal immigrants found at a plant in Seattle, WA were released and granted authorization to continue working. “I find it unconscionable that while hundreds of thousands of Americans and legal residents are out of work, the Department of Homeland Security is essentially providing amnesty to people found working here illegally. Immigration and Customs Enforcement should adhere to its name and enforce the rule of law which unequivocally states that individuals found in the U.S. illegally should be deported to their home country. The new policy put in by the Obama Administration makes clear that the American people, who are struggling to pay bills and are losing jobs, are simply not a priority.” [Targeted News Service, 1/01/10]

jobs & economy

- Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”
 - Praised Trump Following the State of the Union Address Stating That the Economy is Growing Thanks to the Republican Congress
-

Economy and Fiscal

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995	Concord Coalition	45%
1995-1996	National Federation of Independent Business	97%
1996	Concord Coalition	37%
1996	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	14%
1997	Concord Coalition	56%
1997	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
1997-1998	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
1998	Concord Coalition	16%
1998	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	33%
1999	Concord Coalition	22%
1999	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	9%
1999-2000	Campaign for Working Families	92%
1999-2000	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2000	Concord Coalition	19%
2000	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	8%
2001	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2001-2002	Campaign for Working Families	87%
2001-2002	Concord Coalition	53%
2001-2002	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2002	Emergency Committee for American Trade	100%
2002	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2003	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2003	Drum Major Institute	33%
2003	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	8%
2003	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2003-2004	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2003-2004	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2004	Drum Major Institute	0%
2004	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	25%
2004	United States Women’s Chamber of Commerce	50%

2005	Drum Major Institute	0%
2005	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2005	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2005-2006	Campaign for Working Families	93%
2005-2006	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2005-2006	Partnership for America	100%
2006	Americans for Prosperity	0%
2006	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	30%
2006	United States Women’s Chamber of Commerce	0%
2007	Americans for Prosperity	100%
2007	Drum Major Institute	0%
2007	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	17%
2007-2008	Americans for Prosperity	89%
2007-2008	Campaign for Working Families	94%
2007-2008	National Federation of Independent Business	90%
2008	Drum Major Institute	30%
2008	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	50%
2009	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2009	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	16%
2009-2010	Americans for Prosperity	95%
2009-2010	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2009-2010	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2009-2010	National Federation of Independent Business	86%
2011	Drum Major Institute	0%
2011	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2011-2012	Americans for Prosperity	68%
2011-2012	Americans for Prosperity	80%
2011-2012	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2011-2012	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2012	Drum Major Institute	7%
2012	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	16%
2013	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	33%
2013	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2013-2014	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2013-2014	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2013-2014	Progressive Punch	6%
2013-2014	Progressive Punch	6%
2014	Americans for Prosperity	58%
2014	Americans for Prosperity	76%
2014	Liberty Guard	25%
2014	Liberty for All	28%
2014	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	20%

2015	Americans for Prosperity	76%
2015	Americans for Prosperity	82%
2015	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	40%
2015	Progressive Punch	8%
2015	Progressive Punch	6%
2015-2016	Americans for Prosperity	90%
2015-2016	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2015-2016	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2016	Americans for Prosperity	82%
2017	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	0%
2017-2018	Americans for Prosperity	87%
2017-2018	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2017-2018	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2018	Americans for Prosperity	82%
2018	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	29%
2019	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	10%
2019-2020	Americans for Prosperity	82%
2019-2020	Campaign for Working Families	100%
2019-2020	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2019-2020	Progressive Punch	9%
2019-2020	Progressive Punch	6%
2020	Americans for Prosperity	81%
2020	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	38%
2021	NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby	22%
2021-2022	Americans for Prosperity	91%
2021-2022	National Federation of Independent Business	100%
2021-2022	Progressive Punch	5%
2021-2022	Progressive Punch	6%
2022	Americans for Prosperity	79%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Agreed with Sen. Manchin Bringing a Halt to the Build Back Better Act Because It Would be like “Pouring Gas on a Fire”

The Desert Sun reported “Calvert, who serves on the House Committee on Appropriations, told The Desert Sun that he sees inflation - which has reached its highest rate in nearly 40 years - as the top issue facing the country right now, arguing it “should be a concern to everybody. We got to get that back in the box as fast as we can, and that’s not a simple process - once inflation starts, it’s difficult to stop,” said Calvert. ‘And I agree with what (U.S. Senator) Joe Manchin did, as far as bringing a halt to (the Build Back Better Act), because right now, that’d be like pouring gas on a fire.’” [The Desert Sun, 12/28/21]

Spoke on a Defense Forum Panel Saying that China is Ahead of the U.S. in Graduating STEM Students

States News Service reported “Today, we have a problem,” said Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Calif., a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense. China will graduate 4.5 million people with college degrees in science, technology, engineering or math this year, he said. India will graduate about 2.5 million. “The United States will not even make 600,000. By 2020, we will be 1 million people behind from demand for those types of positions,” he said. “We have a problem and we have to face up to it.” [States News Service, 12/03/18]

Praised Trump Following the State of the Union Address Stating That the Economy is Growing Thanks to the Republican Congress

Targeted News Service reported “Rep. Ken Calvert, R-California, issued the following statement regarding President Trump’s State of the Union address: “Our economy is growing thanks to the policies enacted by the Republican Congress and the President, but I believe the best is yet to come. Thanks to the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act we are seeing a host of job creators investing in their workforce in the form of bonuses, wage increases and other benefits. We are also seeing massive amounts of money being repatriated from overseas and being invested here in America. The infusion of billions of dollars into our economy will provide a boost that our economy hasn’t seen in decades.” [Targeted News Service, 1/31/18]

- Sent Homophobic Flyers in the 90s While Running Against Mark Takano
- Voted Against Requiring DoD Personnel Policies To “Ensure Equality Of Treatment And Opportunity” For Servicemembers Regardless Of Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Or Sex, Including Gender Identity Or Sexual Orientation.
- Voted For An Amendment To Strike Provision To Codify HUD Rule Regarding Placement Of Transgender Persons In Single-Sex Emergency Shelters And Other Facilities.
- Voted Against Prohibiting Use Of DoD Funds To Implement A March 2019 Dept Memorandum Related To Military Service By Transgender Individuals & Individuals With Gender Dysphoria.
- Voted Against The Equality Act

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1997-1998	Human Rights Campaign	12%
1999	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1999-2000	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001	National Youth Advocacy Coalition	0%
2001	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001-2002	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2003-2004	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2005-2006	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2007	PFLAG, Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays	0%
2007-2008	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2009-2010	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2011-2012	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2013-2014	Human Rights Campaign	30%
2014	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2015-2016	Human Rights Campaign	16%
2017	Equality California	0%
2017-2018	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2018	Equality California	0%
2019-2020	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2020	Equality California	10%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Marriage

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1997-1998	Human Rights Campaign	12%
1999	Human Rights Campaign	0%
1999-2000	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2001-2002	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2003-2004	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2005-2006	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2007-2008	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2009-2010	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2011-2012	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2013-2014	Human Rights Campaign	30%
2014	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2015-2016	Human Rights Campaign	16%
2017-2018	Human Rights Campaign	0%
2019-2020	Human Rights Campaign	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Sent Homophobic Flyers in the 90s While Running Against Mark Takano

Redlands Daily Facts reported “It’s a far cry from 28 years ago, when pink flyers questioned whether Takano would be a congressman for Riverside or San Francisco... Palm Springs City Council Member Christy Holstege, who is bisexual, is running for an Inland Assembly seat, while Democrat and former federal prosecutor Will Rollins, who is gay, hopes to unseat Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, whose campaign sent the pink flyers when Takano ran against him in 1994. The new congressional district includes parts of western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley.” [Redlands Daily Facts, 6/29/22]

Voted Against Requiring DoD Personnel Policies To “Ensure Equality Of Treatment And Opportunity” For Servicemembers Regardless Of Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Or Sex, Including Gender Identity Or Sexual Orientation.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would require military service eligibility requirements to be based only on gender-neutral occupational standards and would require all Defense Department personnel policies to ‘ensure equality of treatment and opportunity’ for servicemembers without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, or sex (including gender identity or sexual orientation). It would define ‘gender identity’ with regards to these provisions as the gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual’s designated

sex at birth.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 242-187. [HR 2500, [Vote #439](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Strike Provision To Codify HUD Rule Regarding Placement Of Transgender Persons In Single-Sex Emergency Shelters And Other Facilities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would codify a February 2015 Housing and Urban Development rule regarding the placement of transgender persons in single-sex emergency shelters and other facilities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 181-236. [HR 3055, [Vote #401](#), 6/24/19; CQ, [6/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Strike A Provisions To Prohibit Funds To Change Or Replace Two Rules HUD Related To Equal Access Based On Gender Identity And Sexual Orientation.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to change or replace two Housing and Urban Development Department rules related to equal access based on gender identity and sexual orientation for HUD community planning and development programs.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 180-236. [HR 3055, [Vote #400](#), 6/24/19; CQ, [6/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Use Of DoD Funds To Implement A March 2019 Dept Memorandum Related To Military Service By Transgender Individuals & Individuals With Gender Dysphoria.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Brown, D-Md., for Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) to implement a March 2019 department memorandum related to military service by transgender individuals and individuals with gender dysphoria.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 243-183. [H.R. 2470, [Vote #344](#), 6/18/19; CQ, [6/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Equality Act.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service, and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service, or program, including retailers, health care facilities, and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. The bill would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 236-173. [HR 5, [Vote #217](#), 5/17/19; CQ, [5/17/19](#)]

The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.

“The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. [...] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits

discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, [5/17/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Equality Act Clarifying That The Bill Would Not Diminish Protections Under Title IX.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Steube, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing contained in the bill may be construed to diminish any protections under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex under any federally-funded education programs, stating that no person can be excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of such programs on the basis of sex.” The motion was rejected 181-228. [HR 5, [Vote #216](#), 5/17/19; CQ, [5/17/19](#)]

labor & working families

- Criticized Pres. Biden Nominating California Labor Secretary Julie Su
 - Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The National Apprenticeship Program
 - Voted For The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act
 - Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act & Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act
 - Voted Against The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act
 - Voted Against Final Passage Of The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To \$15 Per Hour
 - Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act
 - Introduced Legislation Aimed at “Protecting Employee Bonuses” From Federal Requirements
 - 2012: Said Obama’s Proposal to Solve the Housing Crisis Was Misguided and Costs the American Taxpayer
-

Labor Unions

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1993	National Farmers Union	56%
1993	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
1994	National Farmers Union	56%
1994	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
1995	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0%
1995	National Farmers Union	30%
1995	Transportation Communications Union	20%
1995	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
1996	American Federation of Government Employees	5%
1996	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
1996	Communications Workers of America	56%
1996	National Farmers Union	53%
1996	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	8%
1996	United Auto Workers	0%
1997	American Federation of Government Employees	21%
1997	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	0%
1997	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	13%
1997	Communications Workers of America	0%
1997	National Farmers Union	86%
1997	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
1997	United Auto Workers	0%

1997-1998	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0%
1997-2008	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
1998	American Federation of Government Employees	7%
1998	Communications Workers of America	0%
1998	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
1998	National Farmers Union	56%
1998	Transportation Communications Union	20%
1998	United Auto Workers	0%
1999	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
1999	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	7%
1999	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
1999	Communications Workers of America	0%
1999	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
1999	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
1999	Transportation Communications Union	0%
1999	United Auto Workers	92%
1999-2000	National Farmers Union	67%
2000	American Federation of Government Employees	9%
2000	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	0%
2000	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2000	Communications Workers of America	0%
2000	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	20%
2000	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	14%
2000	United Auto Workers	0%
2000	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2001	American Federation of Government Employees	7%
2001	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	17%
2001	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2001	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	22%
2001	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	40%
2001	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	25%
2001	Transportation Communications Union	57%
2001	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
2001	United Auto Workers	15%
2001	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2001-2002	American Postal Workers Union	0%
2001-2002	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	25%

2001-2002	National Farmers Union	20%
2002	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
2002	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	11%
2002	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2002	Communications Workers of America	11%
2002	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
2002	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	25%
2002	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2002	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2002	United Auto Workers	0%
2002	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2003	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	7%
2003	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2003	Communications Workers of America	11%
2003	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
2003	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	12%
2003	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	22%
2003	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2003	Transportation Communications Union	29%
2003	United Auto Workers	7%
2003	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2003-2004	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
2003-2004	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2003-2004	American Road & Transportation Builders Association	100%
2003-2004	Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers	21%
2003-2004	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	18%
2003-2004	National Farmers Union	17%
2004	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	21%
2004	American Postal Workers Union	21%
2004	Communications Workers of America	0%
2004	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
2004	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
2004	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	17%
2004	Transportation Communications Union	11%
2004	United Auto Workers	6%
2004	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2005	American Federation of Government Employees	8%

2005	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	13%
2005	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2005	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
2005	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	25%
2005	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	6%
2005	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2005	United Auto Workers	14%
2005	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2005-2006	American Road & Transportation Builders Association	100%
2005-2006	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	17%
2005-2006	National Farmers Union	0%
2006	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	14%
2006	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2006	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	0%
2006	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	33%
2006	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	22%
2006	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2006	United Auto Workers	15%
2007	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
2007	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	5%
2007	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2007	Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers	0%
2007	Center for Worker Freedom	90%
2007	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	16%
2007	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	20%
2007	National Treasury Employees Union	9%
2007	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	5%
2007	United Auto Workers	0%
2007	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2007	Utility Workers Union of America	0%
2007-2008	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	14%
2007-2008	National Farmers Union	12%
2007-2008	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	6%
2008	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	13%
2008	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	8%

2008	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	14%
2008	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	2%
2008	Center for Worker Freedom	89%
2008	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
2008	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	16%
2008	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	0%
2008	Utility Workers Union of America	0%
2009	American Federation of Government Employees	15%
2009	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	8%
2009	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	14%
2009	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	3%
2009	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	22%
2009	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	16%
2009	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
2009	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	9%
2009	United Auto Workers	7%
2009-2010	Communications Workers of America	11%
2009-2010	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0%
2009-2010	National Farmers Union	0%
2009-2010	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	3%
2010	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
2010	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	7%
2010	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	8%
2010	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2010	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	25%
2010	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
2011	American Federation of Government Employees	4%
2011	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	0%
2011	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2011	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	3%
2011	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	0%
2011	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%

2011-2012	American Federation of Teachers	0%
2011-2012	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0%
2012	American Federation of Government Employees	5%
2012	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	8%
2012	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	14%
2012	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2012	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	11%
2012	National Farmers Union	22%
2012	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2013	American Federation of Government Employees	21%
2013	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	9%
2013	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	19%
2013	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	3%
2013	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2013	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	35%
2013	National Treasury Employees Union	20%
2013-2014	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	5%
2013-2014	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	0%
2013-2014	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	20%
2013-2014	Workplace Choice	80%
2013-2014	Workplace Choice	93%
2014	American Federation of Government Employees	0%
2014	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	9%
2014	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	9%
2014	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2014	National Treasury Employees Union	30%
2014	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	43%
2015	American Federation of Government Employees	24%
2015	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	22%
2015	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	10%
2015	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%

2015	National Treasury Employees Union	10%
2015	UFCW (United Food and Commercial Workers)	0%
2015-2016	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	15%
2016	American Federation of Government Employees	8%
2016	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	10%
2016	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	25%
2016	National Farmers Union	0%
2016	National Treasury Employees Union	20%
2017	American Federation of Government Employees	19%
2017	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	10%
2017	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	13%
2017	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	0%
2017	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	2%
2017	National Treasury Employees Union	23%
2017-2018	Communications Workers of America	0%
2017-2018	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0%
2018	American Federation of Government Employees	50%
2018	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	13%
2018	National Treasury Employees Union	50%
2019	American Federation of Government Employees	38%
2019	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	38%
2019	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	15%
2019	Communications Workers of America	0%
2019-2020	Communications Workers of America	0%
2020	American Federation of Government Employees	43%
2021	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	15%
2021	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	5%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Criticized Pres. Biden Nominating California Labor Secretary Julie Su

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) released the following statement in response to the report that under the watch of President Biden’s Deputy Secretary of Labor nominee and current California Labor Secretary Julie A. Su the California Employment Development

Department (EDD) paid a private firm \$55 million to operate a call center that failed to answer over 73 million phone calls from unemployed workers seeking help with unemployment benefits: ‘In light of yet another damning report exposing the massive failures of the EDD, I am urging President Biden to withdraw the nomination of California Labor Secretary Julie A. Su to the second-highest post at the U.S. Department of Labor. At a time when unemployed California workers were desperate for help, Secretary Su’s department literally failed to answer their calls for aid. It’s outrageous that instead of fixing the clear and obvious problems, Secretary Su continued to send tens of millions of taxpayer dollars to a private company that answered less than ten percent of the calls coming in. Americans deserve accountability and assistance when they reach out for support. It’s clear from her long list of failures that Secretary Su is not up to meeting that standard.’” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 3/12/21]

Introduced Legislation Aimed at “Protecting Employee Bonuses” From Federal Requirements

Congressional Documents and Publications reported “Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) introduced legislation, the Employee Bonus Protection Act, H.R. 517, aimed at protecting employee bonuses from overly complex federal requirements. ‘Now more than ever, we should protect American workers and ensure they are not unfairly denied bonus compensation due to government red-tape,’ said Rep. Calvert. ‘I have introduced the Employee Bonus Protection Act to help hard working Americans and small businesses by getting the government out of the way and providing a simpler way for employers to award bonuses.’” [Congressional Documents and Publications, 1/29/21]

Did Not Vote On Rules For The “Recruitment, Retention, Promotion, And Training” Of NOAA Corps Officers, Protections Pertaining To Sexual Harassment And Assault.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish or update a number of personnel-related policies for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration commissioned officer corps. It would outline numerous requirements for the recruitment, retention, promotion, and training of NOAA Corps officers. It would extend certain benefits and requirements in place for other uniformed services to NOAA Corps, including policies related to employment and reemployment rights, housing and personal spending allowances, and mental health services. It would authorize NOAA to establish a student loan repayment program and an educational assistance program for active and pre-commission officers, and to establish a career flexibility program allowing officers to take temporary leaves of absence. Among other provisions, it would update requirements for NOAA response to reports of sexual harassment and sexual assault at the agency, including to require thorough and prompt investigation of all such allegations. It would extend to 2030 NOAA authority to enter into transaction agreements to carry out research related to data and satellite systems, and it would require NOAA to enter into at least two contracts for charting and survey services by vessels, particularly in the Arctic.” The motion was agreed to 265 - 124. [S 2981, [Vote #233](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The National Apprenticeship Program.

In November 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It

would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2025 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2025, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 246 to 140. [HR 8294, [Vote #227](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To The National Apprenticeship Program That Would Lower Program Amounts And Modify State Planning, Federal Oversight, And Strike Requirements.

In November 2020, Calvert voted for: Smucker, R-Pa., amendment no. 15 that would replace the text of the bill to make a number of changes. Among other provisions, it would authorize all programs at lower amounts; modify requirements related to state planning of apprenticeship programs, including to eliminate certain requirements for federal oversight and requirements that funding be used for alignment with state workforce and education activities; and strike requirements for establishment of a Labor Department advisory committee on apprenticeships and an interagency agreement with the Education Department to support the integration of apprenticeship and educational programs.” The amendment failed 142 to 243. [HR 8294, [Vote #226](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Eligible Entities For The Apprenticeship Grant Program To Partner With A Labor Organization.

In November 2020, Calvert voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 9 that would require eligible entities for the Labor Department apprenticeship grant program to partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization, to the extent practicable.” The amendment passed 236 to 152. [HR 8294, [Vote #225](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require public employers and private employers with at least 15 employees to make reasonable accommodations to employees for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that such accommodations would impose an undue hardship on their operations. It would prohibit employers from denying employment opportunities to or retaliating against such employees based on the need to provide accommodations. It would prohibit employers from requiring such employees to take paid or unpaid leave if reasonable accommodations can be provided or to accept any accommodation other than a reasonable accommodation arrived at through an interactive process between the employer and employee. It would also provide legal remedies for employees denied reasonable accommodations, including rights to compensatory damages, lost pay and reasonable attorney fees, and it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, within two years of enactment, to issue regulations to carry out the bill’s provisions, including to

provide examples of reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.” The bill passed by a vote of 329-73. [HR 2694, [Vote #195](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill’s provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-161. [HR 7327, [Vote #172](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Child Care Is Essential Act To Allow Grants To Go To New Providers Who Opened After March 1, 2020.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify eligibility requirements for state-administered subgrants to child care providers to strike a requirement that providers must have been in operation on or before March 1, 2020, making new providers eligible. It would also require providers to offer guidance to new and returning employees on safety protocols related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including how to recognize social and emotional concerns of children and families.” The motion rejected by a vote of 195-212. [H R 7027, [Vote #170](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

Voted Against The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues. It would authorize the board to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to impose temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees’ right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. The bill would also modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining.” The bill passed by a vote of 224 -194. [H.R. 2474, [Vote #50](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

HEADLINE: House passes bill to rewrite labor laws and strengthen unions

[Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

The PRO Act Would Allow The NLRB TO Fine Companies That Retaliated Against Workers Who Organized, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws.

“The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don’t currently have. It would also weaken ‘right-to-work’ laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

The Bill Would Allow More People Classified As Contractors To Be Given Employee Status.

“The bill would also allow more people currently classified as contractors to be given the status of employees for the purposes of union organizing, potentially paving the way for gig workers at companies like Lyft, Uber and DoorDash to organize with unions or among themselves.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prohibit Labor Organizations From Communicating With Employees Not Authorized To Work In The U.S.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit a labor organization from communicating with an employee regarding joining or supporting the organization, if the employee is not authorized to work in the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 195-223. [HR 2474, [Vote #49](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Voted Against To Clarify That The Protecting The Right To Organize Act Of 2019 Should Not Affect Jurisdictional Standards With Respect To The Size Of A Business.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Rouda, D-Calif., amendment no. 16 that would clarify that the provisions of the bill shall not be construed to affect the jurisdictional standards of the National Labor Relations Board, including with respect to measuring the size of a business.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 249-173. [HR 2474, [Vote #48](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit An Employer From Terminating Or Discriminating Against An Employee Who Reports Violations Of Labor Law.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 11 that would prohibit an employer or labor organization from terminating or discriminating against an employee who reports violations of federal labor law. It would outline procedures for the submission of complaints by employees related to violations of this prohibition and for the investigation and adjudication of such claims by the Labor Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 404-18. [HR 2474, [Vote #47](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Eliminate Labor Organization Fees As A Condition Of Employment.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment no. 10 that would strike from the bill a section stating that collective bargaining agreements in which employees contribute fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any state or territorial law.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 186-235. [HR 2474, [Vote #46](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Strike A Provision Overturning State Right-To-Work Laws.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 6 that would strike from the bill a section stating that collective bargaining agreements in which employees contribute fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any state or territorial law.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-232. [HR 2474, [Vote #45](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Ensure Privacy Of Employees With Respect To Voter Lists Provided To Labor Organizations By Employers.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Wild, D-Pa, amendment no. 5 that would clarify that the bill’s provisions shall not be construed to affect the privacy of employees with respect to voter lists provided to labor organizations by employers pursuant to elections directed by the National Labor Relations Board.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 242-178. [HR 2474, [Vote #44](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Require All Unions Win A Secret-Ballot Election In Order To Be Certified.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Roe, R-Tenn., amendment no. 4 that would require that all labor representatives be selected by a majority of employees through a National Labor Relations Board secret ballot election, unless they were recognized through majority support of employees prior to enactment. It would make it unlawful for an employer to recognize or bargain collectively with a labor organization that has not been selected in this manner.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-235. [HR 2474, [Vote #43](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Strike A Provision Requiring Employee Voter Lists Provided By Employers To Labor Organization Include More Than One Form Of Personal Contact Information.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., amendment no. 2 that would strike from the bill a requirement that employee voter lists provided by employers to labor organizations include several forms of contact and other personally identifiable information for each employee. It would instead require the lists to include one form of personal contact information for each employee, selected by the employee.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-229. [HR 2474, [Vote #42](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Protect The Definitions Of “Employer” And “Employee” Regarding Employee Wages, Working Hours, Workers’ Compensation, Or Unemployment Insurance.

In February 2020, Calvert voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., for Morelle, D-N.Y., amendment no. 1 that would clarify that the bill’s provisions shall not be construed to affect the definitions of ‘employer’ or ‘employee’ under any state laws regarding employee wages, work hours, workers’ compensation, or unemployment insurance. The amendment was adopted 241-178. [HR 2474, [Vote #41](#), 2/6/20; CQ, [2/6/20](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting A Predispute Arbitration Agreement From Being Valid Or Enforceable If It Requires Arbitration Of An Employment, Consumer, Antitrust, Or Civil Rights Dispute.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements that require employment, consumer, antitrust, or civil rights disputes to be resolved through arbitration. It would also prohibit the enforcement of predispute joint-action waivers with respect to such disputes. It would require issues regarding the applicability of the bill’s provisions to a contract to be determined through federal courts, not arbitration. It would clarify that nothing in the bill would contradict any arbitration provision in a contract between an employer and a labor organization, or between labor organizations, unless the provision would waive the rights of workers to seek judicial enforcement of their rights under federal or state law.” The bill passed 225 to 186. [HR 1423, [Vote #540](#), 9/20/19; CQ, [9/20/19](#)]

Voted To Strike A Provision That Would Restrict The Applicability Of The Bill’s Provisions On Any Arbitration Agreement Between An Employer & Labor Organization, Or Between Labor Organizations.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Jordan, R-Ohio, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would restrict the applicability of the bill’s provisions on any arbitration agreement between an employer and a labor organization, or between labor organizations.” The amendment failed by a vote of 161-253. [H. Amdt. 621 to HR 4378, [Vote #539](#), 9/20/19; CQ, [9/20/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering A Bill Prohibiting The Enforcement Of Forced Arbitration Agreements For The Resolution Of Employment, Consumer Antitrust, Or Civil Rights Disputes.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 558) that would provide for consideration of the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal (FAIR) Act (HR 1423) that would prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements for the resolution of employment, consumer, antitrust, or civil rights disputes. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of manager’s amendment to HR 1423 making technical corrections to the bill, and provide for floor consideration of two additional amendments to the bill. The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Friday, Sept. 20, 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation related to continuing appropriations on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee, and it would provide for motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of Sept. 19 and Sept. 20.” The resolution passed 228 to 196. [H Res 558, [Vote #534](#), 9/18/19; CQ, [9/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Make A Bill Prohibiting The Enforcement Of Certain Forced Arbitration Agreements Only Apply Proactively.

In September 2019, Calvert voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to ensure that, if you like your contract, you can keep your contract. My amendment would make this bill apply only prospectively, because in this bill it is retroactive unless the consumer chooses otherwise.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228- 195. [H Res 558, [Vote #533](#), 9/18/19; CQ, [9/18/19](#); Congressional Record, [9/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Final Passage Of The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To \$15 Per Hour.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would increase the federal minimum wage to \$8.40 per hour on the first day of the third month after enactment and would incrementally increase it annually to reach \$15 per hour six years after the effective date. On the seventh year, the bill would require the Labor Department to determine the minimum wage based on increases in the median hourly wage of all employees. The bill would also increase the minimum wage for tipped employees, teens, and individuals with disabilities, with incremental increases over five years until each of these rates reaches \$15 per hour, at which point the separate minimum wages would be repealed.” The bill passed 231 to 199. [HR 582, [Vote #496](#), 7/18/19; CQ, [7/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Businesses Who Employ Fewer Than 10 People Or Earn Less Than \$1 Million In Gross Sales From Having To Raise Their Minimum Wage.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Meuser, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s requirements businesses that employ fewer than 10 individuals or that have an annual gross volume of sales and business of less than \$1 million.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-218. [HR 582, [Vote #495](#), 7/18/19; CQ, [7/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Require The GAO To Produce A Report On The Effects Of Previous Minimum Wage Increases On The Economy.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress, prior to the effective date of the third annual wage increase, that identifies and analyzes the effects of the first two wage increases on the economy and workforce,

nationally and regionally. It would require Congress to assess and make recommendations to address the findings of the report, including with regard to the implementation of subsequent wage increases.” The amendment was adopted 248 to 181. [HR 582, [Vote #494](#), 7/18/19; CQ, [7/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Adopting A Rule To Consider The Raise The Wage Act.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 492) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Raise the Wage Act (HR 582) that would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour over five years. It would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to the bill and for floor consideration of one additional amendment to the bill. The Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to the bill (HR 582) would extend the period over which the minimum wage would be incrementally increased, such that it would reach \$15/hour by Oct. 1, 2025, instead of by Oct. 1, 2024.” The bill passed 231 to 197. [H.Res 492, [Vote #485](#), 7/17/19; CQ, [7/17/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By \$1 Million For Small Business Entrepreneurial Development Programs.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Suoizzi, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase funding by \$1 million for Small Business entrepreneurial development programs and would decrease by the same amount administrative funding for Treasury Department offices.” The motion passed by a vote of 406-19. [HR 3351, [Vote #418](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By \$3 Million Funding For HHS Children And Families Services Programs And Decrease By The Same Amount Administrative Funding.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., amendment that would increase by \$3 million funding for Health and Human Services Department children and families services programs and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 307-115. [HR 2740, [Vote #298](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Decrease By 14 Percent All Discretionary Funding For Labor, Health And Human Services And Education.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would decrease by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education title of the bill (Division A).” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 150-273. [HR 2740, [Vote #289](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Allow Labor Department Program Funding Made Available By The Appropriations Package To Be Used For Apprenticeship Grants Not Registered Under The National Apprenticeship Act.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 38 that would allow Labor Department program funding made available by the bill to be used for grants to apprenticeship programs not registered with the department under the National Apprenticeship Act.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 158-266. [HR 2740, [Vote #285](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Programs Aimed At Assisting Children And Families In The Health And Human Services Department By \$2 Million.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Butterfield, D-N.C. amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding for various Health and Human Services Department programs and services aimed at protecting and assisting children and families and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 356 to 68. [HR 2740, [Vote #276](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Encourage The Bureau Of Labor Statistics To Accept More Input Into Its Projections For Its Future Workforce.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 funding for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases funding by \$1 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of instructing BLS to accept a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs into its range of projections for its workforce of the future.” The amendment was adopted 260 to 164. [HR 2740, [Vote #272](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#); H Amdt 288, offered [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For National Institute For Occupational Safety And Health Research.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Pascrell, D-N.J., amendment that would increase by \$900,000 funding for National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health research and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted 413 to 10. [HR 2740, [Vote #262](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Any Funds To Close Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized by the bill to close Job Corps civilian conservation centers or to alter or terminate the interagency agreement between the Labor and Agriculture Departments governing funding and operation of such centers.” The amendment was adopted 313 to 109. [HR 2740, [Vote #259](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting The Occupational Safety And Health Administration From Changing The Permissible Exposure Standards To Workers Exposed To Beryllium.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Scott, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from using any funds authorized in the bill to finalize or implement a proposed rule that would change the permissible exposure standards for construction and maritime workers occupationally exposed to beryllium.” The amendment was adopted 241 to 181. [HR 2740, [Vote #258](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Supporting Funding For The Bureau Of Labor Statistics.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 million funding for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.” The amendment was adopted 290 to 134. [HR 2740, [Vote #253](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Multiple Bills Including Prohibiting Discrimination Due To Gender Identity And Lowering Prescription Drug Prices.

In May 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 377) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 5) that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation; the bill (HR 312) that would reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation; and the bill (HR 987) consisting of a package of measures related to prescription drug costs and health insurance marketplaces.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-188. [H Res 377, [Vote #206](#), 5/15/19; CQ, [5/15/19](#)]

Voted For Extending Eligibility For Reemployment Services To All Individuals Claiming Unemployment Compensation.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davis, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend eligibility for reemployment services to individuals who claim unemployment compensation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-24. [HR 1759, [Vote #162](#), 4/9/19; CQ, [4/9/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would change the language and grounds that an employer could use in a legal defense to explain a difference in pay between employees when a lawsuit is brought against the employer alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. The bill would narrow the defense such an employer could use by requiring employers to provide non-gender, business-based reasons for differences in pay, rather than allowing the employer to demonstrate in court that ‘any factor other than sex’ had been the basis for the pay disparity. Under the bill, an employer would specifically need to demonstrate that the disparity is based on a bona fide factor such as education, training or experience. It would expand protections for employees against forms of retaliation and increase monetary penalties for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act.” The bill passed 242-187. [HR 7, [Vote #134](#), 3/27/19; CQ, [3/27/19](#)]

Voted For To Add An Amendment To The Paycheck Fairness Act To Specify Attorney’s Fees Could Not Exceed 49% Of A Judgment Awarded To A Client.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for “Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would specify that any contingent attorney’s fees should not exceed more than 49 percent of a judgment awarded to a client in any legal action brought to enforce the provisions of the bill.” The motion failed, 191-236. [HR 7, [Vote #133](#), 3/27/19; CQ, [3/27/19](#)]

Voted To Exempt An Employer With Fewer Than 100 Employees From The Demographic Reporting Requirements On Employee Compensation Of The Paycheck Fairness Act.

In March 2019, Calvert voted for “Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would exempt any employer with fewer than 100 employees from reporting requirements outlined by the bill related to demographically-disaggregated data on employee compensation.” The amendment passed 406-24. [HR 7, [Vote #132](#), 3/27/19; CQ, [3/27/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The Paycheck Fairness Act And A Resolution Expressing Opposition To Banning Transgender Individuals From The Armed Forces.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Paycheck Fairness Act (HR 7) and the resolution expressing opposition to the president’s ban on transgender individuals serving in the armed forces (H Res 124).” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-190. [H Res 252, [Vote #131](#), 3/27/19; CQ, [3/27/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To The Paycheck Fairness Act To Allow Working Parents To “Voluntarily Negotiate Compensation And Benefits To Provide Flexibility” Notwithstanding Other Provisions Of The Bill.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to Congressional Record, Rep. Michael Burgess said: “Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to the resolution. [...] SEC. 3A. FLEXIBILITY FOR WORKING PARENTS. ‘(2) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, an employee and an employer may voluntarily negotiate compensation and benefits to provide flexibility to best meet the needs of such employee and employer, consistent with other provisions of this Act.’” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment.** The motion was agreed to 231-192. [H Res 252, [Vote #130](#), 3/27/19; CQ, [3/27/19](#); Congressional Record, [3/27/19](#)]

Voted Against A 2.6% Pay Raise For Civilian Federal Employees.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would increase the salaries and wages of all civilian federal employees by 2.6 percent for calendar year 2019. The pay raise would take effect immediately upon enactment, and would be backdated to apply to the first pay period that occurred after Jan. 1.” The bill passed 259-161. [HR 790, [Vote #64](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting Pay Increases For Federal Employees Who Had Been Disciplined For Workplace Sexual Misconduct.

In January 2019, Calvert voted for: “Brooks, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the use of government funds for the purpose of providing an increase in pay for calendar year 2019 for any federal employee who has been disciplined for sexual misconduct in the workplace.” The motion was rejected 206-216. [HR 790, [Vote #63](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Increasing The 2019 Pay Rate For IRS Employees By 2.6 %.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Trahan, D-Mass., amendment that would increase the rate of pay for eligible IRS employees for calendar year 2019 by 2.6 percent.” The amendment was adopted in a Committee of the Whole 243-183. [HR 790, [Vote #62](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A Bill To Increase Pay For Civilian Federal Employees.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 87) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 790) that would increase pay for civilian federal employees.” The rule was adopted 231-189. [HR 790, [Vote #61](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Exempting People Who Have Not Paid Their Federal Taxes From A Pay Increase For Civilian Federal Employees.

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I intend to bring up a very simple amendment [...] those folks who have an outstanding tax bill, who have not tried to enter into a negotiated settlement, those who are not in a payment plan, but those who simply are not paying their Federal taxes, that they not be a part of this pay increase.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to 232-190. [HR 790, [Vote #60](#), 1/30/19; CQ, [1/30/19](#); Congressional Record, [1/30/19](#)]

Voted Against A 1.9% Pay Increase For Civilian Federal Workers & FY 2019 Funding For Treasury, IRS, SEC, & DC

In January 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$23.7 billion in discretionary funding for financial services and general government appropriations in fiscal 2019. The bill would provide \$12.7 billion for the Treasury Department, of which \$11.3 billion is for the Internal Revenue Service. It would provide \$1.7 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$7.7 billion for the operation of the federal court system, and \$703 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia. The bill would also provide a 1.9 percent pay increase for civilian federal workers for 2019.” The bill passed 240-188. [HR 264, [Vote #21](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

Said Obama’s Proposal to Solve the Housing Crisis Was Misguided and Costs the American Taxpayer

The Press Enterprise reported “The plan would apply to an estimated 14.5 million underwater borrowers - those who owe more than the value of their house because home prices have plummeted, said Brian Deese, deputy director of the White House National Economic Council. In mid-2011, that applied to more than 384,000 homeowners in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, according to CoreLogic. But Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, described Obama’s proposal as the latest in a series of misguided attempts to solve the problem through excessive government intervention. “His new housing relief plan simply revamps these failed programs, increases the federal government presence in this sector and comes at the cost of the American taxpayer,” Calvert said.” [The Press Enterprise, 2/02/12]

marijuana legalization

- Did Not Vote On Decriminalizing The Use & Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level
 - Did Not Vote On Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act
 - Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Prevent Implementation Of Laws Authorizing The Use Or Distribution Of Marijuana
 - Voted Against An Amendment Preventing The DoJ From Using Funding To Prevent Marijuana Sales In 46 States
-

Marijuana

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2014	Americans for Safe Access	17%
2015-2016	NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)	42%
2019	NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)	17%
2019	National Cannabis Industry Association	17%
2020	NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)	17%
2021	National Cannabis Industry Association	0%
2022	NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)	17%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Did Not Vote On Decriminalizing The Use & Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The DoJ, Among Other Provisions.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: "Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual 'occupational tax' of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal

public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of 'marihuana' and 'marijuana' in existing law and replace them with 'cannabis.'" The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Calvert Did Not Vote On Adding An Amendment To A Bill Decriminalizing Cannabis Allowing Employers To “Maintain The Authority” To Test Employees Or Applicants For Cannabis Use.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would maintain the authority of employers to test an employee or applicant for cannabis use ‘to ensure workplace and public safety.’” The motion was rejected by a vote of 174-218. [HR 3884, [Vote #234](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Calvert Did Not Vote On Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.

In December 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Prevent Implementation Of Laws Authorizing The Use Or Distribution Of Marijuana.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment no. 87 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to prevent states, tribes or territories from implementing laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession or cultivation of marijuana.” The amendment was adopted 254-163. [HR 7617, [Vote #174](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against An Amendment Preventing The DoJ From Using Funding To Prevent Marijuana Sales In 46 States.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available for the Justice Department under the bill for the purpose of preventing 46 of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, from implementing laws relating to the authorized use, distribution, possession or cultivation of marijuana.” The motion passed by a vote of 267-165. [HR 3055, [Vote #370](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For The Health Resources And Services Administration Program.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program management, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 311-110. [HR 2740, [Vote #312](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

The Amendment Was Focused On Increasing Funding For A Program To Promote Intimate Partner Violence Response And Health Collaboration At The State Level.

“The House of Representatives today adopted an amendment by Congresswoman Katie Porter (CA-45) that would increase funding for a program to promote intimate partner violence response and health collaboration at the state level. The proposal passed with a large bipartisan majority. ‘Addressing intimate partner violence requires a coordinated effort from all levels of government and the private sector,’ Congresswoman Porter said. ‘I’m glad to join with a bipartisan group of my colleagues to support this key program that equips healthcare professionals to support survivors during some the scariest moments of their lives.’” [Rep. Katie Porter, press release, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Striking Provisions Of The Bill That Prohibit The Use Of Its Funds To Promote The Legalization Of Any Schedule I Drug.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would strike from the bill provisions prohibiting use of any funds made available in the bill for activities to promote the legalization of any Schedule I drug or substance, such as marijuana.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 91-331. [HR 2740, [Vote #304](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

native american issues

- Voted For Authorizing Funds For The Interior Dept And Bureau Of Indian Affairs To Assess And Improve Sanitation, Safety Conditions, And Infrastructure On Federal Lands Maintained For The Benefit Of Certain Native American Tribes
 - Voted For A Bill That Would Have Affirmed The Indian Reorganization Act Applied To All Federal Tribes And Expanded What Was An “Indian Tribe.”
-

Voted For Authorizing Funds For The Interior Dept And Bureau Of Indian Affairs To Assess And Improve Sanitation, Safety Conditions, And Infrastructure On Federal Lands Maintained For The Benefit Of Certain Native American Tribes.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Van Drew, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize such sums as are necessary for the Interior Department and Bureau of Indian Affairs to assess and improve sanitation, safety conditions, and infrastructure on federal lands maintained for the benefit of certain Native American tribes along the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396-18. [HR 91, [Vote #168](#), 4/29/19; CQ, [4/29/19](#)]

Voted For A Bill That Would Have Affirmed The Indian Reorganization Act Applied To All Federal Tribes And Expanded What Was An “Indian Tribe.”

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would clarify that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, which authorizes the Interior Department to take land into trust for Indian tribes, applies to any federally-recognized Indian tribe regardless of date of recognition. It would also expand the definition of ‘Indian tribe’ under the reorganization act to include any community acknowledged as a tribe by the Interior Department.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 323-96. [H R 375, [Vote #208](#), 5/15/19; CQ, [5/15/19](#)]

Voted For A Bill That Would Have Taken Into Trust More Than 320 Acres In Benefit Of The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

In May 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would ratify 2015 Interior Department actions taking into trust approximately 321 acres of land in Massachusetts for the benefit of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts. It would also require any pending or future legal actions related to the land to be dismissed in federal court.” The bill passed by a vote of 275-146. [H R 312, [Vote #207](#), 5/15/19; CQ, [5/15/19](#)]

opioids & drug addiction

- At a Fentanyl Roundtable Said They Must Send a Message to “International Drug Cartels and Their Chinese Suppliers”
- Voted For Extending Temporary Classification Of Fentanyl As A Schedule I Drug Through May 2021, Ordering GAO Study On Fentanyl In Public Health With Recommendations
- Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Permanently Make Fentanyl A Schedule I Drug
- Voted For Sentencing Guidelines For Distributing Synthetic Opioids
- Voted Against Considering An Amendment To Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids

Drugs

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2005	Drug Policy Alliance Network	33%
2005-2006	Drug Policy Forum of California (DPFCA)	F
2005-2006	National Association for Addiction Professionals (formerly National Association of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors)	88%
2006	Drug Policy Alliance Network	33%
2007-2008	Drug Policy Alliance Network	25%
2007-2008	National Association for Addiction Professionals (formerly National Association of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors)	40%
2012	Drug Policy Forum of California (DPFCA)	0%
2013-2014	Drug Policy Forum of California (DPFCA)	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

At a Fentanyl Roundtable Said They Must Send a Message to “International Drug Cartels and Their Chinese Suppliers”

City News Service reported “Issa was joined at the “Fentanyl Roundtable,” held in Temecula, by Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin, county Sheriff Chad Bianco and Matt Capelouto, founder of the Temecula-based Fentanyl Awareness Coalition. ‘At the roundtable, we heard from people on the front lines of the fentanyl crisis,’ Calvert said. ‘We also heard from one of the far-too-many families in America who have lost a loved one due to fentanyl.’ Calvert said the gathering was intended to highlight the reasons for establishing the new bipartisan House of Representatives’ Fentanyl Caucus. ‘In the weeks and months ahead, the Fentanyl Caucus will discuss and advocate for policies that address this deadly crisis,’ the congressman said. ‘We must send a message to international drug cartels and their Chinese suppliers that we will not accept the death and devastation their drugs are bringing to our communities.’” [City News Service, 4/19/22]

Voted For Extending Temporary Classification Of Fentanyl As A Schedule I Drug Through May 2021, Ordering GAO Study On Fentanyl In Public Health With Recommendations.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend, through May 6, 2021, the temporary classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances by the Drug Enforcement Agency, thus extending the prohibition on possession or importation of such drugs. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study, with input from other federal agencies and non-federal entities, on schedule I classification of fentanyl-related substances. It would require the GAO to submit the study to Congress within a year of enactment and require the study to review public health and safety implications of regulatory controls; review international regulatory controls, with a focus on China; and recommend best practices for ‘accurate, swift, and permanent control’ of fentanyl-related substances. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion passed 320 to 88, with 21 members not voting. [S 3201, [Vote #32](#), 1/29/20; CQ, [1/29/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Permanently Make Fentanyl A Schedule I Drug.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will offer an amendment to the rule that will make in order a bipartisan resolution, an amendment to deal with fentanyl and its listing on schedule I.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-184. [H Res 811, [Vote #25](#), 1/28/20; CQ, [1/28/20](#); Congressional Record, [1/28/20](#)]

Voted For Sentencing Guidelines For Distributing Synthetic Opioids

Calvert Voted For Creating Sentencing Guidelines For Manufacturing Or Distributing Synthetic Opioids.

In June 2018, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would create a new category of controlled substances, “schedule A,” for drugs or substances that have similar chemical structures or effects as controlled substances in schedules I through V. It would immediately classify certain fentanyl analogues as schedule A drugs. The bill would establish maximum penalties for the manufacture, distribution or dispensing of schedule A drugs, though possession of such substances alone would not constitute a basis for criminal or civil penalties.” The bill passed, 239-142. [H.R. 2851, [Vote #268](#), 6/15/18; CQ, [6/15/18](#)]

Democrats Warned The Bill Would Impose Mandatory Minimum Sentences, Filling Prisons With Low-Level Drug Offenders.

“The House on Friday passed Rep. John Katko’s bill aimed at combating the opioid epidemic by making it easier for the federal government to stop the importation and distribution of synthetic drugs. But Democrats who opposed the bill warned the law would also impose mandatory minimum sentences, filling up the nation’s prisons with low-level drug offenders rather than expanding treatment options [...] House Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer said before the vote that the bill could have unintended consequences. ‘This legislation lacks clarity that could result in thousands of Americans being incarcerated, potentially for life sentences, thus exacerbating an already over-populated prison system,’ Hoyer said. ‘Those suffering from opioid addiction need treatment and proper medical care, not more laws that will simply put them behind bars.’” [Syracuse Post-Standard, [6/15/18](#)]

Voted Against Considering An Amendment To Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids

In June 2017, Calvert voted against: “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify the bill’s definition of ‘health care lawsuits’ to not include a claim or action related to the ‘grossly negligent’ prescription of opioids.” The motion was rejected, 235-191. [HR 1215, [Vote #336](#), 6/28/17; CQ, [6/28/17](#)]

pandemic

- Calvert Said He Was Fully Vaccinated, But Opposed Vaccine Mandates
 - Said California Small Businesses Have Suffered Due to Gov. Newsom’s Lockdown Orders During the COVID-19 Pandemic
 - Criticized Governor Newsom for Threatening to Withhold Pandemic Assistance Aid from Counties if They Refused to Comply with State Shutdown Mandates
 - Voted For Extending Authorization For The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) & Voted Against The American Rescue Plan
 - Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19
 - Voted For Authorizing Funds To Provide Assistance To Child Care Providers For Safe Operations During The Pandemic
 - Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic
 - Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program
 - Voted Against The HEROES Act, Which Provided \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19
 - Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Strike A Section From The Coronavirus Aid Package That Would Expand Eligibility For The March 2020 Tax Rebate
 - Voted Against Establishing A Select Subcommittee On The Coronavirus Crisis To Investigate The Federal Response
-

Calvert Said He Was Fully Vaccinated, But Opposed Vaccine Mandates



Congressman Ken Calvert ✓

October 18, 2021 · 🌐



As I have shared before, I am fully vaccinated and recovered from COVID many months ago. I plan to get the booster soon and my flu shot. I believe the vaccine is safe and effective, and encourage anyone with outstanding questions about it to speak with their doctor. I also think we should not be rushing to impose broad vaccine mandates, especially through executive actions at the state and federal level without the input of legislators who are elected to decide important policy matters. Many parents throughout California are understandably concerned by Governor Newsom’s decision to impose a vaccine mandate for young children before any COVID vaccine has even been approved for use in these young children. We know these young children face the lowest health risk from the COVID virus. These facts make many parents wonder if these mandates are being motivated by science or politics. I support the parents who are using their First Amendment rights to protest and protect their ability to determine what is best for their children.

Said California Small Businesses Have Suffered Due to Gov. Newsom's Lockdown Orders During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Targeted News Service reported "Rep. Ken Calvert said, "California small businesses and their employees have suffered greatly under Gov. Newsom's lockdown orders. Now when some relief may finally arrive from the state, Speaker Pelosi's rushed and unfocused 'stimulus' bill may pull the rug out from under small businesses once again. This level of incompetence by Democrats in Sacramento and in D.C. would be shocking if it wasn't such a regular occurrence." [Targeted News Service, 3/24/21]

PPP: Calvert Voted For Extending Authorization For The Paycheck Protection Program

Calvert Voted For Extending The Authorization For The Small Business Administration's PPP Loan Program Through June 2021. In March 2021, Calvert voted for: "Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization for the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program from March 31 to June 30, 2021. It would prohibit the SBA from accepting new PPP loan applications after May 31, 2021." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-3. [HR 1799, [Vote #80](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#)]

Calvert Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program

Calvert Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program. In May 2020, Calvert voted for: "Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend and modify the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program. Specifically it would allow loans to be issued through Dec. 31, 2020, and allow expenses to qualify for loan forgiveness through the earlier of 24 weeks after a loan is granted or Dec. 31. It would decrease from 75 to 60 percent the amount of funding that a recipient must use for payroll costs to qualify for loan forgiveness and eliminate a prohibition making recipients ineligible to defer 2020 employer payroll taxes. Among other provisions, it would maintain loan forgiveness eligibility if a recipient is unable to rehire employees by Feb. 15, 2020, or is unable to hire similarly qualified employees or return to previous levels of business activity by the end of 2020." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to one. [HR 7010, [Vote #114](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring The SBA To Make Information Related To The PPP In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available

Calvert Voted For Requiring The Small Business Administration (SBA) To Make Information Related To The Paycheck Protection Program In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available. In May 2020, Calvert voted for: "Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs." The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

The Bill Would Require Public Disclosure Of Recipients Of Disbursements Over \$2 Million And The Amount Of Assistance Given To "Socially And Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Women, And Veterans."

"Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It

would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Voted For Providing Additional Funds To The PPP & Health Care Enhancement Act During COVID-19 Health Emergency

Calvert Voted For Providing Additional Funds To The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act During The COVID-19 Health Emergency. In April 2020, Calvert voted for “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would comprise the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act. The bill would provide \$483.4 billion in additional funding for Small Business Administration programs, assistance to hospitals, and testing related to COVID-19. It would provide an additional \$310 billion for Paycheck Protection Program loans under the Small Business Administration, including \$60 billion for lending by smaller financial institutions and those serving underbanked communities. The program provides forgivable loans of up to \$10 million for businesses with 500 or fewer employees, including for payroll costs, mortgage payments, and rent or utility payments. It would provide an additional \$11.3 billion for administrative program costs. It would provide \$50 billion for emergency loans and \$10 billion for grants under the SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan and clarify that agricultural enterprises with 500 or fewer employees are eligible for program assistance. It would also provide \$2.1 billion for SBA administrative expenses. It would provide \$75 billion for the Health and Human Services Department public health and social services emergency fund to reimburse health care providers for expenses and lost revenue related to COVID-19. It would provide \$25 billion to the fund for expenses associated with developing and administering COVID-19 tests, including \$11 billion for state and local governments to manufacture, provide, and analyze such tests. It would also authorize up to \$6 million from appropriated funds for HHS inspector general oversight of activities funded by the bill. It would also require HHS to develop a strategic COVID-19 testing plan and issue reports on the status of testing, diagnoses, hospitalizations, and deaths related to COVID-19. It would require state and local governments receiving funding for COVID-19 testing to submit testing plans. The measure is now cleared for the president.” Motion was agreed to by a vote of 388 to 5.[HR 266, [Vote #104](#), 4/23/20; CQ, [4/23/20](#)]

ARP: Calvert Voted Against The American Rescue Plan

Calvert Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act. In March 2021, Calvert voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund;

\$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.

In February 2021, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, comprising a coronavirus relief package that would provide roughly \$1.9 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$50 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend and increase federal unemployment compensation benefits for 24 weeks and increase the weekly amount to \$400; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums; and gradually increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$195.3 billion for direct assistance to states and \$130.2 billion for local governments; \$128.6 billion through fiscal 2023 for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund and \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions, including to provide emergency financial aid; and continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; and \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$25 billion for restaurants. It would provide \$30.5 billion for transit, \$18 billion for airline and aviation manufacturing industry payroll support; and \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance. It would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage annually to reach \$15 per hour in 2025, including for tipped workers, teens and workers with disabilities. It would create a program to provide financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans." The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [HR 1319, [Vote #49](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

Calvert Celebrated the Beginning of COVID-19 Vaccinations

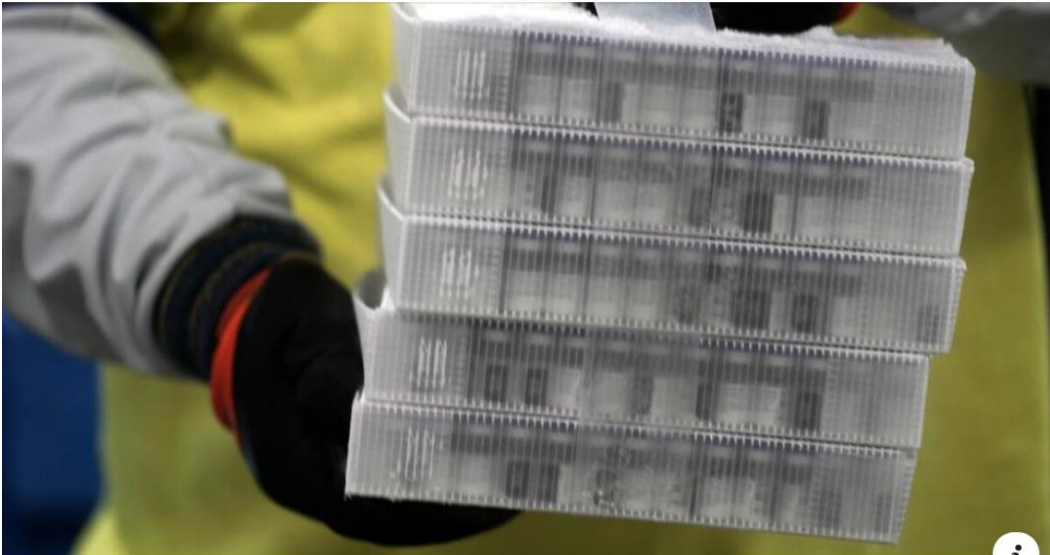


Congressman Ken Calvert

December 14, 2020



Today is a historic day in our fight against the virus that has upended our lives. Americans are rolling up their sleeves and getting a vaccine that is scientifically proven to be safe and demonstrated a 95% efficacy rate in clinical trials. The delivery of a safe and effective vaccine, months ahead of expectations, is a testament to the scientists, clinicians, trial participants, and Trump administration officials associated with Operation Warp Speed. Thank you all!



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'I feel hopeful today.' U.S. begins COVID-19 vaccinations

Hospital workers begin unloading precious frozen vials of COVID-19 vaccine, preparing for inocul...

Voted Against Blocking Floor Consideration Of 3 Republican Bills: One To Make Emergency Public Health Approps, One To Reopen PPP, And One To Fund Law Enforcement Agencies.

In November 2020, Calvert voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, defeating the previous question would bring up three bills: one “to provide additional appropriations for the public health and social services emergency fund,” one “to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish a program for second draw loans and make other modifications to the paycheck protection program,” and Republican’s JUSTICE Act “to provide funding to law enforcement agencies.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 to 169. [HR 1224, [Vote #223](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#); Congressional Record, [11/19/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reopening The PPP To America’s 30 Million Small Businesses.

In October 2020, Calvert voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Small Business Committee Ranking Member Steve Chabot’s H.R. 8265, to reopen the Paycheck Protection Program to America’s 30 million

small businesses.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-187. [HR 1164, [Vote #215](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#); Congressional Record, [10/1/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19.

In September 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of “utmost priority” and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more ‘inclusive, diverse, and tolerant’ societies to prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk.” The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Voted For Authorizing Funds To Provide Assistance To Child Care Providers For Safe Operations During The Pandemic.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “Bonamici, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$5 million in fiscal 2021 for Health and Human Services Department child care block grants to assist child care providers in providing safe services while there is community transmission of COVID-19. It would require the department, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide technical assistance to states related to the safe child care provider operations, including by publishing educational materials on preventing transmission of the virus and providing information on related safety practices and training. It would also require HHS to reserve 2.75% of funding for Native American tribes and organizations and to submit a report to Congress making recommendations for the safe and sufficient provision of child care during the pandemic.” The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2909, [Vote #190](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Bills Regarding Health Care, COVID Economic Relief, And Police Reform.

In August 2020, Calvert voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, though this bill is going nowhere, if we defeat the previous question this morning, I will offer an amendment to take up three bills that are partnership bills that can go through the Senate to the President’s desk and make a real difference for the American people, dealing with important issues like healthcare, like relief for folks suffering from the COVID economic crisis, and our law enforcement reform activities.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #179](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#); Congressional Record, [8/22/20](#)]

Voted Against The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act

Calvert Voted Against The Child Care for Economic Recovery Act. In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million

for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-161. [H R 7327, [Vote #172](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act

Calvert Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act. In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Sanction Senior Foreign Leaders Who Hid Information About The Outbreak Of A Pandemic, Including The COVID-19 Pandemic.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to sanction any senior foreign official who conceals information about the outbreak of a pandemic, including this current coronavirus pandemic.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230 to 189. [H Res 1060, [Vote #157](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#); Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Criticized Governor Newsom for Threatening to Withhold Pandemic Assistance Aid from Counties if They Refused to Comply with State Shutdown Mandates

Southeast Farm Press reported “By withholding CRF payment disbursements from these localities, the State is creating winners and losers. In addition, guidance issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury regarding implementation of the CRF clearly says that States cannot impose restrictions on transfers of funds to local governments that go beyond requirements outlined in Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Accordingly, we believe that the State may be inappropriately withholding CRF funds to localities by imposing conditions on such disbursements that are inconsistent with the Treasury Department’s guidance and Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.’ The letter was signed by McCarthy and California Republican Reps. Tom McClintock, Devin Nunes, Doug LaMalfa, Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia and Paul Cook.” [Southeast Farm Press, 7/16/20]

Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Expressing The Sense Of The House Condemning China For Cyberattacks That Were Allegedly Aimed At Disrupting COVID-19 Response & Vaccine Development.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order H. Res. 1031. The resolution expresses a sense of the House of Representatives condemning the cyberattacks perpetrated by China and other rogue states on American institutions in an effort to disrupt our response to COVID-19 by stealing our economic property that could be used for treatments and vaccines. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the Congressional Record immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.”“ **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-180. [H Res 1028, [Vote #130](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/20](#)]

Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic.

In June 2020 Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives.

It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.

“Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.’” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program.

In May 2020, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend and modify the Small Business Association’s Paycheck Protection Program. Specifically it would allow loans to be issued through Dec. 31, 2020, and allow expenses to qualify for loan forgiveness through the earlier of 24 weeks after a loan is granted or Dec. 31. It would decrease from 75 to 60 percent the amount of funding that a recipient must use for payroll costs to qualify for loan forgiveness and eliminate a prohibition making recipients ineligible to defer 2020 employer payroll taxes. Among other provisions, it would maintain loan forgiveness eligibility if a recipient is unable to rehire employees by Feb. 15, 2020, or is unable to hire similarly qualified employees or return to previous levels of business activity by the end of 2020.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to one. [HR 7010, [Vote #114](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring SBA To Make Information On PPP In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available.

In May 2020, Calvert voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Voted Against The HEROES Act, Which Provided \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19.

In May 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. It would extend federal funding of expanded unemployment compensation benefits.” The bill passed 208 to 199. [HR 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Strike A Section From The Coronavirus Aid Package That Would Expand Eligibility For The March 2020 Tax Rebate.

In May 2020, Calvert voted for: “Riggleman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the bill a section that would retroactively expand eligibility for the March 2020 tax rebate by making individuals with a taxpayer identification number eligible.” The motion was rejected 198 to 209. [HR 6800, [Vote #108](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Voted Against Considering Remote Proxy Voting, Providing \$309 Trillion For Rural Housing Rental Assistance, Focusing On Student Loan Borrowers Facing Economic Hardship, & Prohibiting PPP Loans From Funding Lobbyists.

In May 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 967) that would provide for consideration of a resolution (H Res 965) related to remote voting by proxy, and provide for consideration of a roughly \$3 trillion coronavirus aid package (HR 6800). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 6800. Among other provisions, the manager’s amendment would provide \$309 million for an Agriculture Department rural housing service rental assistance program. It would limit eligibility for student loan assistance provided by the bill to focus on borrowers with defaulted loans and those facing economic hardship. It would allow Paycheck Protection Program funding to be used for the provision of personal protective and other safety equipment for employees. It would prohibit the use of PPP funding for compensation of registered lobbyists and clarify that nonprofits that have engaged in election and campaign activities are not eligible for PPP or other emergency loans. It would require all scientific research agencies to implement “scientific integrity” policies and authorize \$1 million for a National Science Foundation and the National Academies study on the spread of disinformation related to COVID-19. It would require the Human Services Department and Social Security Administration to establish “risk corridor” programs to make federal payments to issuers of most private health insurance plans and Medicare Advantage insurance plans, respectively. The rule would also provide for House proceedings from Tuesday, May 19, through Tuesday, July 21, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through July 19 and provide for same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through July 21.” The bill was passed 207 to 199. [HR 967, [Vote #106](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Voted For Providing Additional Funds To The PPP & Health Care Enhancement Act During The Pandemic.

In April 2020, Calvert voted for “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would comprise the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act. The bill would provide \$483.4 billion in additional funding for Small Business Administration programs, assistance to hospitals, and testing related to COVID-19. It would provide an additional \$310 billion for Paycheck Protection Program loans under the Small Business Administration, including \$60 billion for lending by smaller financial institutions and those serving underbanked communities. The program provides forgivable loans of up to \$10 million for businesses with 500 or fewer employees, including for payroll costs, mortgage payments, and rent or utility payments. It would provide an additional \$11.3 billion for administrative program costs. It would provide \$50 billion for emergency loans and \$10 billion for grants under the SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan and clarify that agricultural enterprises with 500 or fewer employees are eligible for program assistance. It would also provide \$2.1 billion for SBA administrative expenses. It would provide \$75 billion for the Health and Human Services Department public health and social services emergency fund to reimburse health care providers for expenses and lost revenue related to COVID-19. It would provide \$25 billion to the fund for expenses associated with developing and administering COVID-19 tests, including \$11 billion for state and local governments to manufacture, provide, and analyze such tests. It would also authorize up to \$6 million from appropriated funds for HHS inspector general oversight of activities funded by the bill. It would also require HHS to develop a strategic COVID-19 testing plan and issue reports on the status of testing, diagnoses, hospitalizations, and deaths related to COVID-19. It would require state and local governments receiving funding for COVID-19 testing to submit testing plans. The measure is now cleared for the president.” Motion was agreed to by a vote of 388 to 5.[HR 266, [Vote #104](#), 4/23/20; CQ, [4/23/20](#)]

Voted Against Establishing A Select Subcommittee On The Coronavirus Crisis To Investigate The Federal Response.

In April 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 938) that would provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 935) that would establish the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis as a part of the House Oversight and Reform Committee, to be composed of no more than 12 representatives, with no more than five appointed by the minority leader. H Res 935 would authorize and direct the subcommittee to conduct a ‘full and complete investigation’ into the coronavirus crisis and federal response to the crisis, including on the use of taxpayer funds by federal, state and private entities; reports of waste, fraud or other abusive practices; implementation and effectiveness of federal law; economic impacts; executive branch policies, actions and cooperation with Congress and others; and preparedness for response to the crisis. It would also provide the subcommittee chair with subpoena and deposition authorities, and it would provide \$2 million from House accounts to the Oversight and Reform Committee for expenses in the 116th Congress. The subcommittee would cease to exist 30 days after issuing a final report to Congress.” The bill passed 212 to 182. [HR 938, [Vote #103](#), 4/23/20; CQ, [4/23/20](#)]

Said He Was Glad that the CARES Act Included Funding to Support Tribal Governments Struggling with Impacts of COVID-19

Targeted News Service reported “I am pleased that Congress included \$8 billion to support Tribal governments grappling with the public health and economic impacts of COVID-19,” said Ken Calvert. “This pandemic has placed a unique strain on Tribal governments that rely almost exclusively on revenues from economic activity to fund critical governmental services such as health care, law enforcement, and social services. I thank Congressman Ruiz and my California colleagues for supporting this important funding, and I urge the Treasury Department to disburse these funds expeditiously.” [Targeted News Service, 4/07/20]

Voted For The Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would appropriate approximately \$3.5 billion in supplemental funding and authorize additional funding to support the federal response to the spread and economic effects of COVID-19, including for paid sick leave, unemployment insurance, diagnostic testing, and nutritional assistance. Among other provisions, the bill would require health plans to cover diagnostic tests for COVID-19 and provide \$1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to reimburse laboratories for testing of uninsured individuals. It would temporarily increase by 6.2% the federal medical assistance percentage to match state expenditures for certain medical and social services. It would provide \$82 million for the Defense Department health program, \$64 million for the HHS Indian Health Services, \$60 million for the Veterans Health Administration for coronavirus response. It would provide \$1 billion for Labor Dept emergency grants to states related to unemployment insurance and provide full federal funding for extended unemployment insurance in states with an unemployment rate increase of 10% or more. It would provide \$1.3 billion for Agriculture and Health and Human Services Department nutrition assistance programs, including for family nutrition programs, grants to U.S. territories, and services for low-income and elderly individuals. It would provide for temporary emergency procedures to provide nutrition assistance for participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and to students affected by school closures. It would require employers with fewer than 500 employees and government employers to grant an additional 80 hours of paid sick leave for individuals affected by the coronavirus, including to care for dependents due to illness or school closures. It would sunset the emergency paid sick leave program one year after enactment. It would also require such employers to provide 12 weeks of job-protected family or medical leave for affected employees during a public health emergency related to COVID-19 and to provide paid leave after 14 days, at a rate of at least two-thirds an employee’s regular rate of pay. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of sick leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at \$511 per day for each employee who is ill, quarantined, or seeking treatment, or \$200 per day for each employee who is caring for a family member. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of family leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at \$200 per day and \$10,000 per quarter for each employee. It would also provide for paid leave wage tax credits for self-employed individuals. It would provide \$15 million for Internal Revenue Service implementation of tax credit provisions under the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-40. [HR 6201, [Vote #102](#), 3/14/20; CQ, [3/14/20](#)]

The Response Package Included Paid Sick Leave And Family And Medical Leave For Workers, But Exceptions Could Exclude 20 Million Workers.

“There is paid sick leave for workers — but millions aren’t covered. The measure gives some workers two weeks of paid sick leave and up to three months of paid family and medical leave, equal to no less than two-thirds of their pay. [...] But those benefits only apply to employees of businesses with fewer than 500 employees, or the government, who are infected by the virus, quarantined, have a sick family member or are affected by school closings. Large employers are excluded, and the Labor Department will have the option of exempting workers at any company with fewer than 50 employees, if it determines that providing paid leave ‘would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.’ Those exemptions could potentially exclude nearly 20 million workers.” [New York Times, [3/14/20](#)]

The Response Package Included Free Coronavirus Testing For All Americans.

“It allows for free coronavirus testing for all, including the uninsured. As the White House moved on Friday to catch up with the surging demand for coronavirus testing, Ms. Pelosi emphasized that ‘testing, testing, testing’ would be the centerpiece of the legislation. The final package includes a number of waivers to allow the costs of tests to be covered by insurance and federal government programs. It also includes a 6.2-percentage point increase in federal payments to Medicaid for states.” [New York Times, [3/14/20](#)]

The Response Package Included \$1 Billion For Food Security Programs And \$1 Billion In Assistance To States To Strengthen Unemployment Insurance Benefits.

“The bill includes about \$1 billion for food security programs aimed at helping those who may struggle to get access to meals during the pandemic, including those who rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, food banks, and the 22 million children who receive free or reduced-price lunch at school. [...] The legislation provides \$1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states to assist with processing and paying unemployment insurance.” [New York Times, [3/14/20](#)]

Voted For The Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Approps Act, Providing \$8.3B In Emergency Funding For Federal Agencies To Respond To The Coronavirus Outbreak.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$7.8 billion in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to federal departments and agencies for activities to prevent, prepare and respond to the threat of COVID-19 domestically and abroad, including \$6.5 billion for the Health and Human Services Department. Within the total amount, it would provide \$3.1 billion for the HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, including for the development and purchase of vaccines and other medical supplies, with an additional \$300 million available for the purchase of medical supplies, if necessary. It would provide \$2.2 billion for the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, including \$950 million for state and local preparedness grants and \$300 million for global response activities. It would provide \$986 million for U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral economic assistance related to coronavirus response, including through contributions to international organizations. It would also provide \$836 million for the National Institute of Health, \$264 million for State Department diplomatic programs, \$61 million for the Food and Drug Administration, and \$20 million for the Small Business Administration disaster loan program, for expenses related to coronavirus response. The bill would also authorize the Health and Human Services Department to temporarily waive or modify certain Medicare reimbursement rules for in-home health care, to provide for coverage of telehealth services for individuals in a declared emergency area. Such waivers would increase mandatory federal spending for Medicare by approximately \$490 million through fiscal 2022.” The motion passed 415-2. [H Res 6074, [Vote #86](#), 3/04/20; CQ, [3/04/20](#)]

New York Times: The Bipartisan Package Was “Substantially Larger Than What The White House Proposed In Late February,” And Included \$7.8 Billion For Agencies Dealing With The Virus And \$500 Million To Medicare For Telehealth Services.

“The bipartisan package, which includes nearly \$7.8 billion for agencies dealing with the virus and came together after days of intensive negotiations, is substantially larger than what the White House proposed in late February. It also authorizes roughly \$500 million to allow Medicare providers to administer telehealth services so that more elderly patients, who are at greater risk from the virus, can receive care at home.” [New York Times, [3/4/20](#)]

seniors & retirement

- Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare & Providing Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit
- Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The United States Postal Service Prepay Future Retirement Benefits
- Voted Against The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace
- Voted Against Establishing The Pension Rehabilitation Administration Within The Treasury Department
- Calvert Repeatedly Voted For Republican Budgets That Would Gut Medicare
- Medicare Part D: Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors

Senior Citizens

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2017	Alliance for Retired Americans	7%
2017-2018	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	32%
2017-2018	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	50%
2018	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2018	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2019	Alliance for Retired Americans	30%
2019	Alliance for Retired Americans	9%
2019-2020	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	34%
2019-2020	National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association	43%
2019-2020	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	0%
2020	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2020	Alliance for Retired Americans	30%
2021	Alliance for Retired Americans	9%
2021	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Entitlements and the Safety Net

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	60 Plus Association	100%

1995-1996	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	30%
1996	National Council of Senior Citizens	11%
1997	National Council of Senior Citizens	40%
1997-1998	60 Plus Association	100%
1997-1998	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	60%
1998	National Council of Senior Citizens	10%
1999	National Council of Senior Citizens	20%
1999	United Seniors Association	100%
1999-2000	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	27%
1999-2000	United Seniors Association	90%
2000	American Benefits Council	100%
2000	National Council of Senior Citizens	10%
2000	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	14%
2001	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2001	American Benefits Council	100%
2001	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	25%
2001-2002	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	31%
2002	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2002	American Benefits Council	60%
2002	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2003	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2003	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2004	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2004	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	17%
2004	The Retired Enlisted Association	33%
2005	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2005	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	6%
2006	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2006	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	22%
2006	The Retired Enlisted Association	50%
2007	Alliance for Retired Americans	11%
2007	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	F
2007	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	5%
2008	Alliance for Retired Americans	50%
2008	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2008	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	53%
2008	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	16%
2009	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%

2009	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2009	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	33%
2009	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	9%
2009-2010	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	3%
2010	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	19%
2011	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2011	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2011	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	22%
2012	Alliance for Retired Americans	7%
2012	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2012	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	38%
2012	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	0%
2013	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2013	Alliance for Retired Americans	7%
2013	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	22%
2014	Alliance for Retired Americans	22%
2014	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2014	Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law	26%
2015	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2015	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2016	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2016	Alliance for Retired Americans	100%
2017	Alliance for Retired Americans	7%
2017	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2018	Alliance for Retired Americans	8%
2018	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2019	Alliance for Retired Americans	9%
2019	Alliance for Retired Americans	30%
2019-2020	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	0%
2020	Alliance for Retired Americans	10%
2020	Alliance for Retired Americans	30%
2021	Alliance for Retired Americans	0%
2021	Alliance for Retired Americans	9%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/07/22]

Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare & Providing Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit.

In December 2021, Calvert voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend from Dec. 31, 2021, to March 31, 2022, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments, and provide for payment reductions of 1 percent for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2022. As an offset, it would increase sequestration percentages above 2 percent in fiscal 2030. It would also require budget year

debit for 2022 to be rolled over to the 2033 scorecards under statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, thus delaying spending cuts to Medicare and other mandatory programs subject to sequestration that would otherwise be triggered in January. It would delay a number of other Medicare payment reductions and policies, including to extend a temporary increase in payment amounts for physicians to provide a 3 percent increase for services furnished in 2022; delay for one year a provision that would phase in payment reductions for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, prohibiting any reductions for 2021 and 2022 and prohibiting reductions greater than 15 percent for 2023 through 2025; and delay through 2022 the implementation of the Medicare radiation oncology model. It would decrease from \$165 million to \$101 million funding that may be expended from the Medicare Improvement Fund for fiscal 2021. Finally, the bill would establish procedures to expedite Senate consideration of a joint resolution to increase the debt limit by a specific dollar amount. Specifically, it would provide for a non-debatable motion to proceed to the joint resolution and, if the motion is agreed to, up to 10 hours of debate on the measure with no amendments or other motions in order, immediately followed by a vote on passage. Such procedures would be valid for consideration of one joint resolution by Jan. 16, 2022.” Passed by a vote of 222-212. [S 610, [Vote #404](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

Calvert Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The United States Postal Service Prepay Future Retirement Benefits.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would repeal existing law that requires the U.S. Postal Service make annual payments to a special Treasury Department fund to prefund future retirement health benefits for USPS employees.” The motion passed 309 to 106, with 14 members not voting. [H.R. 2382, [Vote #37](#), 2/5/20; CQ, [2/5/20](#)]

Voted Against The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole cause of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in *Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc.* It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or based on actions by an employee to oppose unlawful employment practices or participate in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorney’s fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent.” The motion passed by a vote of 261-155. [HR 1230, [Vote #21](#), 1/15/20; CQ, 1/15/20]

The Oregonian: The Bill Would “Enact New Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace” And “Give Older Workers The Same Safeguards Other Protected Groups Enjoy.”

“The U.S. House of Representatives voted Wednesday to enact new protections against age discrimination in the workplace, approving a bill that supporters say will give older workers the same safeguards other protected groups enjoy. [...] The House voted 261 to 155 to approve a bill known as the Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA). Every Democratic representative who cast a vote supported the bill, joined by 34 Republicans. Supporters say the bill would restore protections older workers lost in a 2009 Supreme Court

ruling, which established that older workers must demonstrate the age was the decisive factor – not just a contributing factor – when suing for age discrimination.” [Oregonian, [1/15/20](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment Clarifying Independent Contractor Truck Drivers’ Status Would Not Be Altered By The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Smucker, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be construed to alter the status of a truck driver as an independent contractor if the truck driver currently holds such status under federal law.” The motion failed by a vote of 196-220. [HR 1230, [Vote #20](#), 1/15/20; CQ, [1/15/20](#)]

Did Not Vote On Delaying The Implementation Of Age Discrimination Protections Until The GAO Conducted A Study On Whether Past Supreme Court Decisions Have Discouraged Age Discrimination Lawsuits.

In January 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 3 that would postpone the bill’s effective date until the Government Accountability Office reports to Congress the results of a study determining whether certain Supreme Court decisions have discouraged individuals from filing age discrimination and retaliation charges and cases, and whether the success rate for such cases has decreased. It would prohibit the bill’s provisions from taking effect if the results of the study show that such filings and success rates have not been affected as described.” The motion failed by a vote of 163-253. [HR 1230, [Vote #19](#), 1/15/20; CQ, [1/15/20](#)]

Oregonian: The Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Was A Response To A 2009 Supreme Court Case That “Older Workers Must Demonstrate The Age Was The Decisive Factor – Not Just A Contributing Factor – When Suing For Age Discrimination.”

“The House voted 261 to 155 to approve a bill known as the Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA). Every Democratic representative who cast a vote supported the bill, joined by 34 Republicans. Supporters say the bill would restore protections older workers lost in a 2009 Supreme Court ruling, which established that older workers must demonstrate the age was the decisive factor – not just a contributing factor – when suing for age discrimination.” [Oregonian, [1/15/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Considering A Bill To Defend Older Workers Against Discrimination And Considering A Joint Resolution On Student Loan Repayment.

In January 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 790) that would provide for consideration of the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (HR 1230) and a joint resolution (H J Res 76) that would repeal a Sept. 2019 Education Department rule related to student loan repayment policies.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216 to 200. [H Res 790, [Vote #17](#), 1/14/20; CQ, [1/14/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Establishing The Pension Rehabilitation Administration Within The Treasury Department.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish the Pension Rehabilitation Administration within the Treasury Department to provide 30-year loans to multiemployer defined benefit pension plans in critical or declining financial status, to allow such plans to meet pension obligations to current retirees.” The bill passed by a vote of 264 to 169. [HR 297, [Vote #505](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Bill Was Aimed At Stabilizing Multiemployer Pension Plans To Mitigate The Pension Crisis.

“The House passed legislation Wednesday in a 264-169 vote aimed at helping stabilize multiemployer pension plans in hopes of mitigating the looming pension crisis. [...] The Rehabilitation for Multiemployer Pensions Act, also known as the Butch Lewis Act — introduced by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Richard Neal (D-Mass.) — includes provisions that would establish a Pension Rehabilitation Administration within the Department of the Treasury and a trust fund that would provide low-interest government-guaranteed loans that pension plans could pay back over the course of 30 years.” [The Hill, [7/24/19](#)]

Calvert Voted To Require Loans Issued By Treasury Dept Pension Rehabilitation Administration Have An Interest Rate Of 5% For 5 Years & An Interest Rate Of 9% Thereafter.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Roe, R-Tenn., amendment that would require loans issued by the Treasury Department Pension Rehabilitation Administration established by the bill to have an interest rate of 5 percent for five years after being made and an interest of rate 9 percent thereafter.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186 to 245. [HR 397, [Vote #503](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Consideration Of The Rehabilitation For Multiemployer Pensions Act, The Humanitarian Standards For Individuals In CBP Custody Act, And Ratifying And Affirming All Current And Future Investigations And Subpoenas Issued By House Committees Related To Donald Trump.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 509) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Rehabilitation for Multiemployer Pensions Act (HR 397), making in order consideration of one amendment to the bill, and would provide for House floor consideration of the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in Customs and Border Protection Custody Act (HR 3239), providing for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to the bill and making in order consideration of two additional amendments to the bill. It would provide for automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 507) that would ratify and affirm all current and future investigations and subpoenas issued by House committees related or issued to President Donald Trump, his family and businesses, the White House, former and current White House officials, and any entities seeking information related to such individuals and entities.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 to 195. [H Res 509, [Vote #501](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Blocking Addition Of An Amendment Reconstituting The Joint Select Committee on Multiemployer Pension through February of 2020.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Pensions, Border Facility Standards, Congressional Subpoenas - Previous Question.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said “if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to add H. Con. Res. 54 that will reconstitute the Joint Select Committee on Multiemployer Pension through February of 2020.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 234 to 198. [H Res 509, [Vote #500](#), 7/24/19; CQ, [7/24/19](#); Congressional Record, [7/24/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding By \$1 Million For An IRS Program To Provide Tax Counseling To Elderly Individuals.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Malinowski, D-N.J., amendment that would increase by \$1 million funding allocated for an IRS program providing tax counseling for elderly individuals, from funding provided by the bill

for IRS taxpayer services.” The motion passed by a vote of 362-65. [HR 3351, [Vote #422](#), 6/26/19; CQ, [6/26/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For An HHS Program To Combat Fraud & Abuse In The Medicare System.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by \$2 million funding allocated for a Health and Human Services program to combat fraud and abuse in the Medicare system, from funds authorized by the bill to combat health care fraud and abuse.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 316-103. [HR 2740, [Vote #311](#), 6/13/19; CQ, [6/13/19](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding By \$4.5 Million For The Health And Human Services Aging And Disability Services Program.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by \$4.5 million funding for Health and Human Services aging and disability services programs and decrease by \$5 million HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 356 to 67. [HR 2740, [Vote #269](#), 6/12/19; CQ, [6/12/19](#)]

Voted For Establishing A SEC Task Force On Investment By Individuals Over The Age Of 65.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a Securities and Exchange Commission task force on investment by individuals over the age of 65. It would require the task force to submit a biennial report to Congress describing, analyzing, and making policy recommendations related to challenges faced by senior citizen investors. It would also direct the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the frequency and costs of financial exploitation of senior citizens, within two years of enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 392-20. [HR 1876, [Vote #170](#), 4/30/19; CQ, [4/30/19](#)]

Calvert Repeatedly Voted For Republican Budgets That Would Gut Medicare

Calvert Voted For FY18 House Republican Budget Resolution.

[H Con Res 71, [Vote #557](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]

AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.”

“The House on Thursday passed a \$4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reprises a controversial plan to turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party’s efforts to repeal the “Obamacare” health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul.” [Associated Press, [10/5/17](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY16 Republican Budget.

[H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; New York Times, [3/25/15](#)]

National Committee To Preserve Social Security & Medicare: 2015 House GOP Budget Would Leave “Seniors And The Disabled – Some Of Our Most Vulnerable Americans – Hostage To The Whims Of Private Insurance Companies.”

“Once again, the House GOP’s budget would privatize Medicare with a voucher plan, leaving seniors and the disabled – some of our most vulnerable Americans – hostage to the whims of private insurance companies. Over time, this will end traditional Medicare and make it harder for seniors to choose their own doctor. Vouchers will not keep up with the increasing cost of health insurance... that is why seniors will pay more.” [National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, [3/17/15](#)]

New York Times: 2015 House GOP Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A “Voucherlike” Program.

“House Budget Committee members previewed their plans in an unusual, campaign-style video on Monday. The plan envisions a remaking of the federal government. Future recipients of Medicare would be offered voucherlike ‘premium support’ to pay for private insurance rather than government-provided health care. Spending on Medicaid would be cut substantially over 10 years, with the money turned into block grants to state governments, which in turn would have much more flexibility in deciding how it is allocated.” [New York Times, [3/17/15](#)]

Calvert Voted For FY15 Republican Budget.

[H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; USA Today, [4/10/14](#)]

AARP: Republican Budget Would Remove the Medicare Guarantee.

“Chairman Ryan’s proposed budget fails to address the high costs of health care and instead shifts costs onto seniors and future retirees. Repealing the benefits of the Affordable Care Act ignores the progress we’ve made to improve access to health care and protect against discrimination based on age, gender or medical history. Removing the Medicare guarantee of affordable health coverage for older Americans by implementing a premium support system and asking seniors and future retirees to pay more is not the right direction.” [AARP Press Release, [4/1/14](#)]

NCPSSM: Republican Budget Would Ultimately Kill Traditional Medicare.

“This is a budget that doubles-down on an ideological quest to turn Medicare into “coupon care”, making it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors and ultimately killing traditional Medicare. If the GOP/Ryan budget becomes law, seniors will immediately lose billions in prescription drug savings, free wellness visits and preventative services provided in the ACA, and the Part D donut hole returns.” [National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, [4/1/14](#)]

Associated Press: “The Proposal Would Reprise a Voucher-Like Medicare Program.” “The proposal would reprise a voucher-like Medicare program for future retirees that would be the basis for GOP claims that the measure would drive down government debt over the long term.” [Associated Press via The Guardian, [4/1/14](#)]

Los Angeles Times: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare into a “Voucher-Like Program” that “May Not Fully Cover the Cost” of Medicare.

“Ryan retained his idea for turning the Medicare health system into a voucher-like program for future seniors, providing a fixed amount of cash that can be applied toward the purchase of private health insurance. The voucher may also be used to enroll in traditional Medicare, but it may not fully cover the cost.” [Los Angeles Times, [4/1/14](#)]

2013: Calvert Voted For FY14 Ryan Budget That Called For Restructuring Of Medicare Into A “Premium Support” System And \$5.7 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over Ten Years.

[H. Con. Res, 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

National Journal: “For Those Younger Than Age 55, Medicare Could Look Unrecognizable” If Ryan Budget Were Implemented.

“And, for those younger than age 55, Medicare could look unrecognizable: People receive a fixed sum of money from the federal government to buy health insurance in their old age, regardless of the way inflation has caused health care costs to increase.” [National Journal, [3/10/13](#)]

CBPP: Ryan Budget Would Cut Medicare Spending By A Total Of \$356 Billion.”

According to an analysis of the Ryan budget conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: “Over the 2013 to 2023 period, the Ryan budget would cut Medicare spending by a total of \$356 billion. His budget would save \$129 billion compared to current law from limiting medical malpractice awards, increasing income-tested premiums, and repealing the Medicare benefit improvements in health reform, including closure of the prescription drug ‘donut hole.’ Ryan’s baseline includes \$138 billion in scheduled cuts from Medicare’s sustainable growth rate formula for physicians and \$89 billion in Medicare cuts from sequestration, bringing his total Medicare reductions to the aforementioned \$356 billion.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/12/13](#)]

2012: Calvert Voted For FY13 House Republican Budget.

[H. Con. Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

AP: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A “Voucher-Like System.”

“For younger people, Medicare would be reshaped into a voucher-like system in which the government would subsidize people’s health care costs. Republicans say that would drive down federal costs by giving seniors a menu of options that compete with each other. Democrats say government payments won’t keep up with the rapid inflation of medical costs, leaving many beneficiaries struggling to afford the care they need.” [Associated Press, [3/30/12](#)]

NCPSSM: Republican Budget “Would End Traditional Medicare, Make It Harder For Seniors To Choose Their Own Doctors, And Increase Health Care Costs For Both Current And Future Retirees.”

“It would end traditional Medicare, make it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors, and increase health care costs for both current and future retirees. The House Republican budget ends traditional Medicare and achieves savings for the federal government by shifting costs to Medicare beneficiaries. [...] Beginning in 2024, when people become eligible for Medicare they would not enroll in the current traditional Medicare program which provides guaranteed benefits. Rather they would receive a voucher, also referred to as a premium support payment, to be used to purchase private health insurance or traditional Medicare through a Medicare Exchange.” [ncpssm.org, [6/15/12](#)]

2011: Calvert Voted For FY12 House Republican Budget That Altered Medicare And Allowed \$2.8 Trillion In New Budget Authority.

[H. Con. Res. 34, [Vote #277](#), CQ, [4/15/11](#)]

Wall Street Journal: Republican Budget “Would Essentially End Medicare” And Covert The Program Into A “Premium Support” System.

“The plan would essentially end Medicare, which now pays most of the health-care bills for 48 million elderly and disabled Americans, as a program that directly pays those bills. Mr. Ryan and other conservatives say this is necessary because of the program’s soaring costs. Medicare cost \$396.5 billion in 2010 and is projected to rise to \$502.8 billion in 2016. At that pace, spending on the program would have doubled between 2002 and 2016. Mr. Ryan’s proposal would apply to those currently under the age of 55, and for those Americans would convert Medicare into a ‘premium support’ system.” [Wall Street Journal, [4/4/11](#)]

McClatchy-Tribune News Service: Republican Budget “Would End Medicare For Anyone Who Retires After 2021 And Replace It With A ‘Premium Support’ Program.”

Ryan’s is the opening move in a political chess match that’s likely to unfold over several years. His plan effectively would end Medicare for seniors, revamp Medicaid for the poor, scrap the 2010 health care law, roll back nonmilitary federal spending overall and lower individual and corporate tax rates. [...] The most controversial part of Ryan’s plan is its eventual elimination of Medicare, the federal health plan for seniors, and its significant changes to Medicaid, the joint state and federal program that provides health care to the poor. Ryan’s plan would end Medicare for anyone who retires after 2021 and replace it with a ‘premium support’ program, in which the federal government would subsidize private health plans.” [McClatchy-Tribune News Service, [4/5/11](#)]

2009: Calvert Voted For FY10 Primary Alternative House Republican Budget Plan.

In April 2009, Calvert voted for: the “Ryan, R-Wis., substitute amendment that would set total outlays at \$2.73 trillion in fiscal 2010 and freeze funding levels in all areas except defense and veterans’ programs. It would assume an extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for the top 1 percent of U.S. households, provide for reconciliation legislation to reduce mandatory spending by \$1.38 trillion over 10 years and place a moratorium on earmarks for the year.” [H. Con. Res. 85, [Vote #191](#), 4/2/09; CQ, [4/2/09](#)]

Associated Press: The Alternative House Republican Plan Would Replace The “Traditional Medicare Program With Subsidies.”

“The plan, drafted by Wisconsin Rep. Paul Ryan, top Republican on the House Budget Committee, called for eventually replacing the traditional Medicare program with subsidies to help retirees enroll in private health care plans. Current beneficiaries would keep their coverage and those 55 and older also would go into the current system. Critics of the plan said the Medicare subsidies would inevitably not keep pace with inflation and that people in poor health might end up uninsured, while many needy people on Medicaid could lose coverage.” [Associated Press, [4/3/09](#)]

Medicare Part D: Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors

Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors. In January 2017, Calvert voted against: the “Demings, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would exempt regulations that significantly lower seniors’ out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs under Medicare Part D. It would remove the bill’s provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency’s interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-233. [HR 5, [Vote #44](#), 1/11/17; CQ, [1/11/17](#)]

Calvert Voted 15 Times To Reopen The Medicare Donut Hole, Costing Seniors Thousands More In Out-Of-Pocket Prescription Costs

Calvert Voted 15 Times To Repeal The Affordable Care Act.

[HR 2, [Vote #14](#), 1/19/11; H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; HR 6079, [Vote #460](#), 7/11/12; H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; HR 45, [Vote #154](#), 5/16/13; H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; HR 596, [Vote #58](#), 2/3/15; H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #141](#), 3/25/15; H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; S Con Res 11, [Vote #183](#), 4/30/15; HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16]

The Affordable Care Act, AKA Obamacare, Would Eventually Close Medicare's Prescription-Drug Program Coverage Gap.

“Over time, Obamacare closes the coverage gap, informally referred to as the donut hole, in Medicare's prescription-drug program (Part D). As originally designed, once Part D beneficiaries reached their (relatively low) deductible, they had to pay 25 percent of their drug costs up to a certain dollar amount; once beneficiaries' drug costs reached that limit, they then had to pay all of their drug costs. Then, if their total out-of-pocket costs reached an even higher level (called the catastrophic coverage limit, which is currently set at \$4,750), then they only had to pay 5 percent of drug costs above that limit. By the year 2020, though, there will no longer be a donut hole. From the moment beneficiaries' drug costs reach their deductibles until they reach the catastrophic coverage limit, they will only pay 25 percent of their total drug costs.” [National Review, [11/26/13](#)]

2007: Calvert Voted Against Allowing Drug Price Negotiations In Medicare Part D

In November 2007, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies the prices of drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. It also would specify that the bill should not be construed to authorize HHS to establish or require a particular formulary.” The bill passed by a vote of 255-170. [HR4, [Vote #23](#), 1/12/07; CQ, [1/12/07](#)]

2007-2008: Calvert Received \$18,900 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]

2005-2006: Calvert Received \$8,200 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]

2003: Calvert Voted For Medicare Part D

In November 2003, Calvert voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would create a prescription drug benefit for Medicare recipients. Beginning in 2006, prescription coverage would be available through private insurers to seniors paying a monthly premium estimated at \$35 in 2006. Those enrolled in the plan would cover the first \$250 of annual drug costs themselves and 25 percent of all drug costs up to \$2,250. Benefits would then stop until out-of-pocket drug costs exceeded \$3,600, after which a beneficiary would cover 5 percent of all costs. Low-income seniors would be eligible for discounts on premiums, deductibles and co-payments. If no private plans bid in a region, the government would offer a fallback prescription drug plan. In 2004 and 2005, beneficiaries would be able to use drug discount cards to reduce prices by up to 25 percent. Medicare payments to managed care plans would increase by \$14.2 billion over 10 years. A pilot project would begin in 2010 in which Medicare would compete with private insurers to provide coverage for hospital and doctor costs in six metropolitan areas for six years. Drugs from Canada would be eligible for importation only if the Health and Human Services Department determines there is no safety risk and the move would save

consumers money. Beginning in 2007, Part B premiums would increase for some higher-income recipients. Certain individuals under 65 years of age, as well as Medicare recipients, would be able to establish health-savings accounts to pay for health care services not covered by their insurance policy.” The report was adopted (thus sent to the Senate) by a vote of 220-215. [HR1, [Vote #669](#), 11/22/03; CQ, [11/22/03](#)]

2003-2004: Calvert Received \$12,000 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]

2001-2002: Calvert Received \$14,415 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed [9/16/22](#)]

taxes

- Opposed California’s Proposed State Excise Tax on Gas
- Praised The Trump Administration’s Tax Reform Framework
- Voted Against The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act, Which Would Eliminate The Existing \$10,000 SALT Cap For Those Whose Yearly Gross Adjusted Income Fell Below The \$100 Million Threshold
- Praised The Trump Administration’s Tax Reform Framework
- Said Democrats Kept Insisting on Higher Taxes to End Sequestration, Which He Opposed

Taxes

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
2017-2018	National Tax Limitation Committee	75%
2018	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	82%
2018	National Taxpayers Union	60%
2018	The Club for Growth	49%
2018	The Club for Growth	61%
2018	FreedomWorks	42%
2019	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	76%
2019	National Taxpayers Union	62%
2019	The Club for Growth	64%
2019	The Club for Growth	61%
2020	Council for Citizens Against Government Waste	91%
2020	National Taxpayers Union	77%
2020	The Club for Growth	60%
2020	The Club for Growth	51%
2020	FreedomWorks	60%
2021	National Taxpayers Union	73%
2021	FreedomWorks	87%
2022	FreedomWorks	67%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Opposed California’s Proposed State Excise Tax on Gas

Targeted News Service reported “Californians currently pay the highest gas prices nationwide thanks in part to the state’s highest-in-the-country gas tax, even as California is set to collect nearly \$100 billion more from taxpayers this year than it needs to support expenditures. Combined with the almost \$30 billion in federal infrastructure funds the state received from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act passed by Congress, the State of California has enough revenue for an unconditional suspension of the gas tax for the next 20 years without the reduction of a single penny in infrastructure spending. Reps. Valadao and Obernolte were joined by Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy (CA-23), Reps. Doug LaMalfa (CA-01), Ken Calvert (CA-42), Young Kim (CA-

39), Michelle Steel (CA-48), Mike Garcia (CA-25), Darrell Issa (CA-50), Connie Conway (CA-22), and Tom McClintock (CA-04) in the official request to Governor Newsom” [Targeted News Service, 6/29/22]

Voted Against The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act, Which Would Eliminate The Existing \$10,000 SALT Cap For Those Whose Yearly Gross Adjusted Income Fell Below The \$100 Million Threshold.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reduce or eliminate the existing \$10,000 cap on federal tax deductions for state and local taxes, which was established under the 2017 tax law, for tax years 2019 through 2021. Specifically, it would double the cap to \$20,000 for married couples filing a joint tax return for tax year 2019, and it would eliminate the cap for tax years 2020 and 2021. As amended, the bill would retain the cap for taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed \$100 million in a taxable year. As an offset, the bill would increase the top individual income tax rate from 37% to 39.6% and it would reduce the corresponding income thresholds at which the top tax bracket applies. The bill would also permanently increase from \$250 to \$1,000 a tax deduction for professional development costs for elementary and secondary school teachers, and it would establish a new tax deduction of up to \$1,000 for first responders, including for costs associated with related professional development courses.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-206. [HR 5377, [Vote #700](#), 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act Would Eliminate The \$10,000 Limit On SALT Deductions For 2020 And 2021.

“The “Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act” would eliminate the \$10,000 limit on state and local tax deductions for 2020 and 2021.” [CNBC, [12/20/19](#)]

The Bill Called For Increasing SALT Cap To \$20,000 For Married Couples Filing Jointly In 2019 And Raising The Highest Marginal Tax Income Tax Rate To 39.6 Percent.

“This bill calls for increasing the SALT-cap to \$20,000 for married couples filing jointly in 2019, as well as raising the highest marginal tax income tax rate to 39.6%.” [CNBC, [12/20/19](#)]

CNBC: The Bill “Marked The Latest Effort By Blue States To Fight Back Against Certain Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.”

“The bill, sponsored by Rep. Thomas Suozzi, D-N.Y., along with Reps. Bill Pascrell, D-N.J., and Mike Thompson, D-Calif., marked the latest effort by blue states to fight back against certain provisions in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The 2018 overhaul of the tax code placed the \$10,000 cap on SALT deductions. ‘This has been a high priority for Democrats in the House since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was passed,’ said Nicole Kaeding, vice president of policy promotion at the National Taxpayers Union Foundation. ‘The concern has been over the impact of the limit on individuals in high-tax states such as New York, New Jersey and California,’ she said.” [CNBC, [12/20/19](#)]

CNBC: “New York, New Jersey, And California Are Among The States Where Taxpayers Are Feeling The Brunt From The \$10,000 SALT Cap.”

“New York, New Jersey and California are among the states where taxpayers are feeling the brunt from the \$10,000 SALT cap. Among New Yorkers who itemized in 2017, the average SALT deduction claimed was \$23,804, according to the Tax Policy Center. New Jersey itemizers wrote-off an average of \$19,162 on state and local taxes that year, while Californians claimed \$20,451, the Center found. These states are also home to

some of the highest income taxes in the nation. Meanwhile, New Jersey residents are paying some of the highest property taxes.” [CNBC, [12/20/19](#)]

Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Make An Exception To The Elimination Of A \$10,000 Cap On Federal Tax Deduction For State And Local Taxes, Applying The Cap To Taxpayers Whose Adjusted Gross Income Exceeded \$100 Million In A Taxable Year.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Rice, R-S.C., motion to recommit that motion to recommit the Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would make an exception to the bill’s elimination of the \$10,000 cap on federal tax deductions for state and local taxes, such that the cap would still apply for taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed \$100 million in a taxable year. It would double to \$1,000 the tax deductions established by the bill for professional development costs for teachers and first responders.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 388-36. [HR 5377, [Vote #699](#), 12/19/19; CQ, [12/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Adopting A Rule That Would Provide House Floor Consideration Of The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act.

In December 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 772) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act (HR 5377). It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 227-196. [H Res 772, [Vote #698](#), 12/19/19; CQ, [12/19/19](#)]

Calvert Urged His Followers to Vote in Favor of a Referendum Repealing California’s Gas Tax

 **Ken Calvert** ✓
October 9, 2018 · 🌐

Vote YES on 6 - Repeal the \$52 billion gas tax hike passed by Sacramento Democrats!



SACBEE.COM

Pass Proposition 6 to repeal gas tax hike and send a message to politicians

Countless Californians are living paycheck to paycheck, while politicians enact taxes and fees wit...



Ken Calvert ✓

September 25, 2018 · 🌐



The gas tax hike is a bad deal for our region. That's why I worked to get the repeal on the ballot this November and why I'm working to pass Prop 6. Listen to my new radio ad explaining why you should vote YES on Prop 6 to repeal the \$52 billion gas tax hike.



Ken Calvert ✓

August 27, 2018 · 🌐



When a number of my California GOP House colleagues and I raised the money to qualify the initiative to repeal the \$52 billion gas tax hike, critics said we were doing so just to drive Republican turnout. Now, it's clear even some Democrats are realizing voters - on a bipartisan basis - favor repealing this horrible tax increase on working families. #YESon6

Calvert Advocated for Repealing California's Gas Tax



Ken Calvert ✓
October 6, 2017 · 🌐



Threats from special interest groups won't stop me from speaking out to defend Californians from another tax hike. We have real transportation problems in our state, but after Democrats in Sacramento have diverted our existing gas tax revenue away from transportation projects, wasted money on the high speed rail boondoggle, and done everything possible to make it more expensive to build infrastructure – I refuse to accept more taxes are the answer. I won't be silent. Repeal the gas tax hike.



SACBEE.COM

House Republicans dismiss 'political threats' from California gas tax supporters

[Learn more](#)

Praised The Trump Administration's Tax Reform Framework

US Official News reported "Office of the MP Ken Calvert has issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) praised the unified tax reform framework developed by the Trump Administration, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance. "The tax reform framework announced today is an important step towards making America's tax code fairer, simpler and more competitive," said Rep. Calvert. "We need a tax code that works for the middle-class and for our job creators. By putting America first we can create more economic opportunities that will benefit hard-working families throughout our country." [US Official News, 9/29/17]

Said Democrats Kept Insisting on Higher Taxes to End Sequestration, Which He Opposed

The Press Enterprise reported "In an email, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, wrote he twice voted to end sequestration and that the cuts affect "almost all parts of the federal government, including those services to some of our most vulnerable populations. But the Senate did not take action and unfortunately the president and Senate Democrats keep on insisting on higher taxes to end sequestration, which I adamantly oppose, while ignoring the real drivers of our debt," he wrote." [The Press Enterprise, 6/13/13]

trade & outsourcing

- Voted For The United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USCMA)
- Voted Against Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029
- Voted Against The Outsourcing Accountability Act
- Against Requiring Stainless Steel Flatware And Dinnerware Procured By The DoD Be Produced In The U.S.

Trade

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995-1996	Public Citizen	7%
1997	Public Citizen	9%
1997-1998	Public Citizen	0%
1999	National Foreign Trade Council	100%
1999	USA Engage	100%
1999-2000	Public Citizen	0%
2000	National Foreign Trade Council	83%
2001-2002	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2001-2002	Public Citizen	9%
2001-2002	USA Engage	60%
2002	Emergency Committee for American Trade	100%
2003	Public Citizen	0%
2003-2004	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2003-2004	Public Citizen	0%
2003-2004	USA Engage	60%
2005-2006	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2005-2006	Public Citizen	6%
2007	Associated Equipment Distributors	50%
2007	United Fresh Produce Association	0%
2007-2008	National Foreign Trade Council	50%
2009-2010	USA Engage	40%
2011-2012	USA Engage	75%
2012-2013	Metals Service Center Institute	100%
2013-2014	Metals Service Center Institute	100%
2013-2014	Public Citizen	0%
2015-2016	Associated Equipment Distributors	100%
2015-2016	Public Citizen	0%
2017-2018	Public Citizen	0%
2019-2020	Public Citizen	0%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Calvert Voted For The United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USCMA).

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would implement the trade agreement reached between the United States, Mexico, and Canada that replaces the North American Free-Trade Agreement. It would modify existing trade law to provide for implementation of the agreement, authorize federal agencies and other entities to implement and enforce provisions of the agreement, and authorize or appropriate more than \$2 billion in funding for certain implementation activities. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Treasury and Labor departments to issue regulations to implement trade provisions in the USMCA and outline classification standards for the origin of goods under such provisions. It would require the establishment of interagency committees related to implementation and enforcement of the agreement’s provisions related to automobiles, environmental obligations, and labor obligations. It would provide for additional enforcement and monitoring mechanisms related to forced labor, labor reforms in Mexico, and remedies for labor rights violations. It would require the EPA to construct and maintain facilities to treat wastewater and pollution sources resulting from transboundary water flows originating in Mexico. It would provide for transition procedures in the case of withdrawal of any country from the agreement. The bill would authorize \$1.5 billion for the North American Development Bank, a binational institution that funds environmental infrastructure projects in the U.S.-Mexico border region, and it would require the bank to prioritize the financing of projects related to water pollution. It would make supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to provide \$300 million for Environmental Protection Agency grants for construction of wastewater facilities in the U.S.-Mexico border region; \$210 million for Labor Department international grant programs, including \$180 million for grants to support labor justice system reforms in Mexico; \$40 million for enforcement of environmental obligations under the USMCA; and \$16 million for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration activities related to addressing marine debris and combating illegal and unregulated fishing in coordination with Mexico. The USMCA, which would be implemented by the bill, would increase from 60%-62.5% to 75% the North American content threshold for automobiles to qualify for duty-free access, and it would establish additional thresholds for steel and aluminum content and content made by workers earning at least \$16 per hour. It would establish trade regulations for products created using agricultural biotechnology. It would require signatories to implement and maintain certain multilateral environmental agreements to which they are already signatories, and to adopt and maintain certain internationally recognized labor rights, including to prohibit the importation of goods produced by forced labor.” The bill passed by a vote of 385-41. [HR 5430, [Vote #701](#), 12/19/19; CQ, [12/19/19](#)]

The USMCA Was An Updated Version Of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) That Included Major Changes On Cars And New Policies On Labor And Environmental Standards, Intellectual Property Protections, And Digital Trade Provisions.

“The United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA) is an updated version of the nearly 25-year-old, trillion-dollar North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It includes major changes on cars and new policies on labor and environmental standards, intellectual property protections, and some digital trade provisions. During his 2016 presidential campaign, Donald Trump promised to renegotiate NAFTA, which he called ‘the worst trade deal ever made.’ As president, he did so. The result is the USMCA, which the leaders of the three countries signed in November 2018.” [Vox, [12/19/19](#)]

The USMCA Included Country Of Origin Rules, Which Ruled That Automobiles Must Have 75 Percent Of Their Components Manufactured In Mexico, The US, Or Canada To Qualify For Zero Tariffs.

“Country of origin rules: Automobiles must have 75 percent of their components manufactured in Mexico, the US, or Canada to qualify for zero tariffs (up from 62.5 percent under NAFTA).” [Vox, [12/19/19](#)]

The International Trade Commission Report Found The Automotive Manufacturing Changes Would Add 28,000 Jobs In The Industry Over Six Years But Lead To A Small Increase In The Price Of Vehicles.

“The International Trade Commission report found that these changes would add 28,000 jobs in the industry over six years, while also leading to a small increase in the price of vehicles that consumers pay.” [CNN, [12/17/19](#)]

The USMCA Included Labor Provision That Raised The Percentage Of Automobile Parts That Must Be Made By Workers Earning At Least \$16 An Hour By 2023 From 40 To 45 Percent.

“Labor provisions: 40 to 45 percent of automobile parts must be made by workers who earn at least \$16 an hour by 2023. Mexico agreed to pass new labor laws to give greater protections to workers, including migrants and women. Most notably, these laws are supposed to make it easier for Mexican workers to unionize.” [Vox, [12/19/19](#)]

The USMCA Included A 16-Year Sunset Clause.

“Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, [12/19/19](#)]

The USMCA Was Subject To A Review Every Six Years – At Which Point The Three Countries Can Decide To Extend The Agreement.

“Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, [12/19/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against, guarantees, and insurance the bank may have outstanding at any one time from \$135 million to \$175 million, increasing the amount annually through fiscal 2026. It would redesignate the agency as the ‘United States Export Finance Agency.’ Among other provisions, it would establish a number of offices within the agency, including an office focused on promoting the inclusion of minorities and women in the agency’s workforce and activities and an office focused on financing for exports related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy storage. It would increase from 25% to 30% the amount of Ex-Im Bank lending activity that must be directed to small businesses by fiscal 2029 and require the agency to prepare an outreach plan to inform small businesses about agency services. It would prohibit the agency from approving any transactions involving individuals subject to certain trade and economic sanctions or involving the People’s Liberation Army or Chinese intelligence agency. It would establish alternative procedures for agency operations in the event of a quorum lapse on the board of directors, authorizing a temporary board that would include the U.S. trade representative and Trade and Commerce secretaries and could approve agency transactions.” The bill passed the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 235 to 184. [H.R. 4863, [Vote #624](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Export-Import Bank From Issuing A Loan, Guarantee, Or Insurance That Would Benefit The Government Of China.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for an amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from issuing a loan, guarantee, or insurance that would benefit the government of China with respect to supporting the People’s

Liberation Army, Chinese intelligence agency, or policies related to Chinese international development activities, human rights violations, or illicit transfer of technologies or intellectual property from the U.S. It would exempt transactions that would create export opportunities for U.S. small businesses or that are required for exporting humanitarian goods or services.” The motion was rejected by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 203-218. [H.R. 4863, [Vote #623](#), 11/15/19, CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Any Individual Subject To Sanctions Related To Human Rights Abuses.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for related to human rights abuses, including human trafficking or sex trafficking, or subject to sanctions based on involvement with transnational criminal organizations.” The amendment was adopted by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 417-2. [H.R. 4863, [Vote #622](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Requiring The Export-Import Bank To Craft An Outreach Plan For Small Businesses Impacted By Retaliatory Tariffs.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would require the Export-Import Bank outreach plan required by the bill to include an emphasis on small businesses impacted by retaliatory tariffs.” The amendment was adopted 396 to 27. [HR 4863, [Vote #621](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Authorizing Financial Assistance To Foreign Governments That Do Not “Closely Cooperate” With The United States To Prevent Opioid Trafficking.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from authorizing financial assistance to certain foreign governments, including China and Mexico, if they do not ‘closely cooperate’ with the United States to prevent opioid trafficking, including by sharing intelligence, prosecuting traffickers, or implementing regulations related to the production and export of illicit opioids.” The amendment was rejected 210 to 214. [HR 4863, [Vote #620](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Anyone Subject To Sanctions Related To Synthetic Opioid Trafficking.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from approving transactions by any individual subject to sanctions related to the illegal trafficking of synthetic opioids.” The amendment was adopted 414 to 1. [HR 4863, [Vote #619](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Voted For Requiring The Export-Import Bank To Create Offices Focused On Energy Efficiency And Clean Energy Exports, And Report Annually On Changes In Energy Affordability.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Flores, R-Texas, for Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would require the Export-Import Bank to establish an office focusing on energy efficiency and clean energy exports. It would also require the Ex-Im Bank to consider potential energy price increases resulting from agency-supported exports, and it would allow the agency to withhold financing from a project for energy affordability reasons. It would require the agency to report annually to Congress on increased energy affordability or emissions reductions resulting from agency-financed exports.” The amendment was rejected 188 to 232. [HR 4863, [Vote #618](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Anyone Subject To Certain Free Speech Or Human Rights Violations, Including Sanctions Related To Hong Kong Protests, And Suppression of Religious Freedom In China And Myanmar.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from approving transactions by any individual subject to certain sanctions related to human rights or free speech violations, including sanctions related to demonstrations in Hong Kong and political repression of religious and ethnic minorities in China and Myanmar.” The amendment was adopted 419 to 2. [HR 4863, [Vote #617](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering The United States Export Finance Agency Act To Reauthorize And Make Key Changes To The Export-Import Bank, Among Other Bills And Rules.

In November 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 695) that would provide for House floor consideration of the United States Export Finance Agency Act (HR 4863), including floor consideration of 21 amendments to the bill. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 661) that would allow the House general counsel to retain private counsel in support of the ongoing impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump and automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 693) that would authorize the directors of the House Diversity and Inclusion Office and the House Whistleblower Ombudsman Office, respectively, to appoint and fix the pay of their employees. It would modify the House Rules for the 116th Congress to extend authorities and operations of the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress through the end of the 116th Congress. Additionally, the rule would provide for a motion to discharge a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 70) from the House Foreign Affairs Committee to be offered on Thursday, Nov. 21, 2019, and it would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution related to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution (H Con Res 70) would direct the president to withdraw U.S. military forces from hostilities in Syria, unless a specific use of force is authorized by Congress.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228 to 198. [HR 4863, [Vote #616](#), 11/15/19; CQ, [11/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against The Outsourcing Accountability Act

In October 2019, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require publicly traded companies to disclose the total number and percentage of their employees who are based in each state, U.S. territory, and foreign country. It would require such information disclosed to be disaggregated by state, territory, or country and to include percentage changes from the company’s last annual report. It would exempt small and new “emerging growth” companies from the bills disclosure requirements. It would authorize SEC rulemaking authority to implement the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 226-184. [H.R. 3624, [Vote #567](#), 10/18/19, CQ, [10/18/19](#)]

The Outsourcing Accountability Act Increased Transparency Standards For Employee Locations For Publicly Traded Companies.

“The bill would require publicly-traded companies to disclose where employees are located – by U.S. state and country – in their annual report. Currently, publicly-traded companies are not required to list where their employees are located, making it easy for corporations to hide when they ship American jobs overseas. Additionally, the legislation would help ensure workers have access to Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), a program that provides American workers with support and training if they can certify that they were laid off due to outsourcing.” [Rep. Cindy Axne, Press Release, [7/17/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Exempt From The Bill's Disclosure Requirements Publicly Traded Companies Would Not Be Required To Disclosure If Information Was "Not Material."

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: "Hill, R-Ark., amendment that would state that publicly traded companies would not be required to make disclosures under the bill's provisions if the information to be disclosed is 'not material.'" The amendment was rejected by the committee off the whole by a vote of 187-224. [H.R. 3624, [Vote #566](#), 10/18/19, CQ [10/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment That Would Exempt From The Bill's Disclosure Requirements Publicly Traded Companies That Required Disclosure Under Existing Law Related To "Conflict Minerals" From The Democratic Republic Of Congo."

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: "Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would exempt from the bill's disclosure requirements publicly traded companies that are required to make disclosures under existing law related to 'conflict minerals' from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or related to CEO pay ratios." The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 184-229. [H.R. 3624, [Vote #565](#), 10/18/19, CQ, [10/18/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring Stainless Steel Flatware And Dinnerware Procured By The DoD Be Produced In The U.S.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: "Brindisi, D-N.Y., amendment that would require that stainless steel flatware and dinnerware procured by the Defense Department be produced in the U.S." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-187. [HR 2500, [Vote #441](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

transportation & infrastructure

- Voted Against Transportation & Infrastructure Authorization Act, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects
 - Voted Against The Rights For TSA Officers Act
 - Urged Amtrak to Alter Their Plans to Close its Riverside Reservation Center
 - Released Draft of Spending Bill for the Department of the Interior That Would Prohibit Lawsuits Against the Multi-Billion Dollar California Delta Tunnels Project
-

Transportation

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1995	Transportation Communications Union	20%
1996	United Auto Workers	0%
1997	United Auto Workers	0%
1998	Transportation Communications Union	20%
1998	United Auto Workers	0%
1999	Transportation Communications Union	0%
1999	United Auto Workers	92%
2000	United Auto Workers	0%
2001	Transportation Communications Union	57%
2001	United Auto Workers	15%
2002	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2002	United Auto Workers	0%
2003	Transportation Communications Union	29%
2003	United Auto Workers	7%
2003-2004	American Road & Transportation Builders Association	100%
2004	Transportation Communications Union	11%
2004	United Auto Workers	6%
2005	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2005	United Auto Workers	14%
2005-2006	American Road & Transportation Builders Association	100%
2006	Transportation Communications Union	0%
2006	United Auto Workers	15%
2007	United Auto Workers	0%
2009	United Auto Workers	7%

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 8/17/22]

Voted For Repealing Requirement That The FCC Eliminate The T-Band, A Spectrum Range Frequency Utilized By Public Safety Agencies.

In September 2020, Calvert voted for: “McNerney, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would repeal a requirement that the Federal Communications Commission reallocate and auction to commercial users spectrum in the T-Band, which is a range of frequencies on the wireless spectrum historically reserved for public safety agencies. It would also require the agency to issue rules within 180 days of enactment to require that revenue from 9-1-1 phone service fees be used to support 9-1-1 services in the local jurisdiction and establish an interagency strike force to examine how the federal government can prevent jurisdictions from diverting such fees.” The motion was agreed to 410 to 5. [HR 451, [Vote #201](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/23/20](#)]

Voted Against Transportation & Infrastructure Authorization Act, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for “green” transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate “Build America” bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.

In July 2020, Calvert voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Voted For An Amendment To Repeal A Requirement That Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects Must Meet Prevailing Wage Requirements.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 1H that would repeal a requirement that federal-aid highway and public transportation projects must meet prevailing wage requirements under the 1931 law (PL 71-798) known as the Davis-Bacon Act, for all laborers and mechanics.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147 – 274. [HR 2, [Vote #135](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Voted For Allowing The Bureau Of Reclamation To Use Its Aquifer Recharge Facilities To Recharge Non-Reclamation Project Water & Also Strike Language Appropriating \$25 Million To USPS To Buy Zero Emission Vehicles.

In July 2020, Calvert voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., en bloc amendments no. 6 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water for certain projects; eliminate the need for a federal permit for discharging dredged or fill material in states that already require a similar permit with an equal or higher standard than the current federal water pollution control standard; allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water, with certain projects; and strike language from the bill that would authorize \$25 million, until expended, for the U.S. Postal Service to purchase zero emission vehicles.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 179-241. [H.R. 2, [Vote #134](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Did Not Vote On Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Dept Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.

In June 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Voted Against \$150M DoT Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30M Southern Border Community Infrastructure, & \$6M Research On Transportation Planning On Low-Income & Minority Communities.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “A DeFazio, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects.

In June 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager’s amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year; and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Voted Against The Rights For TSA Officers Act.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require that all Transportation Security Administration employees be covered under Title 5 of U.S. Code, which governs personnel management for most federal civil service employees. It would require the TSA to convert to the federal personnel management system on a date no later than 180 days of enactment and terminate the existing TSA management system on such date. It would require the Homeland Security Department to ensure that no TSA employee experiences a reduction in pay or certain benefits under the new system, including paid leave accrued and the government share of group health insurance premiums before the conversion date. Among other provisions, it would also require the department to consult with and provide information to the labor union representing TSA screening employees regarding plans and deadlines to carry out the conversion. It would clarify that nothing in its provisions affect existing law that prevents TSA employees from striking. As amended, the bill would require DHS to ensure that TSA employees are provided proper guidance and resources for protections against coronavirus, require DHS to prioritize the hiring of veterans to the TSA, and codify a TSA ban on employee use or installation of the TikTok social media app on U.S. government-issued mobile devices.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 230 to 171. [HR 1140 , [Vote #90](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/5/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring DHS Ensure That TSA “Continues To Prevent The Hiring Of Individuals Who Have Been Convicted Of A Sex Crime, An Offense Involving A Minor, A Crime Of Violence, Or Terrorism.”

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Homeland Security Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Homeland Security Department to ensure that the Transportation Security Administration, during the personnel management system transition outlined by the bill, continues to prevent the hiring of individuals who have been convicted of a sex crime, an offense involving a minor, a crime of violence, or terrorism.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 227-175. [HR 1112, [Vote #89](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/5/20](#)]

Snopes: “This Amendment Did Not Create Any New Or Additional Protections Against The TSA’s Hiring Of ‘Convicted Terrorists And Sexual Predators’ As Agents... As Lesko Acknowledged, The Amendment ‘Preserves The Authority The TSA Currently Has’ And ‘Simply Ensures That Current Safeguards Remain In Place.’”

“This amendment did not create any new or additional protections against the TSA’s hiring of ‘convicted terrorists and sexual predators’ as agents. (Existing TSA regulations already disqualify persons convicted of terrorism, rape, aggravated sexual abuse, and various violent crimes, among other offenses.) As the text of the amendment states, it calls upon the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that the TSA continues to prevent the hiring of [such] individuals, and as Lesko acknowledged, the amendment ‘preserves the authority the TSA currently has’ and ‘simply ensures that current safeguards remain in place.’” [Snopes, [3/10/20](#)]

Snopes Rated The Claim That Democrats Voted Against A “Bipartisan Act To Stop Convicted Terrorists And Sexual Predators From Becoming TSA Agents” To Be “Mostly False.”

[Snopes, [3/10/20](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment To Require The Transportation Security Administration To Ensure That TSA Employees Are Provided Protections Against Coronavirus.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., for Schrier, D-Wash., amendment no. 9 that would require the Transportation Security Administration, in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health, to ensure that TSA employees are provided proper guidance and resources regarding prevention and protections against coronavirus.” The amendment adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 403-0. [HR 1140, [Vote #88](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/5/20](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Consideration Of The Rights For Transportation Security Officers Act.

In March 2020, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 877) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act (HR 1140), including consideration of nine amendments to the bill. It would also provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and for same-day floor consideration of Rules Committee resolutions on Thursday, March 5, 2020, in relation to any measure

making supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations.” The rule was adopted 220-192.[H Res 877, [Vote #84](#), 3/4/20, CQ, [3/4/20](#)]

Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Submit A Strategy Addressing How To Secure 5G & Future Generations Of Wireless.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Doyle, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president and relevant federal agencies to develop and submit a strategy to Congress addressing how to secure 5G and future generations of wireless communications systems and infrastructure, including strategies to secure such infrastructure for U.S. defense treaty allies and strategic partners while protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies, U.S. consumer privacy, and the impartiality of standards-setting bodies. It would require the president to develop an implementation plan for the strategy that would include, among other requirements, assessments of potential security threats to wireless communications infrastructure, plans for diplomatic engagement allies and partners, and descriptions of proposed legislative or administrative action.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-3. [HR 2881, [Vote #4](#), 1/8/20; CQ, [1/8/20](#)]

Voted Against Reducing Discretionary Funding Made Available For Transportation, HUD In The Appropriations Bill By 14%.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies title of the bill (Division E).” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 131-287. [HR 3055, [Vote #405](#), 6/25/19; CQ, [6/25/19](#)]

Voted Against Reducing Discretionary Funding Made Available For Transportation, HUD In The Approps Bill By 4.6%.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 4.6 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies title of the bill (Division E).” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 145-273. [HR 3055, [Vote #402](#), 6/24/19; CQ, [6/24/19](#)]

Voted Against Prohibiting Funds To Be Used In Contravention Of An Order To Use American Made Products For Infrastructure Projects.

In June 2019, Calvert voted against: “Bost, R-Ill., amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill to be used in contravention of a January 2019 executive order related to the use of American made products for infrastructure projects.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 373-51. [HR 3055, [Vote #396](#), 6/21/19; CQ, [6/21/19](#)]

Voted To Require The FCC To Create A Plan On Broadband Internet Data Collection.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment that would require the Federal Communications Commission to submit a report to Congress on a plan regarding how the commission would evaluate and address problems with the collection of data through the use of Form 477, related to the deployment of broadband

internet access service.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 376-46. [HR 1644, [Vote #164](#), 4/10/19; CQ, [4/10/19](#)]

Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Government Accountability Office To Submit A Report To Congress Detailing The Benefits Of Broadband Internet Access Offered On A Standalone Basis.

In April 2019, Calvert voted for: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress detailing the benefits of broadband internet access offered on a standalone basis, including recommendations to increase the availability of standalone broadband internet access service in rural areas.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 363-60. [H.R. 1644, [Vote #163](#), 4/10/19; CQ, [4/10/19](#)]

Voted For Developing An Innovation Corps Course Through NSF To Further Support The Commercializing Of Products And Services Through Federally Funded Research.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Lipinski, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would develop an Innovation Corps (I-Corps) course through the National Science Foundation to further support the commercialization of products and services through federally funded research. The bill would expand the program to include individuals who receive grants under the Small Business Innovation Research Program.” The motion was agreed to by 385 to 18. [H R 539, [Vote #88](#), 2/25/19; CQ, [2/25/19](#)]

Voted For Establishing The Route 66 Centennial Commission To Honor Route 66.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission that would study and make recommendations for the federal government to honor the centennial of Route 66.” The motion was agreed to 399-22. [HR 66, [Vote #67](#), 2/6/19; CQ, [2/6/19](#)]

Voted For Reopening The National Scenic Byways Program.

In February 2019, Calvert voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Transportation to reopen the National Scenic Byways Program, within 90 days of enactment, to accept new nominations of roads into the program.” The motion was agreed to 404-19. [HR 831, [Vote #66](#), 2/9/19; CQ, [2/6/19](#)]

Urged Amtrak to Alter Their Plans to Close its Riverside Reservation Center

Redlands Daily Facts reported “Thirty-seven members of California’s congressional delegation have agreed to sign a letter urging Amtrak to alter the planned closure of its Riverside reservation center, union employees have learned. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, strongly criticized Amtrak in another letter that was read to protesters Wednesday. Calvert asked Amtrak to immediately delay the shutdown for at least six months. He said that would allow for Congress to weigh in and also give employees time to make decisions about relocating. Calvert was critical about reports that Amtrak has retained a third-party contractor in Florida to man phone lines during peak periods. Union representatives have said the Florida workers are not Amtrak employees and earn less than

the Riverside workers do. “If this is true, I find this to be completely unacceptable,’ Calvert wrote. ‘If call volumes are low and cuts are necessary, cutting ties with the third-party call center would be the obvious first step. Forcing over 500 employees to choose between losing their jobs or uprooting their families to move across the country should be your last resort.’ Calvert added that, as a government-subsidized company, ‘Amtrak must be held to a higher standard.’” [Redlands Daily Facts, 12/13/18]

Released Draft of Spending Bill for the Department of the Interior That Would Prohibit Lawsuits Against the Multi-Billion Dollar California Delta Tunnels Project

Herald and News reported “The state’s environmentalists were outraged this spring when House Republican budget-writers, led by Rep. Ken Calvert of California, released a 142-page draft spending bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, that included language prohibiting state or federal lawsuits against the multibillion-dollar California Delta tunnels project. Formally known as California Water Fix, the controversial project would construct two tunnels beneath the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to connect freshwater from the river to aqueducts conveying water south. It’s been championed by Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown, who is in his final year in office, but vehemently opposed by many conservation groups and other Democratic politicians.” [Herald and News, 7/19/18]

veterans & the military

- Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept
 - Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in the 2022 Election Cycle (so far) by Q3 in 2021 With \$161,000
 - Criticized Biden's Proposed Defense Budget for Not Increasing Enough
 - Did Not Vote On Requiring The VA To Submit A Report To Congress On The Quality Of Care At Depl Medical Centers
 - Did Not Vote On Providing Disabled Veterans With Free Lifetime Passes To National Parks & Other Federal Recreation Lands
 - Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The DoD To Publicly Post A List Of Higher Education Institutions That Receive Funding Through The Dept's Tuition Assistance Program
 - Voted Against Considering Bills To Expand A Program Providing Child Care Assistance To Veterans And To Provide Funding For Select Committees On The Climate Crisis And Modernizing Congress
 - Voted Against Collecting Fees On Housing Loans To Pay For The New Veterans Affairs Child Care Benefit
 - Voted For Underfunding Veterans' Affairs Programs
 - Voted Against Increasing Funds For Veterans' Health Care And PTSD Treatment
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Veterans

YEAR	INTEREST GROUP	RATING
1997-1998	Vietnam Veterans of America	17%
1999	Disabled American Veterans	100%
2001	Disabled American Veterans	100%
2001	Vietnam Veterans of America	77%
2003	American Veterans	50%
2003	Disabled American Veterans	0%
2003	The American Legion	40%
2003-2004	Vietnam Veterans of America	25%
2004	Disabled American Veterans	0%
2004	The Retired Enlisted Association	33%
2005	Disabled American Veterans	0%
2005-2006	Vietnam Veterans of America	25%
2006	Disabled American Veterans	66%
2006	The Retired Enlisted Association	50%
2007-2008	Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America	66%
2009	Disabled American Veterans	100%
2009	Military Officers Association of America	0%
2009-2010	Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America	40%
2011	Vietnam Veterans of America	100%
2013	American Veterans	94%

Voted For Automatic VA Healthcare Enrollment For Discharged Service Members Within 60 Days Of Eligibility.

In January 2022 Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to automatically enroll eligible veterans in the department’s patient enrollment system, giving them access to VA health care services, within 60 days of receiving confirmation of their eligibility from the Defense Department. It would also require the VA to provide veterans a notification of enrollment, an electronic version of their certificate of eligibility, means to opt out of enrollment electronically and instructions to elect enrollment at a later date.” The bill passed by a vote of 265-163. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #14](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

Accused Democrats of Being Disingenuous About Their Concern for the Military Budget in Response to Congress Using a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Defense Dept

Inside the Air Force reported “Senior Pentagon officials today outlined the unprecedented damage they say would be done if Congress uses a stopgap spending measure to fund the Defense Department for a full year, while Democrats and Republicans exchanged barbs over who is to blame for the current budget impasse...Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) accused Democrats of being “disingenuous” about their concern for the military budget so they could pursue “radical” domestic spending increases.” [Inside the Air Force, 1/14/22]

Received the Most Money from the Defense Industry in the 2022 Election Cycle (so far) by Q3 in 2021 With \$161,000

States News Service reported “Defense firms traditionally contribute less money to members of Congress than to federal lobbying efforts. So far in the 2022 election cycle, the sector has donated \$5.9 million to congressional candidates. Most of this money \$5.5 million has gone to incumbent candidates, and 47% to Democratic candidates. Rep. Ken Calvert (R-Calif.), the ranking member of the House Appropriations Defense subcommittee, has received the most money from the industry’s PACs and employees so far this cycle with \$161,000.” [States News Service, 12/09/21]

Criticized Biden’s Proposed Defense Budget for Not Increasing Enough

The Washington Times reported “With President Biden’s spending choices on defense being watched closely by partisans on both ends of the political spectrum, California Rep. Ken Calvert, ranking Republican on the House Appropriations defense subcommittee, accused the White House of “dragging its feet” on providing the budget for lawmakers to review. “This delay is very concerning to me. It increases the risk of a continuing resolution that nobody would like to have,” the California representative warned. Mr. Biden had indicated he intends to request \$715 billion for the Department of Defense, the first Pentagon budget for him and Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin. The amount is slightly higher than the \$704 billion for this year but would actually be a decrease in real terms compared to President Trump’s budgets. Republicans on Capitol Hill have been pushing for a real increase in the defense budget, which they say is necessary to keep up with the threats from increasingly aggressive competitors like China and Russia. “Without a net 3% to 5% percent funding growth, the Army would face difficult choices,” Mr. Calvert said.” [The Washington Times, 5/06/21]

Did Not Vote On Requiring The VA To Submit A Report To Congress On The Quality Of Care At Depl Medical Centers.

In November 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Luria, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to submit a report to Congress on patient safety and quality of care at department medical centers, including on review and inspection processes, control of high-risk substances and oversight related to suspicious deaths. It would also require the department to submit a report to Congress, following the conclusion of a related Justice Department investigation, describing the suspicious deaths that occurred in 2017 and 2018 at the Louis A. Johnson VA Medical Center in Clarksburg, W.Va., including actions taken to prevent a recurrence of issues that contributed to the deaths.” The motion was agreed to 394-0. [S 3147, [Vote #220](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]

Did Not Vote On Providing Disabled Veterans With Free Lifetime Passes To National Parks & Other Federal Recreation Lands.

In November 2020, Calvert did not vote on: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to make free lifetime passes for U.S. National Parks and other federal recreational lands available to any veteran who has a service-connected disability.” The motion was agreed to 401-0. [S 327, [Vote #219](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]

Voted For Adding A Number Of Requirements Related To Veteran Educational Assistance For Approval Of New Labor Dept Apprenticeship Programs.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would add a number of requirements related to veteran educational assistance for approval of new Labor Department apprenticeship programs. Specifically, it would require the Labor Department to acquire written assurance from the sponsor of a new apprenticeship program that they are aware of educational assistance for veterans and will attempt to gain approval for such assistance for veterans or their dependents participating in the program. It would also require the program sponsor to provide standards to grant advanced standing or credit to veterans who have acquired applicable experience, training, or skills through military service, including for wage determinations.” The motion passed 412 to 17. [S 760, [Vote #97](#), 3/11/20; CQ, [3/11/20](#)]

Voted To Require DHS To Prioritize The Hiring Of Veterans For Positions Within The TSA.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “Cisneros, D-Calif., amendment no. 7 that would require the Homeland Security Department to prioritize the hiring of veterans, including disabled veterans, and other preference-eligible individuals, such as widows and widowers of veterans, for positions within the Transportation Security Administration.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 399-1. [HR 1140, [Vote #87](#), 3/5/20; CQ, [3/5/20](#)]

Voted For Prohibiting Debt Collectors From Threatening Official Military Action Against Servicemembers And Recently Discharged Servicemembers.

In March 2020, Calvert voted for: “San Nicolas, D-Guam, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit debt collectors from using certain aggressive debt collection tactics against active-duty or recently discharged servicemembers, or their dependents. Specifically, it would prohibit debt collectors from threatening to reduce the servicemember’s rank, revoke their security clearance, or have them prosecuted under military justice. It would also require a Government Accountability Office study regarding the bill’s impact on military readiness, national security, and the delivery of information to servicemembers regarding debt.” The motion passed by a vote of 355-0. [HR 1230, [Vote #79](#), 3/2/20; CQ, [3/2/20](#)]

Voted To Establish A Commemorative Work In Honor Of The Sacrifices Made By Mothers Of Servicemembers Who Died During Military Service.

In February 2020, Calvert voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through January 2, 2024, the authorization for the Gold Star Mothers National Monument Foundation to establish a commemorative work in honor of the sacrifices made by mothers of servicemembers who died during military service.” The motion passed 407-0. [HR 2819, [Vote #76](#), 2/28/20; CQ, [2/28/20](#)]

Voted For Expanding Eligibility For VA Housing Programs.

In January 2020, Calvert voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand eligibility for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supported Housing Program by expanding the definition of ‘veteran’ for the program to include all members of the U.S. military who served for any period of time, except those who were dishonorably discharged or dismissed pursuant to a court-martial sentence. It would also require the VA to submit an annual report to Congress on homelessness services provided by the department, including under the HUD-VASH program, including the total number of eligible individuals and a breakdown of individuals served by each program.” The motion was agreed to 362 to 31. [H R 2398, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/20; CQ, [1/13/20](#)]

Voted For Increasing Monitoring For The Certifications & Credentials Of Department Of VA Health Care Professionals.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure that its medical centers compile, verify and continuously monitor documentation related to professional certification and credentials for department health care professionals, including documentation of professional licensure, training and education, malpractice history, and any restrictions related to malpractice. It would also require the department to ensure that all personnel who work with controlled substances hold an active registration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. Among other provisions, it would require the VA to carry out a number of ongoing performance and quality reviews to monitor health care provided at department medical centers, establish procedures to respond to clinical competency concerns, and notify appropriate licensing entities regarding such concerns.” The motion passed by a vote of 409-1. [HR 3530, [Vote #686](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Voted For Commissioning A Study On Disability & Pension Benefits Provided By The VA To National Guard & U.S. Military Reserve Members.

In December 2019, Calvert voted for: “Agreeing to the Takano, D-Calif., motion to the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on disability and pension benefits provided by the Veterans Affairs Department to members of the National Guard and U.S. military reserve. Among other requirements, it would require the study to examine the number of service-connected disability compensation and pension claims submitted, approved, and disapproved for such veterans in the period between Jan. 1, 2008 and Dec. 31, 2018; compare such information with regard to benefits received by veterans who served in the regular military; and identify common barriers for National Guard members and reservists in obtaining VA benefits, including barriers relating to documentation of injuries incurred while serving.” The motion passed by a vote of 408-1. [HR 4183, [Vote #685](#), 12/17/19; CQ, [12/17/19](#)]

Voted To Require Interagency Task Force To Report Annually To Congress On Its Appointments, Activities, Outreach To Veterans, & Promoting Services Available To Veterans.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for-owned small businesses to report annually to Congress on its appointments, activities, outreach to veterans, and plans for promoting services available to veterans. Additionally, it would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress on the accessibility of credit used by small businesses owned and controlled by veterans, service-disabled veterans, reservists, or their spouses.” The motion was agreed to 421-3. [H R 3734, [Vote #614](#), 11/14/19; CQ, [11/14/19](#)]

Voted For Allowing The Spouse Of Deceased Veteran To Continue Classifying Their Small Business As A Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business For 3 Years.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for disability to continue to classify their small business as a service-disabled veteran-owned small business for up to three years after the veteran’s death, in the case of a veteran who had less than a 100 percent disability rating.” The motion was agreed to 423-0. [HR 499, [Vote #613](#), 11/13/19; CQ, [11/13/19](#)]

Voted For Expanding Medical & Other Services Available Under The VA, Particularly For Female Veterans.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for Affairs Department, particularly for female veterans. Among other provisions, it would require all VA medical centers and clinics to offer women’s health primary care services during regular business hours; expand a VA program that provides retreat-based counseling for female veterans; and authorize \$1 million annually for a VA residency program for primary and emergency care clinicians focused on women’s health. It would establish a women’s health office within the Veterans Health Administration to oversee women’s health care services and require the office to make funding recommendations, develop standards of care, and promote the expansion of clinical, research, and educational activities related to women’s health care. The bill would also authorize \$20 million for fiscal 2020 for the VA to support organizations providing assistance to female veterans and their families; extend from seven to 14 days the

period that newborn children of veterans are eligible for newborn care; and require a number of reports to Congress related to VA services provided to female veterans. Finally, the bill would establish a program to assist veterans who have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual assault; require the VA to administer a national study and establish a task force to address intimate partner violence and sexual assault with respect to veterans; and require the VA to establish policies to address harassment and sexual assault within the department, including reporting procedures and mandatory training for employees.” The motion was agreed to 399-11. [H.R. 3224, [Vote #611](#), 11/12/19; CQ, [11/12/19](#)]

Voted For Extending The Period Which Servicemembers May Accept Or Decline Eligibility For Certain VA Educational Assistance Benefits.

In November 2019, Calvert voted for or decline eligibility for certain Veterans Affairs Department educational assistance benefits under a 1984 GI Bill. It would also end new enrollment in the program after fiscal 2029.” The motion was agreed to 480-0. [H.R. 4162, [Vote #610](#), 11/12/19; CQ, [11/12/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Expanding Veterans Affairs Per Diems To Include Benefits For Minor Dependents Of Homeless Veterans.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Veterans Affairs Department to reimburse 50 percent of the costs of housing services provided for minor dependents of homeless veterans under the Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem program. The VA program provides funding to community housing agencies that serve homeless veterans.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408 to 0. [HR 95, [Vote #557](#), 10/15/19; CQ, [10/15/19](#)]

Voted For Establishing A Grant Program To Conduct Cemetery Research And Produce Education Materials For The Veterans Legacy Program.

In October 2019, Calvert voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Veterans Affairs Department to establish a grant program under the National Cemetery Administration Veterans Legacy Program, which supports education programs related to veterans’ cemeteries. Specifically, it would authorize grants of up to \$500,000 to educational institutions, local education agencies, and nonprofits to fund research, production of education materials, and community engagement related to veterans’ cemeteries and the history of veterans interred in veterans’ cemeteries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409 to 1. [HR 2385, [Vote #556](#), 10/15/19; CQ, [10/15/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Extending Financial Assistance And Support Services For Low-Income Veteran Families.

In September 2019, Calvert voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend a number of Veterans Affairs Department authorities and programs. Specifically, it would extend through Sept. 30, 2020, VA authorities related to operation of a VA regional office in Manila, Philippines, travel assistance for veterans receiving care at VA centers, and provision of vendee loans. It would extend through fiscal 2021 VA authority related to provision of financial assistance and support services for low-income veteran families in permanent housing.” The motion passed 417-1. [HR 4285, [Vote #535](#), 9/18/19; CQ, [9/18/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For Extending Through 2023 A Statutory Exemption From Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Means Testing For Qualifying Reservists And National Guard Members.

In July 2019, Calvert voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend through 2023 a statutory exemption from Chapter 7 bankruptcy means testing for qualifying reservists and National Guard members who have served on active duty for at least 90 days after Sept. 11, 2001.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to 1. [HR 3304, [Vote #499](#), 7/23/19; CQ, [7/23/19](#)]

Voted Against An Amendment Requiring The DoD To Publicly Post A List Of Higher Education Institutions That Receive Funding Through The Dept’s Tuition Assistance Program.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., amendment that would require the Defense Department to make publicly available on the its website a list of higher education institutions that receive funding through the department’s tuition assistance program and how much each institution receives. It would also require the Department to audit institutions for their continued eligibility in the program.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 251-178. [HR 2500, [Vote #444](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Voted Against Requiring The DoD To Establish A Standard Curriculum To Be Used In Family Planning Programs For Members Of Armed Forces.

In July 2019, Calvert voted against: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would require the Defense Department, in consultation with the Coast Guard, to establish a uniform standard curriculum to be used in education programs on family planning for all members of the Armed Forces.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 231-199. [HR 2500, [Vote #440](#), 7/11/19; CQ, [7/11/19](#)]

Calvert Voted For An Amendment Instructing The VA To Submit A Plan To Complete The Requirements Of Section 302 Of Public Law No. 115-174.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would increase then decrease by \$1 administrative funding for the Veterans Benefits Administration.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment redirects \$1 with the intent to instructs the Department of Veterans Affairs submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an implementation plan, including expected timeline and resource requirements, for the Department of Veterans Affairs to complete the requirements of Section 302 of Public Law 115-174.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 420-3. [HR 3055, [Vote #398](#), 6/21/19; CQ, [6/21/19](#); H Amdt 452, offered [6/21/19](#)]

Section 302 Of Public Law No. 115-174 Provided Credit Reporting Protections For Veterans Regarding Certain Medical Debts.

“Section 302 of Public Law No. 115-174 amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act, effective May 24, 2019, to provide credit reporting protections for veterans regarding certain medical debts. These include debts owed to a non-VA medical provider for medical care authorized by the VA and where the provider sought payment from the VA, as well as medical debt for bills wrongfully charged by the VA.” [NCLC, [5/29/18](#)]

Voted To Increase Funding For Maintenance And Operations Of Veterans Health Administration Facilities.

In June 2019, Calvert voted for: “Golden, D-Maine, amendment that would increase by \$5 million funding for maintenance and operation of Veterans Health Administration medical facilities and would decrease by \$5.2 million funding for VA information technology systems and telecommunications support.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 418-6 [HR 3055, [Vote #397](#), 6/21/19; CQ, [6/21/19](#)]

Voted Against Resolution Expressing That The House Of Representatives Opposed The President’s Ban On Transgender Individuals In The Armed Forces.

In March 2019, Calvert voted against “Adoption of the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives opposes the president’s ban on transgender individuals serving in the armed forces. The resolution would reject ‘the flawed scientific and medical claims upon which [the ban] is based’ and would strongly urge the Defense Department not to implement the ban.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 238-185. [H Res 124, [Vote #135](#), 3/28/19; CQ, [3/28/19](#)]

Voted Against Considering Bills To Expand A Program Providing Child Care Assistance To Veterans And To Provide Funding For Select Committees On The Climate Crisis And Modernizing Congress.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 105) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would make permanent and expand a Veterans Affairs Department program that provides child care assistance to veterans while they are receiving certain VA health care services (HR 840), and that would provide for the automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 86) that would provide \$70,000 for the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and \$50,000 for the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress to cover expenses through March 31, 2019. It would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 15, 2019.” The rule was adopted 225-193. [H Res 105, [Vote #69](#), 2/7/19; CQ, [2/7/19](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Collecting Fees On Housing Loans To Pay For The New Veterans Affairs Child Care Benefit.

In February 2019, Calvert voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record “Mr. Speaker, the amendment that we will offer if the previous question is defeated would add the language that, by collecting fees on housing loans that would pay for this new childcare benefit so that we don’t have to go deep into the Veterans’ Affairs budget, cutting other benefits in order to pay for this,” The motion was agreed to 227-189. [HR 840/H Res 86, [Vote #68](#), 2/7/19; CQ, [2/7/19](#); Congressional Record, [2/7/19](#)]

Applauded Decision by Sec. Def. to Suspend Efforts Collecting Reimbursement from National Guard Members Who Were Given Bonuses

US Fed News reported “Rep. Ken S. Calvert, R-Calif. (44th CD), issued the following news release: Today, Congressman Ken Calvert (CA-42) applauded the decision by Secretary of Defense Ash Carter to suspend efforts to collect reimbursement from affected California National Guard members. “I’m pleased to hear the Department of Defense has heeded the call from so many Americans to halt the unfair collection of bonuses paid to our soldiers many years ago,” said Rep. Calvert. “Now, it’s important that Congress fully investigate how this happened and what steps we must take to protect our soldiers - including reimbursing those who have inappropriately been forced to repay money. I am still deeply troubled that so many of our brave men and women in uniform have been put through a tremendous hardship due to no fault of their own. We must all work to prevent that from happening again in the future.” “While I appreciate the Secretary’s concern for the taxpayer, I believe the majority of American taxpayers do not want the Department going after our U.S. service members for repayment of bonuses. Halting the collection of bonuses just to begin it again in earnest January 1, 2017 is not the relief that is necessary and Congress stands ready to provide a legislative fix.” Earlier this week, Rep. Calvert joined a number of his House colleagues in sending a letter to the Secretary of Defense requesting that the Department of Defense stop all collection efforts on the bonuses in question.” [US Fed News, 10/26/16]

Calvert Voted For Underfunding Veterans’ Affairs Programs

2015: Calvert Voted For A MilCon-VA Appropriations Bill That Underfunded VA By More Than \$1 Billion. In April 2015, Calvert voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$171.1 billion in fiscal 2016 for the Veterans Affairs department, military construction and military housing. It would provide \$76.6 billion in discretionary spending, including \$60.2 billion for veterans’ health programs. The bill would provide \$94.5 billion in mandatory spending for veterans’ service-connected compensation, benefits and pensions. The total also includes \$7.7 billion for military construction, including \$1.4 billion for military family housing. The bill would provide \$167.3 billion in advance appropriations for certain VA medical care accounts for fiscal 2017.” The bill passed 225 to 163. [HR 2029, [Vote #193](#), 4/30/15; CQ, [4/30/15](#)]

The Hill: VA Secretary Robert McDonald Warned The Spending Bill Would “[Fall] Short” Of The Resources Needed For Veterans.

“Addressing the Democrats at a closed-door caucus meeting in the Capitol Wednesday, VA Secretary Robert McDonald warned the lawmakers that the GOP’s \$77 billion bill funding the department and military construction projects in fiscal 2016 falls short of the resources needed to provide health and other services to the nation’s veterans. Relaying McDonald’s message, Rep. Xavier Becerra (Calif.), chairman of the Democratic Caucus, said the GOP’s bill would scale back health benefits for roughly 70,000 veterans, while also denying funds for medical research, education and veterans’ cemeteries.” [The Hill, [4/29/15](#)]

2015: Calvert Voted Against An Amendment To Increase VA Funding For Veterans Medical Services By \$15 Million.

In April 2015, Calvert voted against: a motion that would have added \$15 million to VA funding for veterans medical services. The motion failed 181 to 236. [HR 2029, [Vote #192](#), Motion to Recommit with Instructions, [4/30/15](#)]

Calvert Voted Against Increasing Funds For Veterans' Health Care And PTSD Treatment

In June 2014, Calvert voted against: a "motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee and report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$5 million the amount provided for Defense-wide operations and maintenance, intended for sexual assault prevention. It would increase by \$10 million the amount provided for the Defense Health Program, of which \$5 million would be intended for electronic health records at the Department of Veterans Affairs and \$5 million for treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder. It would decrease by \$15 million the amount provided for research, development, test and evaluation." The motion failed, 190-220. [HR 4870, [Vote #337](#), 6/20/14; CQ, [6/20/14](#)]

Testified Before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee Discussing Removing Delays That Affect Veterans' Educational Benefits

States News Service reported "Today, Rep. Ken Calvert (CA-42) testified before the House Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity regarding his bill, H.R. 331, to simplify Veterans' education benefits. "We owe it to our veterans to remove any unnecessary, bureaucratic delays that affect their education benefits," said Rep. Calvert. "I am pleased that the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity invited me to explain my bill and talk about how Congress can help simplify VA benefits for veterans and our colleges. I am hopeful the Committee will act soon on my bill and report it to the House floor for its consideration." [States News Service, 6/26/13]

Said That He Wanted to Find Ways to Recognize the Contributions of Drone Pilots

The Press Enterprise reported "Following weeks of criticism from veterans, politicians and others, the Department of Defense announced Monday, April 15, that it was abandoning a proposed medal that would have honored pilots flying unmanned drones. The Distinguished Warfare Medal was proposed in February to recognize the combat role of drone pilots. The medal would have been placed above both the Purple Heart and Bronze Star in terms of hierarchy. Few argued against honoring drone pilots for their contributions to combat. It's proposed ranking is largely what drew complaints... Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, also objected. On Monday, Calvert issued a statement praising Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel's decision to rescind the original proposal and find a way to recognize the contributions of drone pilots with an attachment that would be placed on an existing medal. Calvert asked his senior staff to come up with such a proposal within 90 days." [The Press Enterprise, 4/16/13]

appendices

campaign finance

Calvert Contributed Over \$17,000 to Federal Committees

CANDIDATE/COMMITTEE	AMOUNT	DATE
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	4/11/16
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	2/10/14
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	1/08/13
CALIFORNIA 2012 GOP DELEGATION	\$2,700.00	6/28/12
CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY	\$350.00	3/13/12
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	11/18/11
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	12/29/08
CALIFORNIA 2008 GOP DELEGATION	\$2,700.00	8/11/08
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	2/05/08
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE	\$1,000.00	10/10/07
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	1/05/07
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	2/02/06
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$1,500.00	2/08/05
LINCOLN CLUB OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$500.00	1/12/05
KEN CALVERT FOR CONGRESS	\$209.00	12/23/99
RIVERSIDE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE	\$1,000.00	5/19/99
1992 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION CALIFORNIA DELEGATES COMMITTEE	\$400.00	6/27/92
RE-ELECT MCCANDLESS FOR CONGRESS	\$1,000.00	11/02/90
BOB HAMMOCK FOR CONGRESS	\$500.00	7/17/90
HECHT REELECTION COMMITTEE	\$500.00	10/27/87
CALIFORNIANS FOR PETE WILSON 1994	\$500.00	9/24/87
RIVERSIDE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE	\$200.00	5/30/78
TOTAL	\$17,059.00	

[Federal Election Commission, Individual Contributor database, accessed 8/06/22]

Calvert Contributed \$425 to State Committees

CANDIDATE/COMMITTEE	AMOUNT	DATE
LYNN SWANN FOR PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR	\$250.00	6/14/06
CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY	\$175.00	2/02/01
TOTAL	\$425.00	

[National Institute on Money in Politics database, accessed 8/06/22]

Calvert's Congressional Campaign Finance Summaries

NOTE: These charts were pulled after the 2022 Q2 campaign finance filings were available and relate to Calvert's career history in Congress

Campaign Committee Fundraising, 1991 - 2022

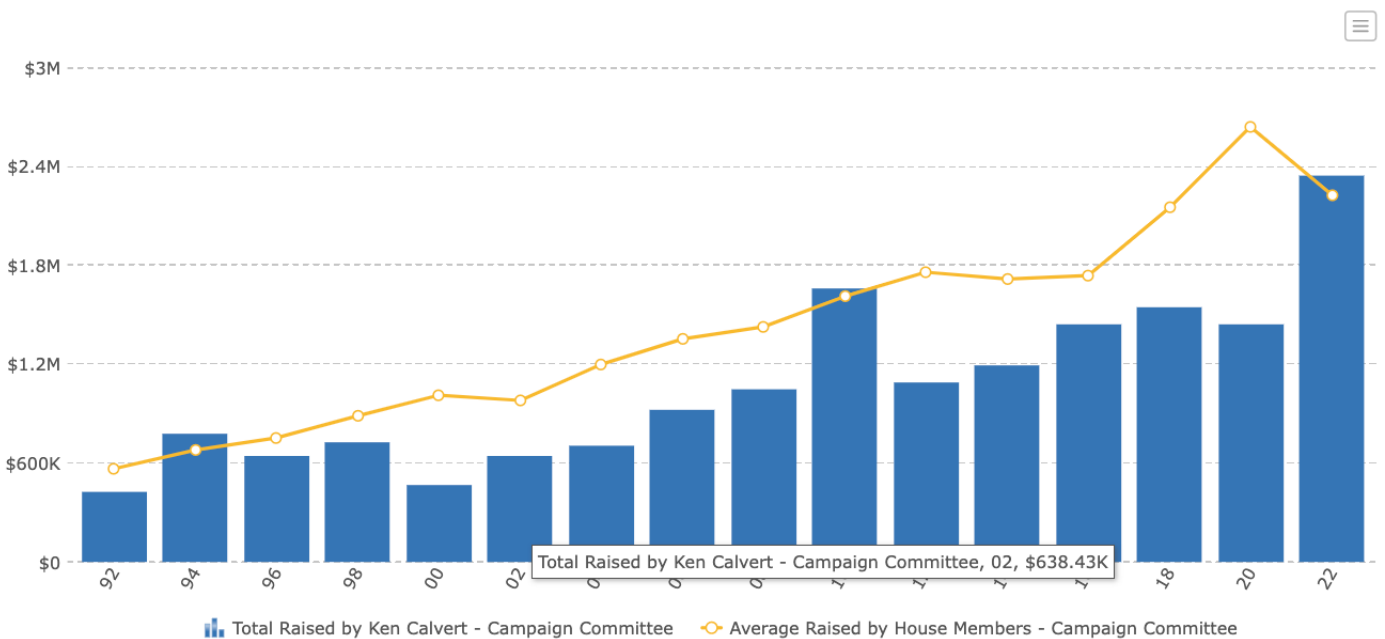
Raised:	\$17,074,026
Spent:	\$15,625,502
Cash on hand:	\$1,394,801
Debts:	\$2,370

LAST REPORT: 06/30/2022

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Fundraising Cycle by Cycle Summary

Total Raised vs. Average Raised



[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Top Contributors

NOTE: Per the Center for Responsive Politics, "The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations' PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals' immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates."

TOP CONTRIBUTOR	TOTAL	INDIVIDUALS	PACs
General Atomics	\$197,250	\$78,250	\$119,000
Lockheed Martin	\$170,050	\$67,300	\$102,750
General Dynamics	\$164,250	\$69,750	\$94,500

Raytheon Technologies	\$148,900	\$4,650	\$144,250
National Assn of Realtors	\$138,000	\$3,000	\$135,000

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Top Industries

INDUSTRY	AMOUNT
Real Estate	\$1,095,226
Lobbyists	\$728,100
Misc Defense	\$608,424
Building Materials & Equipment	\$593,110
Defense Aerospace	\$550,830

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Career Comparison by Sector

No career table available.

Calvert's Top Sectors

SECTOR	AMOUNT
Agribusiness	\$1,034,305
Communications/Electronics	\$610,301
Construction	\$1,732,203
Defense	\$1,548,854
Energy & Natural Resources	\$982,639
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$2,198,752
Health	\$542,707
Lawyers & Lobbyists	\$1,105,481
Transportation	\$998,689
Misc Business	\$1,753,362
Labor	\$123,000
Ideological/Single-Issue	\$1,307,810
Other	\$524,527

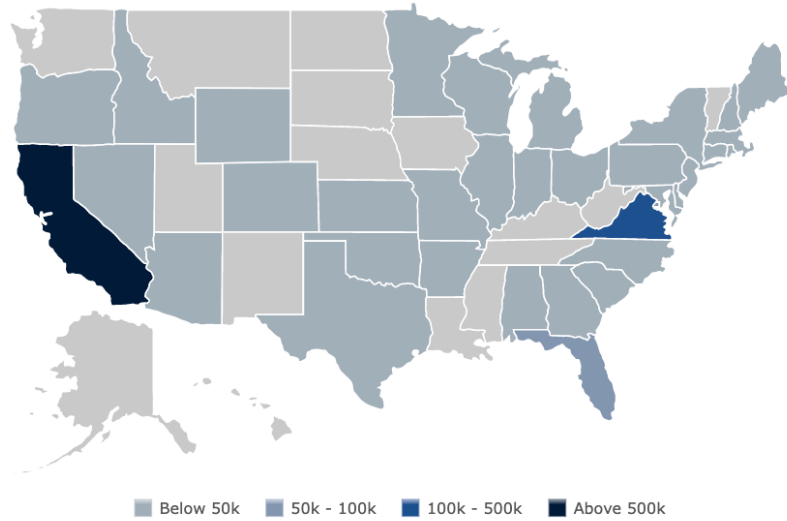
[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Career Comparison by PAC Type

No table available.

Calvert's 2022 Comparison In-State v. Out-of-State

States at a Glance



In-State vs. Out-of-State

Type	Amount	Percentage
In State	\$802,180	56.67%
Out of State	\$613,462	43.33%
No State	\$0	0.00%

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's 2022 Comparison by In-District v. Out-of-District

In-District vs. Out-of-District

Type	Amount	Percentage
In District	\$18,100	1.28%
Out of District	\$688,649	48.65%
No District	\$708,893	50.08%

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

Calvert's Career Top Contributing Areas

METRO AREAS	AMOUNT
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO	\$,3987,698
ORANGE COUNTY	\$1,835,380
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV	\$999,840
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH	\$482,361
SAN DIEGO	\$277,942
LAS VEGAS, NV-AZ	\$62,306
WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON	\$53,700
SAN FRANCISCO	\$44,650
HOUSTON	\$37,450
BOSTON, MA-NH	\$37,200

[Center for Responsive Politics website, accessed 8/19/22]

sponsorships & co-sponsorships

NOTE: Below are sponsorships through the 111th Session (2009-2010). Because of the sheer extent of Calvert's record, including co-sponsorships would have overwhelmed this document. However, Calvert's full record of sponsorships and co-sponsorships can be found here & tools on the left side can help narrow any searches:

<https://www.congress.gov/member/ken-calvert/C000059?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22calvert%22%2C%22calvert%22%5D%7D&s=1&r=1>

Calvert's Sponsorships 2021-2022

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.6721	Corona Municipal Airport Lease Extension Act	0	House - 02/16/2022 Referred to the Subcommittee on Aviation. (All Actions)
H.R.5809	To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1801 Town and Country Drive in Norco, California, as the Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building.	52	Senate - 08/04/2022 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 474. (All Actions)
H.R.5437	Reach 871 Congressional Gold Medal Act	1	House - 09/30/2021 Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction... (All Actions)
H.R.3556	To prohibit the use of Federal funds for the installation of fencing around the perimeter of the United States Capitol or the United States Capitol Grounds.	0	House - 06/01/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management. (All Actions)
H.R.2083	To prohibit the use of Federal funds for certain purposes within the District of Columbia.	44	House - 03/22/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management. (All Actions)
H.R.2005	DOD Entrepreneurial Innovation Act	4	House - 03/18/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. (All Actions)
H.R.972	Wildlife Refuge Conservation and Recreation for the Community Act	2	House - 04/25/2022 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 216.

H.R.916	REDUCE Act	2	House - 02/08/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. (All Actions)
H.R.866	Federally Integrated Species Health Act	7	House - 03/03/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife. (All Actions)
H.R.797	To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 24930 Washington Avenue in Murrieta, California, as the "Riverside County Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Memorial Post Office".	25	House - 02/04/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.743	To direct the United States Postal Service to place within ZIP Code 92880 any area of Eastvale, California, that is not within such ZIP Code, and for other purposes.	0	House - 02/03/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.690	Ensuring the Safety of Our Mail Act of 2021	0	House - 03/22/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.R.644	REBUILD Act	0	House - 02/01/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.517	Employee Bonus Protection Act	0	House - 01/28/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor. (All Actions)
H.R.453	HELD Act	1	House - 03/05/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.R.452	CARE Act	2	House - 03/05/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.R.197	Federal Accountability in Chemical Testing Act	11	House - 02/02/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (All Actions)
H.R.78	Legal Workforce Act	21	House - 03/01/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (All Actions)
H.R.77	ADA Compliance for Customer Entry to Stores and Services Act	2	House - 03/01/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.Res.452	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2083) to prohibit the use of Federal funds for certain purposes within the District of Columbia.	0	House - 06/01/2021 Referred to the House Committee on Rules. (All Actions)
H.Res.123	Expressing appreciation and recognition for the scientific, medical, and pharmaceutical	8	House - 02/16/2021 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (All Actions)

	community in the historic development of the COVID-19 vaccine in record time.		
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Calvert's Sponsorships 2019-2020

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.4099	ACCESS Act	8	House - 08/28/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties. (All Actions)
H.R.2956	To provide for the establishment of the Western Riverside County Wildlife Refuge.	2	House - 12/08/2020 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 514. (All Actions)
H.R.646	To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 24930 Washington Avenue in Murrieta, California, as the "Riverside County Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Memorial Post Office".	20	House - 01/17/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.552	To direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Eastvale, California.	0	House - 01/15/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.551	Ensuring the Safety of Our Mail Act of 2019	0	House - 02/25/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.R.548	FISH Act	10	House - 02/04/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife. (All Actions)
H.R.505	CARE Act	4	House - 02/25/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (All Actions)
H.R.488	Employee Bonus Protection Act	0	House - 01/11/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor. (All Actions)
H.R.438	HELD Act	4	House - 01/10/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (All Actions)
H.R.364	SAFER Act of 2019	0	House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (All Actions)
H.R.363	REBUILD Act	0	House - 01/09/2019 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)

H.R.250	Legal Workforce Act	28	House - 01/04/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (All Actions)
H.R.249	FACT Act	27	House - 01/25/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (All Actions)
H.R.248	REDUCE Act	2	House - 01/24/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Readiness. (All Actions)
H.Res.857	Recognizing the 75th anniversary of the amphibious landing on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima during World War II and the raisings of the flag of the United States on Mount Suribachi.	8	House - 02/13/2020 Referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. (All Actions)

Calvert's Sponsorships 2017-2018

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.6147	Interior, Environment, Financial Services and General Government, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2019	0	Senate - 09/07/2018 Message on Senate action sent to the House. (All Actions)
H.R.5720	To deauthorize a portion of a project in California, and for other purposes.	2	House - 05/10/2018 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. (All Actions)
H.R.5547	CARE Act	9	House - 05/22/2018 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. (All Actions)
H.R.3916	FISH Act	6	House - 07/18/2018 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 648. (All Actions)
H.R.3567	To authorize the purchase of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, by the Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District, and for other purposes.	1	Senate - 11/01/2017 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. (All Actions)
H.R.3354	Interior and Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Commerce, Justice,	0	Senate - 09/27/2017 Read the second time. Placed on Senate

	Science, Financial Services and General Government, Homeland Security, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, State and Foreign Operations, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, Legislative Branch, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2018		Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 230. (All Actions)
H.R.1070	Employee Bonus Protection Act	1	House - 02/15/2017 Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. (All Actions)
H.R.925	To amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the eligibility for monthly stipends paid under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program for certain members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.	17	House - 03/03/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity. (All Actions)
H.R.816	FACT Act	70	House - 02/03/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (All Actions)
H.R.638	To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 24930 Washington Avenue in Murrieta, California, as the "Riverside County Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Memorial Post Office".	41	House - 01/24/2017 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.603	Ensuring the Safety of Our Mail Act of 2017	2	House - 02/08/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. (All Actions)
H.R.602	To direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Eastvale, California.	0	House - 01/23/2017 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.514	HELD Act	5	House - 02/08/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security. (All Actions)
H.R.481	REBUILD Act	0	House - 01/12/2017 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.441	SAFER Act of 2017	4	House - 02/06/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security. (All Actions)
H.R.295	REDUCE Act	8	House - 02/21/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Readiness. (All Actions)

H.Amdt.335	Description: An amendment comprised of the following amendments offered En bloc No. 2: Amendments Nos. 1, 6, 24, 28, 33, 52, 54, and 70.	N/A	09/07/17 On agreeing to the Calvert amendments (A063) Agreed to by voice vote.
H.Amdt.332	Description: An amendment comprised of the following amendments offered En bloc No. 1: 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 34, 35, 47, 48, 49, 58, and 79 printed in House Report 115-297.	N/A	09/07/17 On agreeing to the Calvert amendments (A060) Agreed to by voice vote.

Calvert's Sponsorships 2015-2016

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.5984	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act	3	House - 11/14/2016 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 644. (All Actions)
H.R.5538	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017	0	Senate - 09/06/2016 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 587. (All Actions)
H.R.4941	To amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the eligibility for monthly stipends paid under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program for certain members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.	21	House - 04/18/2016 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity. (All Actions)
H.R.4634	To direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Eastvale, California.	0	House - 02/26/2016 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. (All Actions)
H.R.4515	Ensuring the Safety of Our Mail Act of 2016	4	House - 02/29/2016 Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. (All Actions)
H.R.4369	To authorize the use of passenger facility charges at an airport previously associated with the airport at which the charges are collected.	7	Senate - 07/07/2016 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. (All Actions)
H.R.4291	SAFER Act of 2015	4	House - 01/15/2016 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security. (All Actions)
H.R.3816	HELD Act	6	House - 11/23/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security. (All Actions)

H.R.3281	To authorize the purchase of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, by the Riverside Corona Resource Conservation District, and for other purposes.	1	House - 08/25/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry. (All Actions)
H.R.2822	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016	0	House - 07/08/2015 Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rises leaving H.R. 2822 as unfinished business. (All Actions)
H.R.1981	Employee Bonus Protection Act	10	House - 11/16/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections. (All Actions)
H.R.341	To amend title 38, United States Code, to require States to recognize the military experience of veterans when issuing licenses and credentials to veterans, and for other purposes.	4	House - 02/06/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity. (All Actions)
H.R.340	REDUCE Act	9	House - 08/13/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Readiness. (All Actions)
H.R.241	ACCESS (ADA Compliance for Customer Entry to Stores and Services) Act of 2015	21	House - 02/02/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution and Civil Justice. (All Actions)
H.R.211	REBUILD Act	0	House - 01/08/2015 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.182	To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit the centralized reporting of veteran enrollment by certain groups, districts, and consortiums of educational institutions.	5	House - 02/06/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity. (All Actions)
H.Con.Res.5	Sergeant Clinton K. Ruiz Memorial Resolution	0	House - 06/05/2015 Referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. (All Actions)
H.Amdt.1359	Description: An amendment comprised of the following amendments offered En Bloc No. 2: amendments Nos. 108, 109, 110, 112, 115, 117, 121, 124, 125, and 126 printed in House Report 114-683.	N/A	Latest Action: 07/13/16 On agreeing to the Calvert amendments (A079) Agreed to by voice vote. (All Actions)
H.Amdt.1349	Description: An amendment comprised of the following amendments offered En Bloc# 1: Amendment Nos. 83, 86, 107, 118, 127 and 129 printed in House Report 114-683.	N/A	Latest Action: 07/13/16 On agreeing to the Calvert amendments (A069) Agreed to by voice vote. (All Actions)

H.Amdt.768	Description: An amendment numbered 36 printed in Part B of House Report 114-325 to increase the limit on 10 local governments with whom the State can exercise its authority to eliminate duplicative reviews to 25.	N/A	Latest Action: 11/03/15 On agreeing to the Calvert amendment (A035) Agreed to by voice vote. (All Actions)
H.Amdt.668	Description: An amendment numbered 5 printed in House Report 114-204 to create a more balanced approach between user group interests on the Restoration Fund Advisory Board by adding a seat for a member representing a wildlife entity that primarily focuses on waterfowl.	N/A	Latest Action: 07/16/15 On agreeing to the Calvert amendment (A005) Agreed to by voice vote. (All Actions)
H.Amdt.651	Description: An amendment to prohibit use of funds to prohibit the display the flag of the United States or the POW/MIA flag, or the decoration of graves with flags in the National Park Service national cemeteries as provided in National Park Service Director's order #61 or to contravene the National Park Service memorandum dated June 24, 2015, with the subject line containing the words "Immediate Action Required, No Reply Needed" with respect to sales items.	N/A	Latest Action: 07/08/15 Amendment (A116) offered by Mr. Calvert. (consideration: CR H4945-4946; text: CR H4945) (All Actions)

Calvert's Sponsorships 2013-2014

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.5171	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015	0	House - 07/23/2014 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 412. (All Actions)
H.R.5079	To amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to provide for the repatriation of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.	20	House - 09/02/2014 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security. (All Actions)
H.R.4257	Rebalance for an Effective Defense Uniform and Civilian Employees Act (REDUCE Act)	9	House - 07/01/2014 Referred to the Subcommittee on Readiness. (All Actions)
H.R.3007	To amend title 38, United States Code, to require States to recognize the military experience of veterans when issuing licenses	1	House - 08/13/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity. (All Actions)

	and credentials to veterans, and for other purposes.		
H.R.3006	To authorize a land exchange involving the acquisition of private land adjacent to the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona for inclusion in the refuge in exchange for certain Bureau of Land Management lands in Riverside County, California, and for other purposes.	3	Senate - 09/16/2014 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.2508	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act	12	House - 07/08/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power. (All Actions)
H.R.2280	Infrastructure Facilitation and Habitat Conservation Act of 2013	0	House - 06/06/2013 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.2145	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	2	House - 06/03/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Nutrition. (All Actions)
H.R.2097	REBUILD Act	0	House - 06/03/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation. (All Actions)
H.R.1165	MORE Act of 2013	5	House - 03/25/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.994	ACCESS (ADA Compliance for Customer Entry to Stores and Services) Act of 2013	13	House - 04/08/2013 Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution And Civil Justice. (All Actions)
H.R.331	To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit the centralized reporting of veteran enrollment by certain groups, districts, and consortiums of educational institutions.	5	House - 07/18/2013 Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee by Voice Vote . (All Actions)
H.R.330	Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial Act	12	07/25/2014 Became Public Law No: 113-132. (PDF) (All Actions)
H.Con.Res.65	Expressing the sense of Congress regarding outreach to families of members of the Armed Forces killed in action in Iraq and Afghanistan, and in other conflicts.	1	House - 01/24/2014 Referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. (All Actions)

Calvert's Sponsorships 2011-2012

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
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H.R.6664	To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of California all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain National Forest System land to facilitate the relocation of the South Operations Coordination Center, and for other purposes.	0	House - 12/21/2012 Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands. (All Actions)
H.R.6248	Wildfire Suppression Aircraft Transfer Act of 2012	17	House - 09/13/2012 Referred to the Subcommittee on Readiness. (All Actions)
H.R.2538	Reducing Environmental Barriers to Unified Infrastructure and Land Development Act of 2011 Act	11	House - 07/14/2011 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.1907	Infrastructure Facilitation and Habitat Conservation Act of 2011	2	House - 05/13/2011 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.903	MORE Act of 2011	17	House - 03/07/2011 Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.533	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	3	House - 03/09/2011 Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. (All Actions)
H.R.526	ON TIME Act	1	House - 03/01/2011 Referred to the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade. (All Actions)
H.R.320	Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial Act	26	Senate - 10/31/2011 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. (All Actions)

Calvert's Sponsorships 2009-2010

Bill #	Title/ Description	# Cosp.	Last Action
H.R.4827	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	3	House - 06/18/2010 Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research. (All Actions)
H.R.2788	Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial Act	48	Senate - 03/22/2010 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.1245	Homebuyer Tax Credit Act of 2009	51	House - 03/02/2009 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (All Actions)

H.R.1069	Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility Safe Closure Act of 2009	11	House - 02/13/2009 Referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. (All Actions)
H.R.947	ON TIME Act of 2009	1	House - 02/11/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials. (All Actions)
H.R.797	Maximize Offshore Resource Exploration Act of 2009	0	House - 02/09/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. (All Actions)
H.R.755	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the gain from the sale or exchange of certain residences acquired before 2013.	0	House - 01/28/2009 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (All Actions)
H.R.637	South Orange County Recycled Water Enhancement Act	0	Senate - 04/27/2010 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power. Hearings held. (All Actions)
H.R.567	To amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in certain water projects in California.	1	House - 02/04/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power. (All Actions)
H.R.38	Riverside-Corona Feeder Water Supply Act	0	House - 02/04/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power. (All Actions)
H.R.19	To require employers to conduct employment eligibility verification.	11	House - 03/06/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections. (All Actions)
H.Res.1219	Expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month.	40	House - 07/19/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection. (All Actions)
H.Res.377	Recognizing Armed Forces Day and the exemplary service of the members of the United States Armed Forces.	70	House - 05/22/2009 Referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. (All Actions)

Confidential

Representative Ken S. Calvert

Republican Incumbent in
California's 44th Congressional District

Research Book
Updated November 2009

Prepared by the
Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
Research Department



Table of Contents

<i>Introduction / Executive Summary</i>	540
<i>Biography</i>	553
<i>Political Career</i>	587
Bill Sponsorships 613	
Franked Mail Costs 628	
<i>Calvert – A Record of Partisanship</i>	632
<i>Looking Out for Himself</i>	638
... <i>Protecting the Culture of Corruption</i>	655
... <i>Caught With a Prostitute</i>	669
... <i>No Bid Land Sales</i>	677
<i>Abortion and Family Planning Issues</i>	690
<i>Agriculture Issues</i>	699
<i>Arts and Quality of Life Issues</i>	715
<i>Budget Issues</i>	719
<i>Campaign Finance and Election Law Issues</i>	734
<i>Consumer Issues</i>	739
<i>Crime and Public Safety Issues</i>	756
<i>Earmark Issues</i>	769
<i>Economic Stimulus and Financial Bailout</i>	793
<i>Education Issues – Children and Head Start Issues</i>	799
<i>Education Issues – K-12</i>	805
<i>Education Issues – Vouchers</i>	815
<i>Education Issues – Student Aid</i>	818
<i>Energy Issues</i>	831
<i>Energy Issues – Drilling in Alaska</i>	851
<i>Environmental Issues</i>	853
<i>Environment – California Issues</i>	870
<i>Environment – Other Drilling Issues</i>	881
<i>FEMA and Disaster Relief Issues</i>	884
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Iran</i>	891
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Iraq</i>	895
<i>Foreign Policy Issues – Israel</i>	912
<i>Gay and Lesbian Issues</i>	917
<i>Gun Issues</i>	921
<i>Health Care Issues</i>	928

<i>Health Care Issues – Methamphetamine and Drug Use</i>	945
<i>Health Care Issues – Stem Cell Research</i>	948
<i>Immigration and Border Issues</i>	952
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Undermining Unions</i>	974
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Workers’ Rights and Safety</i>	979
<i>Labor and Working Family Issues – Outsourcing and Expatriates</i>	995
<i>Legal Reform Issues</i>	999
<i>Military Personnel Issues</i>	1002
<i>Other Social Issues</i>	1014
<i>Seniors’ Issues – Medicare, Medicaid and Prescription Drugs</i>	1021
<i>Seniors’ Issues – Social Security Issues</i>	1028
<i>Small Business Issues</i>	1034
<i>Tax Issues</i>	1042
<i>Technology and Science Issues</i>	1055
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security</i>	1059
<i>... Reaction to 9/11</i>	1082
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Civil Liberties</i>	1084
<i>Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Port Security</i>	1096
<i>Trade Issues</i>	1099
<i>Transportation Issues</i>	1107
<i>Veterans’ Issues</i>	1114
<i>Women’s Issues</i>	1133
Appendix I – Campaign Finance 1139	

Introduction / Executive Summary

DT: June 2009
TO: Interested Parties
FR: DCCC Research
RE: Representative Ken Calvert (CA-44)

The following report contains research on Representative Ken S. Calvert, the Republican incumbent for California's 44th Congressional District.

Research was conducted by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's Research Department between March and May 2009.

Thousands of news articles, public documents, campaign contributions and other materials were examined and researched in the preparation of this report.

As a result, and because this document is meant to help develop a narrative about Calvert's career, this research report has intentionally and unintentionally left out certain material. Consequently, there are may be omissions or areas that need further exploring.

Significant effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this report. However, before using the materials contained in this report for use in any public forum, always double-check the facts to verify your claims.

The DCCC Research Department is available at all times to assist in such fact-checking efforts.

Should further information be needed on a particular topic, please feel free to contact us.

The Case Against Ken Calvert

On Election Night 2008, it was anyone's guess whether Congressman Ken Calvert would win re-election to a ninth term in Congress. Despite vastly out-raising and out-spending his opponent, Calvert had not developed a grass-roots or GOTV program to combat the rise in Democratic voter registration and another wave election.

Calvert ultimately won by about 2.5 percentage points (6,100 votes) but President Obama carried the district by an even more narrow margin (2,500 votes) in a district where four years earlier President Bush was re-elected with almost 60 percent of the vote. Surprisingly, Calvert lost his base in Riverside County, a place where he and his family have been known for decades through their civic involvement and family businesses. An honorary award is still given in Corona in Calvert's father's name each year.

But while years of touting the party line and voting in lockstep with GOP leadership provided Calvert with PAC and leadership money and a string of

subcommittee chairmanships, it masked a growing shift away from the party by voters. Over the past seven years, the Republican registration advantage has dropped from 16 to 7 percentage points.

Once a solidly Republican district, Calvert's only worries were primary challenges from more rabidly conservative or anti-choice opponents. Even those fights failed to materialize after 1998; Calvert repeatedly won primary and general elections with over 50 - and often times over 60 - percent of the vote. A closer look, however, shows a decline in support each election, against the same opponent, since 2002. Calvert went from winning 63.7 percent of the vote in 2002 to winning only 60 percent in 2006, while Louis Vandenberg won 31.6 percent in 2002 and 37 percent in 2006.

Calvert was caught unaware that his district and constituents had shifted away from him and the Republican Party. He later acknowledged that he should have been more aggressive and blamed the local GOP for a weak Republican registration drive. But as one Republican operative also noted after the 2008 election, he was still unpopular "with the grass-roots activists who think of him as a crooked guy on earmarks and appropriations."

Calvert was elected to Congress by edging out wins in primary elections that were very ugly, full of allegations and name-calling. In 1992, Calvert attacked a primary opponent over the "cult teachings" of Christian Science. In 1994, racist and xenophobic fliers were delivered alongside cartoons of Calvert stuck in mud and highlighting a prostitution incident during the primary, followed by charges about his challenger's sexual orientation in the general. The race in 1998 contained many of the same allegations.

During his first re-election, Calvert didn't help his standing with voters when he was involved with a prostitution incident that bordered on a police cover-up.

In 1993, Calvert was caught in a rented car with a prostitute in a sexual act. He tried driving away from the police officer and Calvert and the prostitute gave different stories about how they met. The woman was told to leave and Calvert was let go without a citation or warning. None of this would be known, however, if not for a lawsuit filed by the Riverside Press-Enterprise. Calvert's only comment initially was that "nothing happened" and police officials refused to release details of the incident, citing Calvert's privacy. The newspaper pleaded for disclosure as it appeared more likely that Calvert's privacy was receiving preferential treatment. A judge ultimately ordered the release of the officer's report and Calvert blamed the incident on his recent divorce and father's suicide. Calvert's inept response to the situation - which dragged out over six months - provided material for columnists and late night comedians as "something" had obviously "happened." Hypocritically, Calvert attacked President Clinton four years later for his relationship with Monica Lewinsky, saying that there was no comparison between the two.

In 1994 and 1996, Calvert's divorce proceedings received a little attention in the press, highlighting \$16,000 in delinquent property taxes and a temporary restraining order (filed and rescinded the same day).

Calvert's personal life, however, would no longer be a source of scandal after he learned how to profit off his official office by earmarking near his investments or pushing projects beneficial for developers. Real estate money is Calvert's number one source of contributions by sector, with home builders and general contractors rounding out his top ten. Combined, the three sectors have contributed over \$700,000 to Calvert.

In 1995, Calvert was accused by an environmental group of pushing a bridge project because he owned property near the area. The construction, said the group, would harm the habitat of two endangered species. Calvert's ex-wife owned a house, and Calvert's brother was trying to sell a property, near the construction site.

In 2004, Calvert supported a project to build a DHL shipping facility on unused property at March Air Force Reserve Base. Calvert was so intent on helping the group of developers that he called county supervisors and convinced them to add an emergency item to the agenda without public notice so that the board could vote on their support for the project - despite public opposition to the planned night flights. One county supervisor was so appalled, he thought it constituted a violation of the Brown Act. It was reported that the developers had long ties to Calvert and they, along with their companies and associates, had contributed over \$22,500 between 1992 and 2004. The facility opened in 2005 and closed in 2009 but the contributions continued to roll in. Between 2005 and 2009, the developers contributed another \$20,000 - as Calvert stressed that the land would not stay vacant for long.

In 2006, the Los Angeles Times reported that Calvert had earmarked almost \$10 million for a freeway exchange and to support commercial development near a "dusty" parcel of land he bought in 2005 and sold for almost double that less than a year later. While the House ethics committee cleared Calvert of wrongdoing, they only did so because the earmark did not *solely* benefit him. As a result, Calvert agreed to vet his requests through the committee each year.

The story also noted that Calvert had requested earmarks for the lobbying firm Copeland Lowery & Jacquez, his top donor in the 2004 election cycle. Around the same time the Times story was published, Roll Call reported that Calvert's personal financial disclosures were sought by the FBI while investigating Rep. Jerry Lewis' connections to the same firm. The investigators have since returned to Washington to update their records on Calvert.

Most recently, in 2007, a Riverside County grand jury found that the Jurupa Community Services District violated state law when it sold the land to Calvert and his partners without offering it to other local agencies first, including the Park District, which had shown interest in the land. Calvert maintained that he had nothing to do with the purchase as a silent partner, but his business associate previously told a newspaper that Calvert still had to approve his business decisions. A lawsuit filed in 2008 alleged "fraud and deceit" and that the Community Services District was motivated to "curry political favor" with Calvert. The case could cost taxpayers \$450,000 in legal fees for 2009, at a time when the district struggles to close a \$1 million budget gap.

Even to this day, Calvert's name remains on his company's website, referring to it twice as Ken Calvert Real Properties, when the name and structure was changed after being elected to Congress to avoid a conflict of interest. Calvert Real Properties still owns property around the City of Corona and Routes 91 and 15, an area that receives federal funds and earmarks that benefit Calvert, even if he is not the sole beneficiary.

Despite all of these scandals and uneasiness with the far right of his party, there simply have not been enough Democratic voters to make the seat competitive or keep Calvert honest. As a result, Calvert's career is full of hypocrisy – saying one thing at home while voting another way in Washington.

Calvert broke his promise on term-limits, apparently forgetting that in 1992 he said "Congress shouldn't be a career." He voted to keep sick animals in our food supply after taking \$16,500 in contributions from the dairy and livestock industry for the two years leading up to the vote. No one questioned Calvert on why he wanted Hollywood actors to fund the National Endowment for the Arts out of their income but sought taxpayer dollars to help build a guitar museum in his district.

Even though California has among the highest rates of home foreclosures, he voted against helping families save their homes by allowing judges to modify mortgages and other mortgage reforms. And Calvert voted against funding two COPS programs to fight methamphetamine use and production even though he is a co-founder of the House Meth Caucus.

Calvert opposed bilingual education in California and supported English-only ballots despite representing a district that is nearly 40 percent Hispanic. And it was easy to vote to honor the accomplishments of AmeriCorps members even though he had bragged about how he wanted to kill the program and voted repeatedly to do so.

Most of all, Calvert has been able to pocket over \$170,000 from the oil and gas industry and vote against renewable energy tax incentives but to keep tax breaks for oil and gas companies. All this when Californians – including some of his Republican colleagues – are pushing for smarter energy solutions.

Since the 2008 election, one would expect Calvert to have moderated his stances and sought out swing voters in his district. But a National Journal analysis showed that in 2009, he had not broken from the "monolithic House GOP opposition to the president's economic agenda."

Calvert unsuccessfully tried to attach two provisions to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act that he then voted against, opposing tax cuts, credits and historic investments in renewable energy, highway infrastructure and health care spending. Hypocritically, Calvert told his constituents that they could "count on me" to bring the stimulus funds – funds he called wasteful – back to the district.

Calvert is hedging his bet that increased Republican registration and turnout will save him. But after voting against the 400,000 California jobs expected to be created or saved by the Recovery Act and against 12.3 million Californians receiving the Making Work Pay tax cut – while still possibly under investigation by the FBI – the 44th Congressional District looks ready to vote for a responsible and ethical representative.

Lied About Prostitution Incident; Tried to Flee from Scene

In 1993, Calvert was found having sexual activity with a prostitute by the side of a road and tried to drive away when the officer told him to stop. Calvert told the officer that “nothing happened” when that clearly wasn’t the case and both were let go without arrest or citation.

When confronted with the issue, Calvert repeated that “nothing happened” and the police were seemingly complicit by not releasing any details, filing a police report or responding for comment on the matter. Only after a judge ordered the records released were the details disclosed. The police were keeping the “employees report” in a special area and still refused to confirm details.

Calvert eventually admitted an error in judgment, blaming the recent suicide of his father and his divorce.

Bought Prime Real Estate from Public Agency Before Others Could Bid

As of May 2007, Calvert has been involved in a local controversy surrounding a parcel of land he and his partners bought without competition “in a seller’s market.”

In 2007, a Riverside County grand jury found that the services district violated state law when it sold the land to Calvert and his partners without offering it to other local agencies first, including the park district that had shown interest in the land. Calvert maintained that he had nothing to do with it as a silent partner, but his business associate told a newspaper the year before that Calvert still had to approve his business decisions.

A lawsuit filed in 2008 alleged “fraud and deceit” and that the community services district was motivated to “curry political favor” with Calvert. The case could cost taxpayers \$450,000 for 2009, at a time when the district struggles to close a \$1 million budget gap.

Earmarked Projects Near His Property; Sold for Profit

In 1995, an environmental group accused Calvert of pushing a road project because he owned property in the area.

In 2006, the Los Angeles Times investigated a dusty parcel of land that Calvert bought and sold less than a year later almost doubling his investment. While Calvert owned the land, he secured \$8 million in earmarks for a nearby freeway interchange and an additional \$1.5 million for commercial development around the area.

Consequently, Calvert agreed to have the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct vet his future earmark requests.

Hypocrite on Recovery Act Funds

In 2009, Calvert voted against the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, a historic investment in tax cuts, tax credits, funding for renewable energy, for highway infrastructure, and keeping health costs down.

But Calvert tried attaching his pet immigration reform bill to the Act and urged a tax credit provision be added as well.

Hypocritically, Calvert sought federal stimulus funds nonetheless after the Act was passed.

Voted Lockstep with Republican Party for 15 Years

From 1993 to 2008, Calvert never averaged voting with the Republican Party less than 90 percent of the time. During the Bush Administration alone, Calvert voted with the party 95 percent of the time and with Bush 87 percent of the time.

Self-Serving on Campaign Finance

Calvert's only contribution to campaign finance reform was a self-serving bill that disadvantaged poorer, Democratic districts without voters who could contribute the maximum amount. Calvert's bill mandated that at least half a candidate's funds had to come from individuals within their districts.

Even with a district over 40 percent Hispanic, Calvert supported English-only ballots and voted against assistance for non-English speakers, further disfranchising minority voters.

"Congress Shouldn't Be a Career"

In 1992, Calvert said, "Congress shouldn't be a career." He also supported term limits but broke his pledge, saying, "I changed my mind." The Press-Enterprise, noting that it didn't even support term limits, wrote that "a promise used to mean something."

Barely Survived a Wave in 2008

In 2008, Calvert barely survived another wave election, winning by less than three points, despite vastly outraising his opponent. Calvert lost his home base in Riverside County and the district elected Obama by one percent.

Calvert admitted that he should have been more aggressive and blamed the Republican party for not registering more voters. Observers noted that the campaign had set up virtually no ground game.

From January 2008 to May 2009, Democrats closed the registration gap in the district by more than 5 percent.

Listed As Vulnerable Republican by NRCC

In 2009, the NRCC acknowledged that Calvert was a vulnerable member by adding him to their Patriot Program. Calvert will have to meet fundraising benchmarks and put together a strong campaign plan to access the committee's funds. Calvert was one of the first ten members added to the list.

Traveled With Millionaire Realtor Caught in Cunningham Scandal

In 2004, Calvert took a six-day, \$10,790 trip to Saudi Arabia sponsored by Ziyad Abduljawad of Newport Beach, a Republican donor and owner of a multimillion-dollar real estate company in San Diego, to promote better relations between the two nations. Along the way, they picked up Thomas T. Kontogiannis, a Long Island-based financier and real-estate developer, who was also the third alleged co-conspirator in the Duke Cunningham bribery scandal.

Cunningham helped Kontogiannis with legal troubles, and a mortgage company run by relatives of Kontogiannis helped finance a Virginia condo and Rancho Santa Fe house for Cunningham.

Supported Pay Raise for Himself 10 Times

Calvert has voted consistently in favor of receiving a Congressional pay raise, voting 10 times since 1997 in favor of a larger salary. His salary has jumped \$40,400 since first coming to Washington.

Close – And Troublesome – Ties to Lobbyists

Calvert has developed close ties with lobbyists in Washington, who have contributed over \$140,000 to his campaigns and even threw his first fundraiser in D.C. in honor of his 40th birthday. Lobbyists even inappropriately paid for the registration and softball equipment for Calvert's office staff.

But these close ties – and his own earmarking troubles – may have ensnared him in an investigation by the FBI.

In 2006, investigators sought Calvert's financial records in possible connection to a probe into Rep. Jerry Lewis and his ties to a defense contractor and lobbying firm – the same firm that donated more than \$30,000 to Calvert between 1989 and 2006.

Opposed Helping Families Save Their Homes Act

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Helping Families Save their Home Act.

While representing an area of the country with one of the highest rates of foreclosures, Calvert voted against allowing bankruptcy judges to modify mortgages and make permanent an increase in the insurance limit for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The bill made several changes to the Hope for Homeowners Program, which guarantees mortgages to help refinance at-risk borrowers into viable mortgages and help families keep their homes.

Voted Against Bill to Reform Credit Card Billing Practices

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would prohibit credit card companies from retroactively increasing interest rates and finance charges. It's no wonder that Calvert has received low scores from consumer groups.

Took Over \$160,000 From Pharmaceutical, Insurance, HMOs

While in Congress, Calvert has taken over \$160,000 from the combined interests of pharmaceutical companies, health products and interests and insurance companies.

Opposed Medicare Prescription Drug Negotiation

In 2007, Calvert voted against requiring the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies for lower prices.

The bill included discounts, rebates, and other price concessions that may be charged for drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program.

Opposed Keeping Communities Safe

Calvert repeatedly voted against funding the COPS program, putting police officers on the street and providing technological resources for them.

Calvert even voted against two COPS programs to combat methamphetamine production and use despite being the co-founder of the Congressional Meth Caucus.

Criticized for Self-Serving Tax Vote

In 1995, Calvert was criticized by the California Tax Reform Association for voting for the House version of a tax bill the organization believed would save him almost \$2,500, but the average family earning under \$75,000 not even \$300.

Opposed Expanding SCHIP to 700,000 Californian Children

In 2009, Calvert voted against the State Children's Health Insurance Program over four and a half years and increase funding by \$32.8 billion.

According to Families USA, HR 2 would have extended health insurance coverage to 694,000 children in California, more than half of the uninsured population.

Opposed Budgets With Billions in Funding for Veterans

Calvert has voted against budgets with billions in funding for veterans services and programs. He voted against medical care, funding for Walter Reed Army Hospital, and against expanding health care to reservists and the National Guard.

Calvert also voted against programs to help soldiers when they returned from duty, like debt assistance and job training.

Praised Bush's Work on Social Security Privatization

In 2001, Calvert wrote to constituents that modernizing the Social Security system would require voluntary personal accounts to “augment” the safety net.

In 2003, Calvert supported alternatives to the Social Security system and two years later praised Bush for delving into the issue in his State of the Union speech, largely dominated by selling his privatization plan.

Opposed Bilingual Education in California Schools

In 1997, Calvert endorsed a proposed ballot measure that would essentially eliminate bilingual education in California schools.

“I think that if people in this country want the opportunity as Americans, they must learn English,” Calvert said.

The initiative would ban bilingual education in the classroom unless at least 20 students and their parents take steps to request such instruction in advance. Opponents contended that the measure was another attempt by Republican activists to marginalize Hispanic Californians by targeting programs geared towards immigrants.

Opposed Largest Increase in Student Aid Since the GI Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that provided the largest increase in student aid since the G.I. Bill.

Calvert Bill Would “Undermine” Protections, Bypass Congressional Approval

Calvert introduced a bill to fund California water projects that undermined environmental protections, bypassed Congressional approval, and eventually gave “unusual leverage” to dam builders.

After three years, with a Republican Congress, he passed a much smaller and much compromised bill.

Hypocrite on Energy Issues

Calvert says one thing and votes another way on energy. Calvert said he wanted better energy technology, but voted against tax incentives for renewable technologies. He said he supported exploring for oil, but voted against the DRILL Act which would increase production, speed supply to market and create jobs.

Calvert has taken over \$170,000 from the oil and gas industry.

Calvert has been protecting oil companies from losing their tax breaks – to the tune of \$13 billion – and voting against bills that would reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Calvert even repeatedly refused to crack down on gas price gouging by oil companies or foreign entities.

Slipped Oversight Exemption for Road Construction in Parks into Bill

In 2002, Calvert slipped a regulatory oversight exemption into a military appropriations bill that would exempt development of a private toll road from state laws because it went through federal land.

A Los Angeles Times editorial criticized the move as “unseemly” and thanked California’s two Democratic senators for stopping Calvert’s “escapade.”

Opposed Largest Increase in Student Aid Since the GI Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that provided the largest increase in student aid since the G.I. Bill.

The conference report of the bill cut government subsidies to student loan firms by about \$20 billion and redirected most of the money to aid for students and college graduates.

It also included \$750 million in federal budget deficit reduction. The maximum Pell grant award would be increased by \$490 in 2008 and by \$1,090 over five years.

Calvert Supported Bush Energy Plan During Electricity Crisis

In 2001, Calvert supported Bush’s plan to oppose price controls and federal intervention during an electricity crisis that brought rising temperatures and rolling blackouts all over California.

While Calvert said that the president was working on the problem, Vice President Dick Cheney refused to budge from the administration’s stance and refused to consider capping prices.

Supported Endangered Species Act...

In 2005, Calvert issued a press release supporting passage of the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act. In his words, the bill placed “a greater emphasis on recovering endangered species.”

... That Eliminated Critical Habitat Program

Yet, the bill also eliminated the federal critical habitat program, allowing a transportation agency to build through the previously classified critical habitat of the arroyo toad.

Supported War in Iraq, Bush's Strategy

In October 2002, Calvert voted in favor of President Bush's resolution allowing him to declare war on Iraq. He quickly parroted the president's assertions that the terrorists had weapons of mass destruction and that the country needed to go to war with Saddam Hussein. In 2003, he predicted the Iraqis would be “a lot more friendly” since they knew U.S. troops would “finish the job this time.”

While Calvert said in 1994 that foreign intervention should be used sparingly and that we must know “how and when to leave,” Calvert has repeatedly voted against withdrawing troops from Iraq.

Incorrectly Predicted Early Successes

In 2003, Calvert said that the Iraq War was “drawing to a close” and that the mission – which he described as including identifying weapons of mass destruction – had “been a success on every level.”

Calvert also said after U.S. troops captured Saddam Hussein that his capture was the biggest obstacle to “ultimate victory.”

Supported Proposal to Deny Illegal Immigrants Social Services, Health Care, Education

In 1994, Calvert supported the anti-immigration Proposition 187. The proposal was called racist and was eventually ruled unconstitutional.

Employee Verification Bill Criticized for Errors

Introduced in 1996, Calvert's bill created authority for employers to check the immigration status of new employees via computer software against the Social Security database.

The bill had trouble being reauthorized in Congress, extended or mandated for businesses nationally.

In May 2009, Reps. Giffords and Johnson introduced a bill that would correct Calvert's bill's errors and inefficiencies.

Fought to Save Bases from Being Closed; Accused Military About Incomplete Data, Hiding Costs

Calvert has two military bases in his district that have been targeted for closings. While both ultimately remained open, the process dragged Calvert into a fight with the military, making accusations about inaccurate numbers, incomplete data, and hiding costs.

The Press-Editorial had to remind Calvert that “serious charges” needed to be supported with “hard facts”.

Voted to Outsource Jobs; Opposed Helping Workers Hurt by Trade

In 1993, Calvert voted for NAFTA, saying that it would create jobs for California.

In fact, a study showed that NAFTA caused approximately 123,000 California jobs to be outsourced.

Received \$16,500 from Dairy and Livestock Industry...

A 2004 analysis by the Mercury News found that among California lawmakers, the more money a lawmaker received from the dairy and livestock industry, the more likely he or she was to support legislation to allow sick animals to stay in the nation’s food supply.

Calvert was among the top ten legislators who received contributions from the industry, taking \$16,500 from 2001 through 2003.

...And Voted to Keep Sick Animals in Food Supply

In July 2003, Calvert voted against a bill that banned so-called “downer animals” into the food chain. When mad-cow disease was found in December 2003, the U.S. Department of Agriculture banned all downer cows from the food supply.

Opposed Budget That Included “Historic” Increase for Veterans

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that increased funding for veterans’ health care and services by \$6.7 billion (18.3 percent) above the 2007 enacted level, and \$3.6 billion above the President’s budget.

According to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the budget represented a “historic \$6.7 billion increase” over the previous year’s budget.

For Further Information

We encourage questions, comments or requests for further information about this report.

If there is information missing that should be included, or something that doesn't appear to be correct, let us know and we'll do our best to track it down, and if necessary, correct it.

Please feel free to contact the DCCC Research Department at **(202) 863-1500**.

Disclaimer

By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you make use of it.

Make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions before making any specific charges against anyone.

Double-check the original documentation from which we have drawn our conclusions before incorporating these findings into direct mail, radio, television, or any statements from your campaign.

Call our office if you are unclear about any aspect of this research book.

Biography

This section provides background information on Calvert's personal life, including education, personal finances, property holdings, and other areas. Searches were conducted at various local offices in Riverside County, media outlets including the *Riverside Press-Enterprise*, *Los Angeles Times* and other national newspapers, as well as a number of other online resources, including Lexis-Nexis.

Birth Date

Calvert was born on June 8, 1953, in Corona, California. [Various]

Education

The following is a summary of Calvert's education, as provided by news accounts, profiles and on Calvert's official biography.

B.A., Economics, California State University – San Diego (1975)

He graduated from California State University, San Diego, in 1975 with a bachelor's degree in economics. [[Business Press](#), 8/21/00]

A.A., Chaffey College (1973)

Calvert attended Chaffey College, a two year community college in Alta Loma, California. [[Community College Week](#), 8/14/06]

He received his Associate's degree in 1973. [[Time](#), 11/04/96]

Corona High School (1971)

Calvert graduated from Corona High School in 1971. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/92; [calvertforcongress.com/bio.php](#), accessed 5/18/09]

Career

The following provides a brief overview of Calvert's professional career, including social and political organizations with which he was affiliated.

Member of Congress (1993-Present)

Calvert has served as a Member of Congress since his election in 1992. [Various]

Chairman, Charter Member, Lincoln Club of Riverside County (1986-1990)

Calvert served as chairman of the Lincoln Club of Riverside County from 1986-1990. He was a charter member of the organization. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/92]

President, Corona Rotary Club (1991)

Calvert served as president of the Corona Rotary Club in 1991. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/92]

Chairman, Riverside County Republican Party (1984-1988)

Calvert served as chairman of the Riverside County Republican Party from 1984-1988. [Press-Enterprise, 10/08/92]

President, Corona Chamber of Commerce

Calvert served as president of the Corona Chamber of Commerce. [Press-Enterprise, 10/08/92]

Real Estate Broker (1979-Present)

After leasing out the family's restaurant around 1980, Calvert pursued a career in real estate, starting his own firm by buying out an existing company called GOVEL Properties. [Business Press, 8/21/00]

In the late 1980s, Quint Calvert got into real estate to supplement his retirement savings as a teacher. In 1979, Ken Calvert bought a real estate firm and had to pull his name off the business and turn over direction of the firm to Quint and executive director Woody Harpole when he was elected to Congress in 1992. [Press-Enterprise, 10/09/01]

Calvert said his brother, Quint, would take over control and operation of his real estate business, but Calvert would retain ownership. [Press-Enterprise, 11/26/92]

Corona Open Book, Inc. (1987-1993)

In 1987, Calvert invested in a book store, called Corona Open Book, Inc. The company was incorporated as a for-profit company with Calvert as the registered agent and president.

On February 16, 1993, the company was dissolved. [Press-Enterprise, 9/29/92; Nexis Corporate filing, CA Secretary of State, filing no. C1583014; Certificate of dissolution, Ref. no. D0441265, Statement of officers, Ref. no. 0305625]

Restaurant Manager, Jolly Fox (c.1975-1980)

After graduating from college in 1975, Calvert managed the family's Corona restaurant, T.B. Scott's, which was then called the Jolly Fox, for five years, before leasing it out. [Business Press, 8/21/00]

Jolly Fox Pub & Grill, Inc. was incorporated on January 8, 1987, with Calvert as the president. In 1992, he filed a certificate of dissolution. [Nexis Corporate filings, filing no. C1576035, dissolution no. D0433828]

Calvert Owed Thousands in Delinquent Property Taxes

In 1994, county tax records showed that Calvert and his former wife owed \$16,245 in delinquent property taxes and penalties on a nine-acre lot in southwestern Riverside County. Calvert's opponent brought up the issue as part of the campaign.

Property taxes were not paid for 1992-1993 or 1993-1994 and the property was declared in default on June 30, 1993.

Calvert said that he was not aware of the issue but attributed it to confusion stemming from their divorce.

“Some bills are being paid by her, some bills are being paid by me,” Calvert said. “There was some confusion here obviously. That one didn’t get paid. I’ll just have to get it taken care of.”

Calvert’s other eight properties were not in tax default.

Democrat Mark Takano asked why Calvert had loaned his campaign \$50,000 when he couldn’t pay his delinquent taxes. [Press-Enterprise, 8/30/94]

Judgments or Liens

A number of liens were filed against Calvert in the mid-1990s around the time of his divorce. A 1994 Press-Enterprise article reported that Calvert and his former wife owed \$16,245 in delinquent property taxes and penalties; the property was declared in default on June 30, 1993. [Press-Enterprise, 8/30/94]

The following documents were collected at the Riverside County Administration building:

On November 4, 1993, a lien of \$502.50, with interest of 10 percent per annum and lien fees of \$110 were placed on Ken and Robin Calvert by the Santa Rosa West Property Owners Association for failure to pay assessment. [County of Riverside, Notice of failure to pay, 11/04/93]

The lien was released February 7, 1994. [Instrument No. 441201, Book 1993, Page 441201, filed 2/15/94]

On November 16, 1996, a lien of \$502.50, with ten percent annum and \$110 in lien fees was placed on the same parcel of land in Ken and Robin Calvert’s name. [County of Riverside, Notice of failure to pay, 11/16/96]

Three days later, on November 19, a lien for \$1,165.25 was recorded with ten percent interest and \$110 lien fees by the same owners association. [County of Riverside, Notice of failure to pay, 11/19/96]

On June 2, 1997, an extension of a real estate lien was recorded on Calvert’s original March 15, 1994, obligation of \$149,250 with three percent interest. The holder of the note was SWF 1996 Limited Partnership in San Antonio, Texas. The principle amount was extended \$85,000 at nine percent interest on the unpaid principle, and ten percent on the matured, unpaid principle.

The note was signed by Quint and Ken Calvert. [Instrument No. 130776, stamped 192641, filed 6/02/97]

Criminal Record

Calvert does not have a criminal record, according to searches of publicly available court records. [Nexis Public Records; Riverside County Superior Court]

Driving Record

Calvert has not been cited for driving or safety infractions, according to a search of publicly available driving records. [Nexis Public Records]

Bankruptcy Filings

A search for bankruptcy filings, whether for Calvert personally or his businesses, did not provide any records. [Nexis Public records; CA Bankruptcy court search]

Voting History

According to the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, Calvert is a registered “confidential voter”. The Registrar would not release the details of his registration and stated that his status prevented their system from capturing his voter history. [Communication with Registrar staff, 5/15/09]

Confidential Voter Status

California Elections Code Section 2166 states that a voter may have personal information declared confidential “upon order of a superior court issued upon a showing of good cause that a life-threatening circumstance exists to the voter or a member of the voter’s household, and naming the county elections official as a party.” [CA Elections Code, Section 2166(a-b) *et. seq.*]

On March 14, 2003, Calvert submitted his application for confidential voter status to the Registrar of Voters with a copy of the court’s petition and order to have his voter registration information declared confidential. A court official signed and filed the document on April 25, 2003.

Beyond the signed documents, no justification or cause was shown, through affidavit or other document, that life-threatening circumstances existed for Calvert. [Application for Confidential Voter Status, Riverside County Registrar of Elections, 3/14/03; Petition and Order, Case No. MISC535, Riverside County Superior Court, 4/25/03]

File Missing

According to an official in the records room of the Riverside County Superior Court, Case No. MISC535 is missing. [Communication with Court staff, 5/28/09]

NOTE: Further inquiries into the missing file remain and are outstanding.

Personal Finance

A review of Calvert’s Personal Financial Disclosure forms, court records and other information was conducted in order to examine Calvert’s personal finances, investments and any potential financial problems that may have taken place in his past.

The Clerk of the House maintains personal financial disclosure statements for Members of Congress and relevant staff dating back to 1999. The Center for Responsive Politics maintains these reports from 1994 to the present.

At Least \$4.2 Million in Personal Investments

As of calendar year 2007, Calvert held property, stock and other investments valued between \$4,200,012 and \$11,500,000

Calvert’s investments earned between \$220,010 and \$525,000 in 2007.

The following table illustrates Calvert’s holdings:

Earned Income 2007

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2008]

Assets and Unearned Income 2007

Owned By	Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
	Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	50,001-100,00	Rent
	Commercial Rental (50% interest) 624 E. Grand, Corona, CA	\$500,000- \$1,000,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
	Commercial Rental (25% interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
	Vacant Land (33 1/3 % Owned) Limonite, Mira Loma, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
	Commercial Rental (20% Interest) 1065 E. 3 rd Corona, CA	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	Rent
**1	Commercial Rental (8 1/3% Interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$5,001- \$15,000	Rent
**1	Commercial Rental (33 1/3% Interest) 330 Sherman Way, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
**1	Commercial Rental (33 1/3% Interest) 103 N. Lincoln, Corona, CA	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	Rent
	Note Receivable Sale From Green Farms, Texas Allen Development of Texas LLC Visalia, CA	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Interest
	Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$2,501- \$5,000	Dividends
	Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$2,501- \$5,000	Interest
	TOTAL	\$4,200,012- \$11,500,000	\$220,010- \$525,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2008]

**1 These assets were previously held in the Calvert Family Trust of which Calvert's mother, Marceline Calvert, was the last remaining trustee prior to her death in 2007 were transferred to a partnership consisting of the remaining beneficiaries of the Calvert Family Trust – Congressman and his two brothers – known as the Calvert Brothers Partnership in equal one-third shares.

Transactions 2007

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
TOTAL	None	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2008]

Liabilities 2007

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
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Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$15,001-\$50,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (25%) Mortgage (8 1/3%) 501& 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (50%) 624 E. Grand Blvd Corona, Ca	\$250,001-\$500,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (33 1/3%) 330 Sherman Way Corona, CA	\$50,001-\$100,000
CitiBank Irvine, CA	Mortgage (20%) 1065 E. 3 rd Corona, CA	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000
Corona Industrial Park	Mortgage (11.1%) 901 E. 3 rd St Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000
TOTAL		\$1,465,001-\$6,000,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2008]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2007

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2008]

Earned Income 2006

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2007]

Assets and Unearned Income 2006

Owned By	Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
	Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	50,001-100,00	Rent
	Commercial Rental (50% interest) 624 E. Grand Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
	Commercial Rental (25% interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent

	Vacant Land (33 1/3 % Owned) Limonite Mira Loma, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
	Commercial Rental (20% Interest) 1065 E. 3 rd Corona, CA	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	Rent
	Commercial Rental (8 1/3% Interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$5,001- \$15,000	Rent
**1	Seaton & Marin Sheets Perris, CA (50%)	None	\$50,001-\$100,000	Capital Gains
**2	3 rd St. Corona Vacant Land Sale of Excess 2.9 Acres	None	\$100,001- \$1,000,000	Capital Gains
**2	1065 E. 3 rd Corona, CA Storage Facility "Formerly 3 rd St. Vacant Land"	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000	\$5,001- \$15,000	Rent
	Note Receivable Sale From Green Farms, Texas Allen Development of Texas LLC Visalia, CA	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Interest
	Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Dividends
	Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$1,001- \$2,500	Interest
	TOTAL	\$2,700,008- \$8,500,000	\$386,011- \$1,532,500	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2007]

**1 Seaton & Martin property in Perris, CA was sold during the reporting year and part of the net sales proceeds were used to acquire the vacant land in Mira Loma, CA identified above. The remained is reported as an unearned capital gain income from the Seaton & Martin Property.

**2 2.9 acres, a portion of the "3rd street Vacant Lot", of which Calvert owned 25% was sold on 12/04/06. My portion of the net sales proceeds is reported under transactions and is also reported as an unearned capital gain income from the 3rd Street Vacant Land Property. The remained of the "3rd street vacant land" property, now know as Dollar Storage at 1065 E. 3rd St, has been developed as a storage facility of which Calvert owns 20%

Transactions 2006

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Limonite Mira Loma Vacant Land (33 1/3%)	Purchased	\$250,001- \$500,000	5/24/2006
Seaton & Martin Streets)50%)	Sold	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	2/27/2006
Vacant Land 3 rd St (25%) Corona, CA	Sold	\$250,001- \$500,000	12/4/2006
Vacant Land/Green Farms, Texas	Sold	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	2/13/2006

	TOTAL	\$1,500,004- \$3,000,000	
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2007]

Liabilities 2006

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$50,001-\$100,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (25%) 501& 503 E. 6 th Corona, Ca	\$250,001-\$500,000
CitiBank Irvine, CA	Mortgage (20%) 1065 E. 3 rd Corona, CA	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000
	TOTAL	\$1,300,003-\$5,600,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2007]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2006

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2007]

Earned Income 2005

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2006]

Assets and Unearned Income 2005

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,000- \$50,000	Rent
Commercial Rental (50% interest) 624 E. Grand Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
Commercial Rental (25% interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent

Seaton & Marin Sheets Perris, Ca (50%)	\$500,000- \$1,000,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
3 rd St. Corona Vacant Land	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Dividends
Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$1,001- \$2,500	Interest
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Partnership Income
Commercial Rental (37.5%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$100,001- \$1,000,000	Rent/Capital Gains
408,410 S. Main St. Corona, CA (37.5%)	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$100,001- \$1,000,000	Rent/Capital Gains
TOTAL	\$2,550,010- \$5,250,000	\$281,009- \$2,267,500	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2006]

Transactions 2005

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Commercial Rental 322 Washburn (37.5%)	S/E	\$250,001- \$500,000	4/13/05
408,410 S. Main St. Corona, CA	S/E	\$250,001- \$500,000	4/13/05
Seaton & Martin Streets	P/E	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	5/9/05
Both Properties Sold Together			
	TOTAL	\$1,000,000- \$2,000,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2006]

Liabilities 2005

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$50,001-\$100,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (25%) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$501,001-\$1,000,000
CitiBank Irvine, CA	Mortgage (25%) 3 rd Street Vacant Land Corona, CA	\$1,000,001- \$5,000,000
Al and Opal Wilson Corona, CA	Mortgage (37.5%) 408,410 S. Main	\$100,001- \$250,000

	Corona, CA	
	TOTAL	\$1,650,004-\$6,350,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2006]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2005

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure-Destination-City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
America's Trust, Inc. 501(c)4	April 29-May 1	Wash., D.C.-Napa Valley, CA-Wash., D.C	Y	Y	N	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2006]

Earned Income 2004

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2005]

Assets and Unearned Income 2004

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,000-\$50,000	Rent
Commercial Rental (25% interest) 501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA	\$100,000-\$250,000	\$2,501-\$5,000	Rent
1154 E. 6 th St Corona, CA	\$100,000-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
3 rd St. Corona Vacant Land	\$100,001-\$250,000	None	None
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Dividends
Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$15,001-\$50,000	\$201-\$1,000	Interest
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Fallow Farm Land
Commercial Rental (37.5%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
408,410 S. Main St. Corona, CA (37.5%)	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent

Magnolia Apts. (50%) Riverside, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
624 E. Grand Blvd (50%) Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
TOTAL	\$1,715,011- \$3,650,000	\$132,709- \$371,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2005]

Transactions 2004

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Magnolia Apts. (50%) Riverside, CA	S/E	\$250,001- \$500,000	3/15/04
501 & 503 E. 6 th Corona, CA (25%)	P/E	\$100,001- \$250,000	5/19/04
3 rd Street- Vacant Land (25%) Corona, CA	P/E	\$250,001- \$500,000	6/4/04
1154 E. 6 th St (25%)	S/E	\$100,001- \$250,000	5/17/04
	TOTAL	\$700,000- \$1,500,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2005]

Liabilities 2004

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (25%) 501& 503 E. 6 th Corona, Ca	\$100,001- \$250,000
Washington Mutual Riverside, Ca	Mortgage Magnolia Apts.	\$100,001- \$250,000
Al and Opal Wilson Corona, CA	Mortgage (37.5%) 408,410 S. Main Corona, Ca	\$100,001- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$400,004-\$1,000,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2005]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2004

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Fashion Institute of	Feb. 27-28	Los Angeles, CA	Y	Y	N	N/A

Design & Merchandising						
Ziyad Abduljawad	Dec. 9-14	Wash. D.C. – Saudi Arabia-San Diego, CA	Y	Y	N	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2005]

Earned Income 2003

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2004]

Assets and Unearned Income 2003

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Vacant Land Blaine Street Corona, CA	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	None
1154 E. 6 th St Corona, CA	\$100,000-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
817 Kalpali Circle, #205 Carlsbad, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$1,000,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Dividends
Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$15,001-\$50,000	\$201-\$1,000	Interest
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	None
Commercial Rental (37.5%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
408,410 S. Main St. Corona, CA (37.5%)	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Magnolia Apts. (50%) Riverside, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
624 E. Grand Blvd (50%) Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
TOTAL	\$1,815,011-\$3,750,000	\$295,211-\$1,916,000	

Transactions 2003

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Vacant Land (33%) Blaine Street Corona, CA	S	\$50,001- \$100,000	10/31/03
817 Kalpali Circle, #205 Carlsbad, CA	S	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	8/13/03
1154 E. 6 th Street (16.5%) Corona, CA	P	\$100,001- \$250,000	5/14/03
	TOTAL	\$660,000- \$1,350,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2004]

Liabilities 2003

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Blaine Street	\$15,001- \$50,000
Washington Mutual Riverside, CA	Mortgage Magnolia Apts.	\$100,001- \$250,000
Al and Opal Wilson Corona, CA	Mortgage 408,410 S. Main Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000
Wells Fargo Bank Los Angeles, CA	Mortgage Kalpati Circle Carlsbad, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$415,005-\$1,050,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2004]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2003

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Metropolitan Water District	April 14-16	Sam Fran.- Los Angeles-Ontario	Y	Y	N	N/A
Urban Water Institute	August 21-22	Corona-San Diego-	Y	Y	N	N/A

		Corona				
Jacobs Engineering	August 28-29	Ontario-Oakland-Ontario	Y	Y	N	
Public Governance Institute	Dec. 5-7	Corona- Rancho Mirage-Corona	Y	Y	N	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2004]

Earned Income 2002

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2003]

Assets and Unearned Income 2002

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Vacant Land Blaine Street Corona, CA	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	None
817 Kalpali Circle, #205 Carlsbad, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	None
Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$1,001-\$15,000	\$1-\$200	Interest
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	None
Commercial Rental (37.5%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
408,410 S. Main St. Corona, CA (37.5%)	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Magnolia Apts. (50%) Riverside, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
624 E. Grand Blvd (50%) Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Total	\$1,701,010-\$3,465,000	\$130,008--\$365,200	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2003]

Transactions 2002

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
817 Kalpati Circle, #205 Carlsbad, CA	P	\$250,001- \$500,000	7/19/02
408, 410 S. Main St Corona, CA	E	\$15,001-\$50,000	10/29/02
	Total	\$265,002- \$550,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2003]

Liabilities 2002

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (25%) Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
Washington Mutual Riverside, CA	Mortgage Magnolia Apts.	\$100,001- \$250,000
Al and Opal Wlson Corona, CA	Mortgage (37.5%) 408,410 S. Main Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000
Wells Fargo Bank Los Angeles, CA	Mortgage Kalpati Circle Carlsbad, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Blaine Street (Vacant Lot)	\$15,001- \$50,000
	TOTAL	\$515,006-\$1,300,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2003]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2002

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Congress- ional Institute	Feb. 1-3	Washington- Greenbriar- Washington	Y	Y	N	N/A
Metropolitan Water District	March 25	Corona ,Ca- Imperial Valley- Corona, CA	N	N	N	N/A

Colorado Water Users Association	Dec. 15-16	Ontario, CA- Las Vegas- Ontario, CA	Y	Y	N	N/A
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2003]

Earned Income 2001

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2002]

Assets and Unearned Income 2001

Owned By	Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
	Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
	Vacant Land Blaine Street Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	None
	Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Interest
	Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
	Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
	Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$1,001- \$15,000	\$1- \$200	Interest
	Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
	Commercial Rental (37.5%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
	Citizens Business Bank Personal Savings	\$100,000- \$250,000	\$2,501- \$5,000	Interest
*	Magnolia Apts. W. Harpole/K. Calvert 11376 Magnolia Ave (50%) Riverside, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent
*	W. Harpole/K. Calvert 624 E. Grand Blvd. Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Rent

	TOTAL	\$1,451,011- \$3,265,000	\$115,208-- \$218,200	
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2002]

*Using Calvert's portion of Blaine/Grand LLC account acquired 50% of 11376 Magnolia Ave, Riverside, CA and 624 E. Grand Blvd., Corona, CA of above referenced properties. Balance of exchange accommodator shall be exchanged in 2002.

Transactions 2001

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
* Land, Temescal Creek, L.P	S/E	\$100,001- \$250,000	5/3/2001
**Magnolia Apartments W. Harpole/K. Calvert 11376 Magnolia Ave, Riverside, CA	P/E	\$100,000- \$250,000	12/5/2001
**Blaine Street/Grand Blvd. LLC Harpole/Calvert 624 E. Grand Corona, CA	PE	\$100,001- \$250,000	6/19/2001
	TOTAL	\$300,003- \$750,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2002]

* Sold above referenced property in 2001; will exchange new property in 2002

** Above referenced properties were purchased using down-payment exchange account of Blaine St/Grand Blvd. LLC

Liabilities 2001

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Blaine St/Grand Blvd Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000
Washington Mutual Riverside, CA	Mortgage Magnolia Apts.	\$100,001- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$300,003-\$750,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2002]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2001

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure-	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family	Number of Days
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		Destination-City of Return			Member Included?	not at sponsor's expense
Aspen Institute (Bi-Partisan Retreat)	March 9-11	Washington-Greenbriar, N.C.- Washington	Y	Y	N	N/A
Association of California Water Agencies	March 15-19	Washington-SFO-San Jose-SAC- SFO-Washington	Y	Y	N	N/A
*National Thorough-bred Racing Association	Oct. 26-28	Washington-New York City-Washington	Y	Y	N	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2002]

*Received and Reimbursed to National Thoroughbred Racing Association

Earned Income 2000

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2001]

Assets and Unearned Income 2000

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$15,001-\$50,000	Rent
Vacant Land Blaine Street (12,5%) Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001-\$250,000	None	None
Citizens Business Bank Personal Checking	\$1,001-\$15,000	None	None
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	None
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent

Corona, CA			
Note Receivable Temescal Int. Prop	\$15,001- \$50,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Interest/ Capital Gains
Citizens Business Bank Personal Savings	\$100,000- \$250,000	None	None
Citizens Business Bank Personal Accommodation a/c Grand/Blaine LLC	Nothing Listed	Nothing Listed	Nothing Listed
TOTAL	\$1,066,09- \$2,415,000	\$85,406-- \$217,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2001]

Transactions 2000

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Note Receivable Temescal Int. Prop- Paid In Full	S	\$15,001-\$50,000	8/14/2000
Vacant Land Corona, CA Grand/Blaine LLC	S/E	\$100,000- \$250,000	7/3/2000
	TOTAL	\$115,002- \$300,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2001]

*Sold above referenced property in 2000; will exchange new property in 2001

Liabilities 2000

Owned By	Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
	Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
		TOTAL	\$100,001-\$250,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2001]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 2000

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Generic Pharma-	Nov. 8-10	Ontario- Las Vegas- Ontario	Y	Y	N	Yes

ceutical Association						
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2001]

Earned Income 1999

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2000]

Assets and Unearned Income 1999

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Rent
Vacant Land Blaine Street (12,5%) Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001-\$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Temescal Int. Prop	\$15,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Interest
Citizens Business Bank Personal Savings & Checking	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	None
TOTAL	\$1,015,09-\$2,250,000	\$110,205--\$231,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2000]

Transactions 1999

Owned By	Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
	None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2000]

Liabilities 1999

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, Ca	Mortgage (100%) 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
*Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Personal Note	\$15,001-\$50,000
TOTAL		\$100,001-\$250,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2000]

* Citizens Business Bank Personal Note paid with personal funds 7/14/99

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1999

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
The Aspen Institute	March 19-21	Washington- Hershey, Pa- Washington	Y	Y	N	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 2000]

Earned Income 1998

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1999]

Assets and Unearned Income 1998

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Vacant Land Grand/Blaine LLC (12.5%) Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains

Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Temescal Int. Prop	\$10,001- \$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Interest
Citizens Business Bank Personal Savings & Checking	\$15,001-\$50,000	None	None
Vacant Land Green River Business Park Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000		Capital Gains
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	None	None	Capital Gains
Ken Calvert For Congress Comm. Loan Riverside, CA	\$15,001-\$50,000	None	Loan Repayment
TOTAL	\$1,080,011- \$2,700,000	\$65,205-- \$146,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1999]

Transactions 1998

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Vacant Land, Green River Business Park Corona, CA (50%)	S	\$100,000- \$250,00	4/16/98
	TOTAL	\$100,000- \$250,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1999]

Liabilities 1998

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000
*Upland Bank, Upland, CA	Mortgage 63 West Grad Blvd.	\$100,001- \$250,000
Citizens Business Bank Corona, CA	Personal Note	\$15,001- \$50,000
**City National Business Bank Corona, CA	Personal Note	\$15,001- \$50,000
SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000

	TOTAL	\$330,001-\$850,000
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1999]

*Upland Bank paid with proceeds of Citizens Bank Loan
 **City National Bank paid with personal funds on 9/1/98

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1998

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Boeing North American, Inc	August 13	Corona-Seal Beach- Long Beach-Corona	N	Y	Y	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1999]

Earned Income 1997

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form,

1998]

Assets and Unearned Income 1997

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Rent
Vacant Land Grand/Blaine LLC (12.5%) Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001-\$250,000	None	Dividends
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent

Note Receivable Temescal Int. Prop	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$1,001- \$2,500	Interest
Vacant Land Green River Business Park Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	None	None	Capital Gains
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
TOTAL	\$1,400,011- \$3,250,000	\$61,205- \$133,500	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1998]

Transactions 1997

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	Sold	\$100,001- \$250,000	6/10/97
Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	Sold	\$250,001- \$500,000	9/26/97
Vacant Land Grand Ave/Blaine LLC 12.5% Corona, CA	Purchased	\$50,001- \$100,000	1/10/97
	TOTAL	\$400,003- \$850,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1998]

Liabilities 1997

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
*Upland Bank, Upland, CA (#1)	Mortgage 63 West Grad Blvd.	\$100,001- \$250,000
*Upland Bank, Upland, CA (#2)	Mortgage 63 West Grad Blvd.	\$100,001- \$250,000
*SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage 63 West Grand Blvd	\$50,001- \$100,000
SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000

SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage on Santa Rosa Murrieta, Ca	\$250,001- \$500,000
Princeland Prop Int'l, Inc Laguna Liguél, CA	Mortgage on Grand Ave/Blaine LLC (12.5%)	\$15,001- \$50,000
TOTAL		\$615,006-\$1,400,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1998]

*Upland Bank Loan #1 and SWF 1996 Ltd. Partnership paid off with Upland Bank Loan #2

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1997

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Tobacco Institute	Feb. 13-16	Washington- Phoenix- Ontario	Y	Y	N	N
Aspen Institute	March 7-9	Washington- Hershey, Pa- Ontario	Y	Y	N	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1998]

Earned Income 1996

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1997]

Assets and Unearned Income 1996

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$5,001- \$15,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	Dividends
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent

Vacant Land Green River Business Park Corona, Ca	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	None	None	Capital Gains
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Vacant Land Temescal Canyon Corona, CA (17%)	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	Capital Gains
Total	\$1,000,010- \$2,300,000	\$10,203- \$31,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1997]

Transactions 1996

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
Vacant Land Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	Sold	\$100,001- \$250,000	6/11/96
	Total	\$100,001- \$250,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1997]

Liabilities 1996

Owned By	Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
	Upland Bank, Upland, CA	Mortgage 63 West Grad Blvd.	\$100,001- \$250,000
	De Anza Bank Riverside, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$15,001- \$50,000
	*SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage 63 West Grand Blvd	\$50,001- \$100,000
	SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000
	SWF 1996 Ltd Partnership Dallas, TX	Mortgage on Santa Rosa Murrieta, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000
	Princeland Prop Int'l, Inc Laguna Liguel, CA	Mortgage on Grand Ave/Blaine LLC (12.5%)	\$15,001- \$50,000
	Liberty National Bank Santa Fe Springs, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000
		TOTAL	\$630,006-\$1,450,000

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1996

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure-Destination-City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
National Cmte. On U.S. -China Relations/ Grant from Freedman Foundation	Nov. 30- Dec. 10	LAX-China-Hong Kong-LAX	Y	Y	N	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1997]

Earned Income 1995

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Payments in Lieu of Honorarium Made to Charities 1995

Source	Activity	Date	Amount
California Cable Television Association	Speech	12/1/1995	\$1,000 To Corona-Norco YMCA

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Assets and Unearned Income 1995

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental 330 N. Sherman Corona, CA	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$201-\$1,000	Rent
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	None
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001-\$500,000	None	Rent

Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$5,001-\$15,000	Rent
Vacant Land Green River Business Park Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	None	None	Capital Gains
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None
Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	Capital Gains
Vacant Land Temescal Canyon Corona, CA 17%)	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	None
Ken Calvert For Congress Riverside, CA	\$15,001- \$50,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Loan Repayment
1498 Greenbriar Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000	None	None
TOTAL	\$1,215,013- \$2,850,000	\$25,405- \$82,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Transactions 1995

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
330 N. Sherman Corona, CA	Sold	\$100,001- \$250,000	1/17/95
	TOTAL	\$100,001- \$250,000	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Liabilities 1995

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Upland Bank, Upland, CA	Mortgage 63 West Grand Blvd.	\$250,001- \$500,000
Upland Bank Upland, CA	Mortgage 330 N. Sherman	\$100,001- \$250,000
De Anza Bank Riverside, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$15,001- \$50,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 63 West Grand Blvd	\$100,001- \$250,000

Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage on Santa Rosa Murrieta, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000
Western Cities Mortgage Orange, CA	Mortgage 1498 Greenbriar Corona, CA	\$15,001- \$50,000
Liberty National Bank Santa Fe Springs, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$1,015,008-\$2,300,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1995

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
Santa Fe Pacific Gold and Vicerny Gold	Feb. 19-20	Ontario- Brawley- Los Vegas- Washington	Y	Y	N	N
Gold Institute	April 9-11	Washington- Ft. Myers- Miami- LAX	Y	Y	N	N
Southern California Rock	April 23-25	Ontario- San Jose-SFO Ontario	Y	Y	N	N
Chinese National Assoc. of Industry and Commerce	Aug. 22-29	Ontario-SFO- Taipei- SFO- Ontario	Y	Y	N	N
Shell Oil Company	Sept. 14-16	Washington- New Orleans- Washington	Y	Y	N	N
Mid-America Dairymen, Inc.	Oct. 20-23	Washington- Minneapolis- S. Dakota- Minneapolis- Washington	Y	Y	N	N
MCI	Oct. 27-29	Washington- New York- Washington	Y	Y	N	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1996]

Earned Income 1993

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1994]

Assets and Unearned Income 1993

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental 330 N. Sherman Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$15,000- \$50,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$15,001- \$50,000	\$15,001- \$50,000	Interest
Land Temescal Creek, L.P	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	None
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$1- \$200	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$2,501-\$15,000	Rent
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	\$50,001- \$100,000	Interest	None
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Vacant Land Greenriver Business Park Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Retirement Plan 13,700 Shares Western Comm. Bank Stock	\$50,000- \$100,00	None	Dividends
Commercial Rental 11.11% Lincoln-Railroad- Corona	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$1- \$200	Rent
Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Vacant Land Temescal Canyon Corona, CA (17%)	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None

TOTAL	\$1,215,013- \$2,850,000	\$32,505- \$115,400	
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[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1994]

Transactions 1993

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
None	N/A	N/A	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1994]

Liabilities 1993

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Upland Bank, Corona, CA	Mortgage Lincoln Railroad Corona	\$15,001- \$50,000
Upland Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 330 N. Sherman	\$100,001- \$250,000
Upland Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 63 W. Grand	\$100,000- \$250,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Business Loans	\$250,001- \$500,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000
Liberty National Bank Santa Fe Springs, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$665,006-\$1,550,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1994]

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1993

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination-City of Return	Lodging ?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
AIPAC	Aug. 23-30	Washington-JFK- Tel Aviv- JFK- Washington	Y	Y	N	N
Congressional Institute	Feb. 25-27	Washington- Princeton- Washington	Y	Y	N	N

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1994]

Earned Income 1992

Source of Income	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Ken Calvert Real Properties, Inc. Corona, CA	\$60,840	Commissions
Ken Calvert Real Properties, Inc. Corona, CA	\$4,200	Spouse Salary
TOTAL	\$65,040	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form,

1993]

Assets and Unearned Income 1992

Asset / Source of Income	Value of Asset	Amount of Income	Type of Income
Commercial Rental (100% interest) 63 W. Grand, Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Commercial Rental 330 N. Sherman Corona, CA	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$15,000- \$50,000	Rent
Note Receivable Calvert Real Properties	\$15,001- \$50,000	None	None
Land Temescal Creek,	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None
Stock, Calvert Real Properties	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	None
Vacant Land Green Farms, Texas	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$1- \$200	Rent
Commercial Rental (27%) 322 Washburn Corona, CA	\$50,001- \$100,000	None	None
Ltd. Partnership Western Ag, TCD's	\$50,001- \$100,000	Interest	None
Temescal Int. Prop Vacant Land 9.16% Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Vacant Land Greenriver Business Park Corona, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	Rent
Retirement Plan 13,700 Shares Western Comm. Bank Stock	\$50,000- \$100,00	None	Dividends
Commercial Rental 11.11% Lincoln-Railroad- Corona	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$1- \$200	Rent

Vacant Land Santa Rosa Ranch Murrieta, CA	\$250,001- \$500,000	None	None
Stock in Circle City Realty, Inc. Corona, CA	\$15,001- \$50,000	None	Dividends
Vacant Land Temescal Canyon Corona, CA (17%)	\$100,001- \$250,000	None	None
TOTAL	\$1,865,015- \$3,900,000	\$15,003- \$50,200	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1993]

Transactions 1992

Asset / Source of Income	Type of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Date
None	N/A	N/A	

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1993]

Liabilities 1992

Creditor	Type of Liability	Amount of Transaction
Upland Bank, Corona, CA	Mortgage Lincoln Railroad Corona	\$15,001- \$50,000
Upland Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 330 N. Sherman	\$100,001- \$250,000
Upland Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage 63 W. Grand	\$100,000- \$250,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Business Loans	\$250,001- \$500,000
Western Community Bank Corona, CA	Mortgage Green River Business Park	\$100,001- \$250,000
Liberty National Bank Santa Fe Springs, CA	Mortgage Temescal Canyon Corona, CA	\$100,000- \$250,000
	TOTAL	\$665,006-\$1,550,000

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1993]

Positions Held Outside of Government, 1992

Position	Name of Organization
President	Corona Noon Rotary Club
President	Co. of Riverside Asset Leasing
Executive Board Member	Economic Development Partnership
President	Ken Calvert Real Properties, Inc.
President	Corona Open Book, Inc.

Travel Payments and Reimbursements 1992

Source	Date(s)	City of Departure- Destination- City of Return	Lodging?	Food?	Was a Family Member Included?	Number of Days not at sponsor's expense
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[Personal Financial Disclosure Form, 1993]

Political Career

This section provides an overview of Calvert's political career, from his first campaign in 1982 through his current term in the 111th Congress.

Lost 1982 Primary

In 1982, Calvert narrowly lost a primary bid to Rep. Al McCandless. [[Roll Call](#), 6/15/92]

He lost by a little more than 800 votes. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

Former Chairman of Riverside GOP

Calvert served as a former chairman of the Riverside GOP and a founder of the local chapter of the Lincoln Club. [[Roll Call](#), 3/02/92]

He served six years as chairman of the Riverside County Republican Central Committee, during which Republicans overtook Democrats in party registration. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

Active in Local Civic Groups

Before running for Congress in 1992, Calvert was known for being active in local civic and business groups.

Calvert's civic roles included president of the Corona Chamber of Commerce, member of the Monday Morning Group (a collection of Western Riverside County civic and business leaders), board member of Riverside County's non-profit corporation to purchase equipment and build facilities for the county, and member of Corona's airport advisory commission. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

Mentioned as Possible Candidate in 1992

In 1992, Calvert was mentioned in [Roll Call](#) as a candidate for the 43rd Congressional District Republican primary, an open seat created by Congressional reapportionment.

Another possible contender was University of California at Riverside Prof. Joseph Khoury. Observers cited Khoury's fundraising potential and Calvert's ties to the party as factors working in their favor. [[Roll Call](#), 3/02/92]

The local favorite shaped up to be Calvert, whose father, Cal, was a longtime GOP activist. Calvert, who had raised nearly \$100,000, founded the local Lincoln Club and had the backing of many local elected officials. [[California Journal](#), 5/01/92]

Moderate Views Attacked by Far Right

Calvert's moderate views, in the mold of then Gov. Pete Wilson, were attacked by those on the far right.

"Like Gov. Wilson, Mr. Calvert comes from that wing of the GOP that has historically proven quicker to raise the white flag when the tax-and-spend brigade mounts a charge," wrote the [Orange County Register](#). [[Orange County Register](#), 6/02/92]

Won Republican Primary

Calvert won the seven-way Republican primary and faced Democrat Mark Takano in the new 43rd district in western Riverside County. Although Democrats and Republicans each showed about 45 percent in terms of party registration, the district still had a distinctly Republican voting pattern. The seat went heavily for George H.W. Bush and California Gov. Pete Wilson despite the close voter registration statistics. [[Roll Call](#), 6/04/92, 6/15/92]

Calvert credited an aggressive absentee-voter campaign for his victory, while two other Republicans blamed each other for splitting the conservative vote and allowing the more moderate Calvert to slip past them.

In winning the Democratic primary, Takano took 29 percent of the vote. Calvert received 28 percent in the Republican primary (12,760 votes). [[California Journal](#), 7/01/92]

Attacked Opponent for Promoting “Religious Cult Teachings”

In the primary race, Calvert used researcher Don Ediger to find lawsuits about opponent Larry Arnn.

Ediger’s research formed the basis of last-minute attack mailers that accused Arnn of receiving nearly \$2 million in federal grants for “frivolous projects” and of being involved with a private foundation that promoted the “religious cult teachings” of the Christian Science church.

But Arnn found research on Calvert that he tried to undercut a Republican candidate so that a Democrat could win while Calvert served as Riverside GOP chairman. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/04/92]

Blamed Both Parties for Polarizing Congress

In the 1992 race, Calvert believed voters’ main concerns were the economy and jobs and proposed addressing those problems with federal budget cuts, selected tax cuts, and expenditures for roads and other public works.

Calvert supported cutting the capital gains tax and increasing investment tax credits to spur business to create jobs. He proposed freezing federal wages for two years, cutting foreign aid “at least by half,” and selling off unnecessary federal assets.

“I don’t have to go to the United States Congress to get a job,” Calvert said. “I’m willing to make a lot of votes that might not be popular.”

He blamed both Republicans and Democrats for polarizing Congress. He also supported requiring congressional candidates to raise at least half of their money within their own districts. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

Attacked for Being Developers’ Candidate

In 1992, Takano charged in a mailer that Calvert would be elected to represent developers, particularly local developers.

The mailer quoted Calvert as saying, “I firmly believe the best person to represent real estate is someone from the local area.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/16/92]

That same month, financial reports showed that, while Calvert had many more individual contributions, among his biggest political action committee donations came from the Realtors PAC. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/17/92](#)]

...And for Laundering Money Through National Committee

Days before the election, Takano, citing an internal Republican Party memo, accused Calvert of laundering campaign money through a national Republican campaign committee. Takano said that he would file a complaint with the FEC and would send letters announcing the complaint to Calvert contributors who gave \$1,000, the maximum allowed by law.

Takano's campaign manager said that the memo suggested that individuals who gave the maximum amount should contribute to the national committee. The memo also stated that Calvert was working with Rep. David Dreier to "raise the NRCC target money," showing that Calvert was also engaged in the illegal fundraising, charged the campaign manager. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/29/92](#)]

...And for Giving Kickbacks and Profiting from Local Connections

Subsequent mailers accused Calvert of lobbying Corona officials and a Riverside County commission for special development favors, attempting to obtain kickbacks on a proposed Corona homeless shelter he owned, and improperly profiting from a transaction with the City of Riverside Redevelopment Agency.

Calvert highlighted many false accusations and inaccuracies in the mailer. Takano acknowledged that some details in the mailer may have been incorrect, but that he could document most of the allegations. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/31/92](#)]

...And For Being Fat

Calvert was also targeted for being overweight.

When targeted by a mailer that suggested he was a candidate for a liquid diet, Calvert said, "I didn't know I had 25 chins." [[Press-Enterprise, 11/05/92](#)]

"Congress Shouldn't Be a Career"

In 1992, Calvert pledged that he would quit Congress if the federal deficit wasn't cut in half by 1996. Calvert said cutting the deficit to \$175 billion by 1996 was obtainable.

Calvert said that if that goal was not met, he would leave Congress.

"I can come back and make a living," Calvert said. "Congress shouldn't be a career." [[Press-Enterprise, 10/24/92](#)]

Endorsed by Local Paper

In 1992, Calvert was endorsed by the [Press-Enterprise](#).

"He's mature, has worked in the civic vineyards of Corona for years, has patiently waited for his opportunity. It's hard to imagine Ken Calvert going off to Washington and suddenly going off the deep end," the paper wrote.

"Over the years Riverside County has grown accustomed to solid representation, Democratic and Republican, and the county should feel comfortable with Ken Calvert." [[Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 10/26/92](#)]

Initial Reports Had Calvert Losing...

On the evening of Election Day, with 100 percent of precincts reporting, Calvert appeared to have lost, 46.7 to 47.4 percent. [[National Journal's CongressDaily](#), 11/04/92]

Takano held a 1,244-vote lead over Calvert but there were between 10,000 and 15,000 absentee ballots to be counted. [[Roll Call](#), 11/05/92]

Takano declared himself the winner but Calvert held out. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 11/05/92]

...But Received "Avalanche" of Absentee Votes

Calvert appeared to have won with an avalanche of absentee votes, having encouraged many people to send in absentee ballots and using them in his campaign literature. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/08/92]

Takano had started to answer calls as "Congressman-elect" and was looking to hire a transition staff as the absentee ballots began to be counted. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/08/92]

On November 25, twenty-two days after the election, the Riverside County Registrar of Voters certified the election with Calvert winning, 46.6 to 46.3 percent. Calvert won by 519 votes. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/26/92]

Takano filed for a recount but called it off about ten days later, citing the extraordinary cost – approximately \$1,500 a day.

At the time, Calvert said he was still contemplating a lawsuit against Takano over accusations he made in campaign mailers. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/01/92, 12/12/92]

As of December 31, 1992, Calvert's campaign committee was \$92,406 in debt, including a \$4,269 loan to himself. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/09/93]

Lived with Buck McKeon

In 1993, when Calvert came to Washington, he lived with fellow California GOP Rep. Howard "Buck" McKeon.

They were to live in the same complex in the 600 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. [[Roll Call](#), 1/21/93]

Sent Taxpayer-Funded Newsletters to High School Students...

In 1993, Calvert planned to start sending taxpayer-funded newsletters, with his photograph and one-page personal column, to classes at all 17 public and four private high schools in his district. Authorities said that they didn't know of any other student-directed mailing from a Congressman.

About 5,000 copies of each issue would be circulated, costing approximately \$5,000 per year to produce twelve newsletters. Calvert said the material would be non-partisan.

"A newsletter from a person like that would definitely be political," said Jim Adare, headmaster of a private school. "How could it be anything else?"

Calvert had also planned three other franked mailings in addition to the student newsletters, to be sent to 245,000 registered voters in the district. Those would cost approximately \$39,000 per mailing. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/06/93]

... And to Businesses

Calvert also decided to send business owners and managers monthly, taxpayer-funded newsletters. The 18,000 copies to all businesses in the district would cost approximately \$2,500 in postage and printing. Costs would likely decrease after the initial mailing as businesses would have to request to be placed on the list for future mailings.

According to a press secretary, Calvert believed he had “a responsibility to let his constituents know what is going on in Washington that could affect their business interests.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/14/93]

Seventh Highest Total of Mail Expenditures

During the first quarter of 1993, Calvert had the seventh highest total of mail expenditures among freshmen, according to the Clerk of the House.

Calvert spent \$34,155 for postage for those three months, mostly for one issue of newsletters sent to 235,000 households. The amount was about twice Reps. Brown and Packard spent, and dwarfed Reps. McCandless and Lewis. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 7/07/93]

Bolstered by Fundraisers

Having won by so little in the 1992, Calvert received fundraising help from well-known politicians like Dick Cheney and Bob Dole.

Cheney Criticized Clinton at 1993 Fundraiser

In 1993, Dick Cheney spoke at a \$125 per plate fundraiser for Calvert, criticizing Clinton on military matters.

“Based on his performance these first few weeks, I don’t have a lot of confidence in (President Clinton’s) leadership,” Cheney said. “He’s got a ways to go to persuade me.”

Cheney also criticized his successor as defense secretary and stating that he would have problems dealing with a White House focused on domestic issues and the budget, rather than sustaining the U.S. military. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/13/93]

The fundraiser raised about \$20,000. Cheney said that Calvert “has a real future” in Congress. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/16/93]

Spoke at 2008 Fundraiser

Cheney also spoke at a fundraiser for Calvert in 2008. [[City News Service](#), 8/12/08]

“Republicans are willing to host Vice President Dick Cheney at fundraisers, but won’t appear in public with Big Oil’s best friend,” said Yoni Cohen, a DCCC spokesman. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/13/08]

Dole Criticized Energy Tax at Fundraiser

In 1993, Republican Senate Leader Bob Dole held a breakfast fundraiser for Calvert. Tickets cost \$250. Calvert served as Riverside County chairman of Dole's unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1988. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/25/93](#)]

Dole criticized Clinton's proposed energy tax and was careful to stress that Republicans were not being obstructionist, after killing the president's \$16 billion jobs bill.

The fundraiser brought in about \$30,000 to help retire Calvert's campaign debt. [[Press-Enterprise, 6/05/93](#)]

Gingrich Held Fundraiser in 1993...

In 1993, Rep. Newt Gingrich held a fundraiser for Calvert, raising about \$20,000 for the re-election. Calvert had pledged to support Gingrich for minority leader.

"I think he brings a kind of thoughtfulness, which over the next few years is going to, I think, make him one of the real leaders of the delegation," Gingrich said. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/11/93](#)]

... But Proved a Liability Next Time Around

In 1995, Gingrich held a fundraiser for Calvert at a time when Gingrich's standing with Americans was in steady decline.

Democrats said they planned to use the fundraiser against Calvert on Election Day. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/23/95](#)]

Outside the fundraiser, demonstrators said that the government was holding federal employees "hostage" in budget talks.

Two events that day raised Calvert about \$100,000, said his chief of staff.

Some of the demonstrators conducted a reenactment of Calvert's 1993 incident when questioned by a policeman in the company of a prostitute. [[Press-Enterprise, 1/15/96](#)]

NOTE: See sectioned titled "Caught With a Prostitute" for more on the incident.

Appointed to Republican Economic Task Force

In 1993, Calvert was named by House Republican Leader Robert Michel to sit on the 20-member Economic Task Force to examine Clinton's tax increase and government spending reduction proposal.

The task force would "develop alternatives to the Democratic proposals which rely so heavily on tax increases."

Calvert said he was worried about defense cuts and the effect an energy tax would have on businesses and drivers with long commutes to their jobs. [[Press-Enterprise, 2/25/93](#)]

1993: Wealthiest Riverside County Representative

According to financial disclosure statements for calendar year 1992, Calvert was the wealthiest of the three Riverside County representatives, declaring assets worth between \$1.9 million and \$3.9 million.

His largest holdings included a commercial building in Corona and vacant land in Texas, Corona and Murrieta.

Calvert also reported real estate commission earnings over \$60,000, despite the amount of time he spent campaigning. [[Press-Enterprise, 6/12/93](#)]

... And Vulnerable

In 1993, Calvert was ranked among the top 10 most vulnerable incumbents.

“I think I’ve been doing a good job. I’m working hard for the district and expect to win re-election with at least a 5 percent margin of victory,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/30/93](#)]

... And Conservative

During his first year in office, Calvert was rated as among the most conservative members, according to Congressional Quarterly.

Calvert voted with House conservatives on 98 percent of the selected roll calls, compared to an average of 85 percent for all 176 House Republicans. Calvert exceeded the average of western Republican members by 10 percent. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/21/93](#)]

Drove Across County After Recess

In 1993, Calvert planned to drive his 1992 Ford Explorer across country with his chief of staff. They planned the trip for eight days.

Calvert said that he needed a car in Washington and had never driven across country. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/25/93](#)]

Co-Chaired Task Force on Government Reform Support

In 1993, Calvert and Rep. Jane Harman co-chaired task force to develop bipartisan support for Vice President Al Gore’s National Performance Review and to encourage the House leadership to take up a government reform package.

“We want to take Gore’s proposals and pass them, pretty much, as they are,” Calvert said. “I would think this is something that has universal appeal.” [[Roll Call, 10/07/93](#)]

Met with Mexican President Over Extradition of Criminal

In 1993, Calvert met with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari about a child kidnapping and sexual assault. Mexico agreed to extradite the man accused of the crime, as U.S. lawmakers applied pressure, stating that they would withhold a vote on NAFTA.

When Calvert met with the president, he said that he was open to negotiating “a more flexible extradition treaty,” Calvert said.

Mexico had not extradited a citizen to stand trial for a crime committed in the United States since 1978. [[Press-Enterprise, 11/18/93](#)]

Besides bringing to justice someone accused of a heinous crime, “hopefully there will be permanent changes and a better cooperative behavior between the two countries,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/17/93](#)]

Man Tried in Mexico

In April 1994, the man accused of the kidnapping and rape was tried in Mexico, making it less likely that he could be returned to the U.S. for trial.

Calvert expressed his disappointment.

In a statement released by his staff, Calvert said, “When I met with President Salinas last fall, it was my understanding that Rios would be extradited. I’d be very disappointed if that does not happen. Tomorrow I will make efforts to see what can be done to bring him back to Riverside County for trial.” [Press-Enterprise, 4/19/94]

1994: Ugly Re-Election Full of Attacks

In 1994, Joseph Khoury, who lost the Republican nomination for the 43rd District in 1992, announced that he would challenge Calvert for the nomination again. The primary and general campaign were notable for the amount of attacks and charges lobbed back and forth.

“I believe I will reflect the characteristics of the district better than Calvert,” Khoury said. [Press-Enterprise, 1/06/94]

Khoury criticized Calvert as being from the “liberal wing” of the GOP. Calvert returned the opening shot by criticizing the professor for living in Orange County and relying on outside money to fund his 1992 campaign. [Press-Enterprise, 2/09/94]

“Most in Jeopardy”

In May 1994, Roll Call marked Calvert’s re-election as a “toss-up” after a general election recount and the “storm of bad press” surrounding an incident with a prostitute. He was also named the incumbent most in jeopardy. [Roll Call, 5/09/94; Press-Enterprise, 5/15/94]

Negative Attacks...

Khoury and Calvert blasted each other over different issues. Calvert sent out a flier depicting Khoury as a carpetbagger from Orange County who “wants you to think he’s from Riverside.” Khoury sent out a flier comparing the biographical details of the two candidates listing “lifelong Christian” for Khoury, and “unknown” for Calvert.

“Khoury is a liar,” Calvert’s campaign manager Ed Slevin said. [Press-Enterprise, 5/26/94]

... Charges of Racism

Calvert was criticized for racist fliers that highlighted Khoury’s Lebanese birth and dependence on Arab-American donors. One mailer evoked “Arabian Nights,” depicting Khoury on a flying carpet sailing between Riverside and Orange County.

“This is nonsense,” rejoins Khoury. “Anybody with any common sense will know what Mr. Calvert’s message is about... it’s despicable.”

... Prostitution Incident Highlighted

Khoury sent mailers with a cartoon of Calvert in a pool of mud with the words “sex on a public street... with a prostitute” and “lies” spread about him. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/03/94]

Calvert Prevailed Primary Battle

Calvert beat Khoury in the primary by approximately 1,000 votes out of 39,600 cast and went on to face Democrat Mark Takano in the general election. [[San Jose Mercury News](#), 6/08/94]

Takano Attacked on Sexual Orientation

In 1994, leading up to the general election, Republican Assemblyman Ray Haynes called Mark Takano a “homosexual liberal Democrat” who should not be elected to Congress.

“Just as race and gender and religion don’t matter, shouldn’t matter... I don’t think sexual orientation should matter either,” Takano said.

Takano accused Calvert of being behind Haynes’ comment, made at a meeting Haynes and Calvert held with abortion opponents at a church in Corona. Calvert and Haynes both denied Calvert’s involvement.

Takano said he thought Calvert was using Haynes to raise the issue of sexual orientation.

“He’s trying to divert attention from the fact he himself was caught in a car with a prostitute, tried to flee from police and lied to the public,” Takano said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/19/94]

In addition, a meeting was organized by county Republicans to quash rumors that Calvert abused his former wife and drank excessively, apparently spread by Independent candidate Bob Lynn.

The Takano campaign promised to bring up Calvert’s prostitution incident every time that they repeated false accusation about Takano. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/20/94]

Takano Fought Back With Own Charges

Takano fought back with his own charges against Calvert, including on property and personal tax issues.

Calvert Owed Thousands in Delinquent Property Taxes

In 1994, county tax records showed that Calvert and his former wife owed \$16,245 in delinquent property taxes and penalties on a nine-acre lot in southwestern Riverside County. Calvert’s opponent brought up the issue as part of the campaign.

Property taxes were not paid for 1992-1993 or 1993-1994 and the property was declared in default on June 30, 1993.

Calvert said that he was not aware of the issue but attributed it to confusion stemming from their divorce.

“Some bills are being paid by her, some bills are being paid by me,” Calvert said. “There was some confusion here obviously. That one didn’t get paid. I’ll just have to get it taken care of.”

Calvert’s other eight properties were not in tax default.

Democrat Mark Takano asked why Calvert had loaned his campaign \$50,000 when he couldn’t pay his delinquent taxes. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/30/94]

Tax Returns Raised Questions About Successful Business Claims

After looking at Calvert's taxes provided in divorce filings, Takano claimed that real-estate losses allowed Calvert to pay no income taxes for 1992, disproving claims of a successful business career.

Records showed that the Calverts declared a negative income from losses and paid \$8,511 in self-employment tax in lieu of Medicare and Social Security withholding.

"It points to a pattern of being deceptive with the public," Takano said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/07/94]

Takano: Calvert Exploited Bank Relationship

Just days before the election, Takano alleged that Calvert exploited a cozy relationship with a small Corona bank and contributed to its collapse.

Takano said that an FDIC official leaked documents to him; neither the person's identity nor the legitimacy of the documents could be verified.

Takano said the documents showed that Calvert and two partners misrepresented the purpose of a \$600,000 real estate loan from Western Community Bank; received preferential treatment when bank officials extended the loan even though they did not have sufficient resources to keep up with payments; stopped making payments on the loan which contributed to the bank's collapse; and attempted to talk bank officials into accepting possibly contaminated property in exchange for forgiveness.

Calvert's father and 16 partners founded the bank in 1980. In July 1994, the bank was seized and turned over to the FDIC.

Takano said documents showed that one official believed "there may certainly have been liberal lending practices" with Calvert.

Calvert disputed the charges. While he did stop making payments on a property he owned, he disagreed that it led to the collapse of the bank six months later. Other local officials disputed the Takano allegations. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/07/94]

Hearings Called for in Bank Leak

Rep. Jerry Lewis and other federal officials said they would investigate the leaking of loan documents that led to an attack against Calvert.

"For someone in one of our public agencies to take internal information - highly personal, confidential information - and give it to a campaign... is totally unacceptable," Lewis said.

The Takano campaign quickly used the information in radio ads. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/08/94]

Former Wife Sent Letter as Mailer for Calvert

In a 1994 "unusual" mailing, Calvert's former wife wrote a letter urging voters to forgive him and denied rumors that he abused her.

The mailing came in an enveloped titled, "The truth about my ex-husband – by Robin Calvert."

“I don’t approve of what Ken did, and I’m not trying to justify it,” said Robin’s letter. “It was a stupid mistake. But, enough is enough. Ken has already admitted his failing, and has paid dearly in terms of public embarrassment.”

She branded the rumors of a restraining order “absolutely false.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/22/94]

Calvert Lost Endorsements

The [Los Angeles Times](#) endorsed Takano in the general. [[National Journal’s CongressDaily](#), 10/26/94]

The [Press-Enterprise](#), however, could not bring itself to endorse either Calvert or Takano in the race. “We aren’t particularly proud of it, but in the 43rd Congressional District, we make no recommendation.”

The editorial board noted that they went back and forth and would ultimately vote for one or the other.

“That, however, is not the same as recommending,” they wrote. “To recommend a candidate, to encourage others to do as you do, has to require greater conviction than the private, personal act of voting.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 11/03/94]

Won By Wide Margin in Sleazy Race

In 1994, Calvert won by more than 23,000 votes, 55-39 percent. [[San Jose Mercury News](#), 11/09/94; [Roll Call](#), 11/10/94]

“We have a new Republican majority and we’re going to bring back an entrepreneurial spirit to America,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/09/94]

Noting how sleazy the race had become, the [Los Angeles Times](#) declared Calvert the winner, but “everybody in the 43rd District with a mailing address” a loser. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 11/11/94]

Carried the Torch for 1994 Revolution

After Republicans took over Congress in 1994, giving Calvert a chairmanship of a subcommittee, he supported an “avalanche of legislation that advanced a pro-business, anti-environmental-regulation agenda.”

Calvert received a 97 rating from the National Federation of Independent Business and was awarded their “Guardian of Small Business Award.” The group touted his votes protecting business against frivolous lawsuits, creating regulatory flexibility, reducing taxes and making health insurance more available for small-business.

Calvert also repeatedly voted against raising the minimum wage until it was attached to a broader bill that contained tax breaks for small businesses.

“In the end, we went along with [the minimum wage], but there are going to be some consequences,” Calvert predicted. “There will be some job losses, particularly among young people in the workforce.”

On 260 votes, the National Taxpayers Union scored Calvert an 80 for voting to reduce or restrain government spending. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/31/96]

Less Vulnerable for 1996 Race

In 1996, Murrieta businessman Dave Davis said that he would challenge Calvert for the Republican nominations in the 43rd District. In his announcement speech, Davis said that Calvert represented “the epitome of politics as usual” and had not fairly represented the community. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/24/96]

Tim Curran of Roll Call named Calvert one of the most vulnerable members in 1994.

“I doubt he would be anywhere on the list this year,” Curran said. “The window of vulnerability has probably passed for him.”

Guy Kimbrough, a political unknown and associate professor of history and government at Mt. San Jacinto College, ran unopposed in the Democratic primary. [Press-Enterprise, 2/25/96]

Mining Reform Became Campaign Issue

In 1996, a mining bill became a campaign issue when Republican challenger Davis seized on a bill Calvert worked on in his subcommittee which was vetoed by Pres. Clinton.

The law allowed anyone to buy federal lands for as little as \$2.50 an acre to claim what could amount to billions of dollars in underground mineral rights.

In 1995, Calvert helped send a proposal to Clinton that would have forced prospectors to pay “fair market value” for the surface land rights and a 5 percent royalty on net mining proceeds.

Clinton vetoed the proposal, which was backed by the mining industry and opposed by environmental groups as “sham reform.”

Davis attacked the Calvert-backed plan as inadequate and said the mining companies would still be able to buy federal lands at bargain prices. [Press-Enterprise, 3/16/96]

Davis Cited Mining Campaign Contributions

Davis harped in speech after speech that Calvert was “politics as usual,” and cited Calvert’s mining bill as “sham reform.”

Davis said that as subcommittee chair, Calvert had received thousands in dollars in donations from mining interests and that his work on the issue was influenced by the industry money. [Press-Enterprise, 3/16/96]

Calvert Handily Beat Davis

In May 1996, Calvert beat Davis by almost 50 percent, with 22,000 more votes, according to unofficial results released by Riverside County. [Press-Enterprise, 3/27/96]

Campaign in 1996 Focused on Turnout for Dole

In 1996, according to Calvert’s chief of staff, Calvert’s and the rest of the Republican delegation’s plan was to drive enough supporters to the polls to elect presidential candidate Sen. Bob Dole. [Press-Enterprise, 3/28/96]

Democratic Opponent: Calvert a “Gingrich Clone”

In the 1996 race, Democrat Guy Kimbrough called Calvert a “Gingrich clone,” pointing to his 97 percent voting consistency with the Republican leader.

Kimbrough also pointed to Calvert’s low scores from women, reproductive choice groups, handgun control and labor groups, while scoring high from Christian Coalition and the NRA. [Press-Enterprise, 9/23/96]

Editorial: Calvert Wouldn't Lose... But Deserved To

In 1996, the editorial page of the Press-Enterprise recommended a vote of “no-confidence” in Calvert. The paper had no expectation that he would lose, even though he deserved to, the paper wrote.

While noting some good things Calvert had done, the paper summarized his overall record as “one of remoteness, lying low and getting-by. There is no reason to believe Congressman Calvert is going to get better.” [Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 10/28/96]

Accused of Laundering Campaign Contributions

Days before the election, Peace and Freedom Party candidate Kevin Akin accused Calvert of laundering corporate campaign contributions.

The complaint pointed to contributions made by family members and colleagues at Johnson Machinery Co., totaling \$7,000 during the March primary.

“There is no ‘corporate laundering,’” Johnson said of his and others’ contributions. “There is no corporate money going whatsoever to Ken Calvert. It’s as simple as that.” [Press-Enterprise, 10/30/96]

Calvert won with 54 percent of the vote. Democrat Guy Kimbrough trailed next with 38 percent and three other candidates won single digit percentages. [Washington Post, 11/07/96]

Supported Using Budget Surplus on Social Security, Paying Down Debt

In 1998, Calvert listed his three priorities for spending projected budget surpluses.

“My first priority is to save Social Security for current and future generations,” Calvert wrote. “My second priority is to reduce the national debt, which will help the economy by lowering interest rates and reducing the amount of federal money spent on interest payments. Thirdly, I favor tax relief for all Americans.” [Press-Enterprise, 5/23/98]

1998 Re-Election: Charges of Racism Resurface

In 1998, Calvert faced two Republican primary opponents, Joseph Khoury and retired police chaplain R.M. “Cook” Barela. Khoury lost to Calvert by 884 votes in 1994 and Barela had unsuccessfully sought the 64th Assembly District in 1992. [Press-Enterprise, 3/07/98; California Journal, 5/01/98]

Arab American Community Fought Back Against Calvert

In 1998, Calvert’s campaign manager again noted that Khoury’s contributions were coming from Arab Americans.

The Arab American Institute, “appalled at the use of anti-Arab American rhetoric” by Calvert’s campaign, called on him and the California GOP to repudiate Slevin’s comments.

AAI President James Zogby said, “Implying that Arab American involvement in the political process per se is sinister or something to be feared is a contemptible tactic. Such comments are unacceptable.” [Arab American Institute press release, 4/24/98; House Race Hotline, 4/29/98]

Hala Maksoud, head of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, also urged Slevin to renounce the comments.

Khalid Saffouri, president of the Islamic Institute in Washington, said Calvert wanted to reassure him that Slevin's comments were not meant to be disparaging, and were intended only to point out that the money was coming from outside the district. Saffouri's group worked to bring Muslims into the Republican Party. [Press-Enterprise, 4/30/98]

Calvert "Apology" Brought More Anger...

In response, Calvert released a statement that further angered Arab American groups.

"It is unfortunate that any offense was taken by anyone regarding remarks made on my behalf," Calvert wrote. "I promise to engage my primary opponents Joe Khoury and Cook Barela on the issues and on the factual reporting of my achievements in Congress."

Zogby called the statement "irritating" and renewed his call for an apology.

"What's unfortunate is not that we took offense," Zogby said. "What's unfortunate is that he doesn't get that he offended an ethnic community."

Slevin's remarks were "reflective of the entire campaign of racial prejudice," said Khoury. [Press-Enterprise, 5/05/98]

... And Calls for Slevin's Resignation

After the response from Calvert's statement, he was confronted with calls for Slevin to resign from the campaign.

Calvert said that decision was his and that the campaign would not revolve around issues of race.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher said that Slevin's remark was insensitive and that Calvert's statement could have been more carefully worded. [Press-Enterprise, 5/07/98]

... And More Mailers

In 1998, Calvert and Khoury continued to send voters mailers on familiar subjects.

Calvert sent one listing three dozen Arab American donors who gave to Khoury with the disclaimer, "Federal Election Commission documents reveal (an) attempt to buy Riverside's seat in the US Congress!"

It noted that Khoury had raised 88 percent of his money from outside of the district and used his first name, Sarkis, instead of the middle name Khoury commonly used.

Khoury sent out mailers bringing up the 1993 prostitution incident and for voting to raise his own salary. [Press-Enterprise, 5/31/98]

Despite the attacks, Calvert increased his margin of victory over Khoury and won the Republican primary. Calvert would meet Democratic businessman Mike Rayburn in the general election. [Press-Enterprise, 6/03/98]

Calvert took 38 percent of all votes cast and over 11,000 more votes than Khoury. [[House Race Hotline, 6/03/98](#)]

Broke Term Limits Pledge, Prostitution Incident Brought Up

As in previous primaries, Khoury brought up Calvert's incident with a prostitute. His mailer equated Calvert and Pres. Clinton, who was at that time answering questions about his relationship with intern Monica Lewinsky.

"My intent here is very clear," Khoury said. "I want to point out, very simply and very plainly, that character does matter and leadership is about setting a great example." [[Press-Enterprise, 5/15/98](#)]

Khoury also pointed out that Calvert had long supported a six-year term limit and was then campaigning for his seventh and eighth year as a congressman.

Calvert said he was a consistent supporter of a 12-year term limit, and twice supported a six-year limit as well. Calvert said it was a strategic decision to push the shorter limit as a way to discuss the issue.

But Khoury said, "What does he take us for? Fools? The initiative clearly said six years. When you take the American people for fools, you end up defining yourself as one." [[Press-Enterprise, 5/16/98](#)]

Received [Press-Enterprise](#) Recommendation

In 1998, Calvert received the [Press-Enterprise](#)'s recommendation.

Noting that some years they had been behind him and some years not, the paper called him "conscientious" and "good at constituent service."

The paper also noted that Calvert's problems, while of his own making, "have shaken him. They haven't defeated him." [[Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 5/27/98](#)]

By October 1998, the combined budgets of Calvert's three general election opponents did not break the \$5,000 threshold at which candidates must file expense reports. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/18/98](#)]

40 Arab American Groups Continued Call for Apology

In October 1998, the Arab American Institute and 39 other religious and ethnic groups continued to call on Calvert to apologize for his remarks on his primary opponent's Lebanese heritage.

The nonprofit, non-partisan institute that promoted Arab-American participation in politics claimed the endorsement of five religious groups, 13 Arab-American organizations and 21 other groups representing various other ethnicities. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/16/98](#)]

Khoury Essay Alleged "Conspiracy" to Deny Him Office

In a 1999 essay penned by Khoury, the unsuccessful candidate charged that a number of Jewish leaders engaged in a "conspiracy" to deny him elective office.

Calvert, Khoury charged, secretly enlisted Barela to enter the contest to split conservative voters and ensure himself a victory. Barela's bid for office, Khoury wrote, was no more than an "independent expenditure" for the Calvert campaign.

“These are ridiculous, baseless charges from a three-time loser,” Calvert responded.

Barela also responded, accusing Khoury of a “verbal jihad” against his First Amendment rights and contended that a conservative public relations firm made illegal contributions to Khoury’s campaign. [[Press-Enterprise, 4/20/99](#)]

The complaint was dismissed by the Federal Election Commission. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/09/99](#)]

Calvert: Republicans Wouldn’t Agree to Greenhouse Gas Deal That Hurt Business

In 1998, Calvert traveled to Argentina to attend a global warming conference and serve a “reality check” to the Clinton administration.

“I’m there more as a reminder that we’re not going to accept a treaty that is not going to have meaningful participation by developing countries,” said Calvert. He also said that Republicans would not agree to a deal that hurt the U.S. economy.

Calvert said that there was room for gas reductions even though he was skeptical that human production of greenhouse gases was responsible for global warming. [[Press-Enterprise, 11/06/98](#)]

Voted to Release Starr Report on President Clinton

In 1998, Calvert voted to release the Starr report from independent counsel Kenneth Starr on President Clinton.

From there, the House Judiciary Committee would decide whether the charges would warrant beginning impeachment proceedings against Clinton. [[Press-Enterprise, 9/12/98](#)]

In October, Calvert voted to start impeachment proceedings as well. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/15/98](#)]

Voted to Impeach Clinton

Two months later, Calvert decided to impeach Clinton. Calvert voted for impeachment on all four articles, including for perjury and obstructing justice.

“I don’t have any ill will with President Clinton,” he said. “As a person, I happen to like him. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/16/98, 12/20/98](#)]

After Clinton was acquitted, Calvert said that it was time to move on and thought that Clinton would work with the Republican-led Congress. [[Press-Enterprise, 2/13/99](#)]

Hosted Early Fundraiser for Bush

In 1999, Calvert hosted an early fundraiser for then-Gov. George Bush. The event was \$1,000 per plate. [[Press-Enterprise, 9/28/99](#)]

Calvert also endorsed Bush a year out from the general election. [[Press-Enterprise, 11/16/99](#)]

Calvert was a co-chair of the California recruitment of volunteers for Bush’s presidential campaign.

“We’re going to run in California, and we’re in for good,” Calvert said. He also noted that Bush would continue to attend Latino-Hispanic events to help win California. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/29/00](#)]

2000 Race: Challenge from the Right

In 2000, Calvert faced a primary challenge from pro-life physician Martin Collen. While unknown politically, he self-funded an early \$50,000 and released a poll showing voters unhappy with Calvert.

In addition, Collen would face splitting conservative votes with Khalid Jafri, who shared the same pro-life, pro-term limits base. [[California Journal](#), 2/01/00]

However, less than a month before the primary, neither of the GOP opponents reported contributions, not including Collen's own loans. At the same time, Calvert had raised approximately \$200,000. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/09/00]

Opponent Endorsed by Volunteer Organization

Before the Republican primary, the California Republican Assembly, a grassroots volunteer organization within the California Republican Party, endorsed Collen. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/12/00]

Collen Outspent Calvert in Primary But Lost

According to campaign finance reports leading to the March primary, Collen outspent Calvert by more than \$46,000.

Collen had loaned himself another \$115,000 in 2000 in addition to an earlier \$50,000 in 1999.

While praising Collen as a "good conservative and a good person," Calvert said Collen's decision to use so much of his own money was unfortunate.

"I don't believe he has that much support in the community," Calvert said. "I've worked hard in this community and I've got the support of local leaders and I look forward to continuing to work for the people of my district." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/01/00]

Calvert easily beat his opponents with 58 percent of the vote and went on to face no Democratic opposition. None of the three write-in candidates received enough votes to qualify. [[House Race Hotline](#), 3/08/00; [Press-Enterprise](#), 3/29/00]

With no Democratic challenger, Calvert won election to his fifth term with 74 percent of the vote. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/08/00]

New Assignments on Armed Services and Resources Committees

In 2000, Calvert picked a new assignment on the Armed Services Committee and replaced Rep. John Doolittle as the chairman of the Water and Power Subcommittee of the House Resources Committee. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/10/01; [National Journal's CongressDaily](#), 1/29/01]

2000 Census Brought Additional Seat to California

In 2000, the U.S. Census boosted the California Congressional delegation by one seat, to 53. California Republicans worried that with Democrats in control of the legislature, the seats of Reps. Bono and Calvert would be consolidated into one to open up a more Democratic-friendly district.

Republicans were going to try to register more voters in their districts to make it more difficult to draw Democratic districts. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/29/00]

In April 2001, the San Francisco Chronicle reported that Calvert's district gained 97,646 people in the census, putting the district closer to the ideal figure of 639,088 people per district. [San Francisco Chronicle, 4/04/01]

Calvert District Above Ideal Population

Calvert's heavily Republican, Riverside area district was 15.26 percent over ideal population to maintain its boundaries. [Associated Press, 8/14/01]

In a plan put forward by state Senate Democrats, the Inland area's congressmen would keep their relatively safe seats.

Calvert's 43rd District would move into Orange County, giving up Murrieta to Rep. Mary Bono and Perris, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake and Sun City to Rep. Darrell Issa.

"That would be very distressing to lose those areas," Calvert said. But he added that he wanted to strengthen ties between Riverside and Orange counties. [Press-Enterprise, 9/01/01]

Supported Early Bush Administration Priorities

In October 2002, Calvert wrote an editorial in the Press-Enterprise supporting the actions of the Bush administration, including tax cuts, creation of the Department of Homeland Security and pension reform.

"That is why I voted for an across the board tax cut in 2001 and, more recently, voted for the permanent repeal of the death tax," Calvert wrote on the economy. "I will continue to work toward the fiscal responsibility that the American people expect and deserve."

During the lead up to the Iraq War, Calvert also wrote that the mission in Afghanistan had been successful and that democracy awaited that county.

"The terrorists are on the run and the Taliban have been driven from power," he wrote. [Press-Enterprise, Calvert editorial, 10/09/02]

2002 Election: Redistricting Made a Solid Republican District

In 2002, Calvert would face Martin Collen and Khalid Jaffri in the Republican primary in the newly drawn 44th District. [Press-Enterprise, 12/08/01]

Calvert was recommended in the Republican primary by the Press-Enterprise because the paper noted it "would make no sense" to turn him out after gaining seniority over 10 years in Congress. [Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 2/27/02]

After redistricting, the 44th District became 49 percent Republican and 34 percent Democrat. [Orange County Registrar, 3/01/02]

A new district also meant that Calvert had to learn new local issues, meet new donors and have his past indiscretion introduced to new voters. [Orange County Registrar, 3/02/02]

With 99 percent of the votes in, Calvert won the primary with approximately 70 percent to Martin Collen's 25 percent. He would face college administrator Louis Vandenberg in the general election. [House Race Hotline, 3/06/02]

Reached Term Limits Pledge

After winning re-election easily in 2002, Calvert had to decide whether he would break a self-imposed term limits pledge, according to the advocacy group U.S. Term Limits. [[National Journal CongressDaily](#), 11/08/02]

Passed Over for Chair of Resources Committee

In 2002, Calvert pursued becoming the chairman of the House Resources Committee after Republican Rep. Richard Pombo began angling for the position.

“Obviously, I’m interested,” Calvert said. “I’ve spent a lot of time on these issues, from A to Z.” [[Modesto Bee](#), 1/11/02]

In 2003, Calvert again pursued the chairmanship but lost to fellow California Rep. Richard Pombo, a more junior member of the committee.

Calvert threatened to quit the panel if a more junior member was selected in his place. Pombo said that the emails were “way out of line” and stressed that he wanted to continue working with Calvert. [[Modesto Bee](#), 1/09/03]

Targeted by Anonymous Emails

Before the vote, emails with Calvert’s name on it were sent to members of the House Steering Committee, reading: “Welcome to the 108th Congress! As we prepare to go back to work, I thought you would enjoy knowing more about my record, including my work with law enforcement. The two links below demonstrate my work for California.”

The first link was about Calvert’s encounter with a prostitute. The second link contained a copy of the police report regarding the incident. [[Washington Times](#), 1/17/03]

Took Spanish Class to Converse with Constituents

In 2003, Calvert signed up for Spanish classes with other lawmakers to be able to converse with constituents. Many of the Republicans argued that the GOP was more in sync with Latinos on education, homeownership and other issues.

Democrats fired back that Latino outreach meant more than learning a few new words. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/05/03]

Calvert: Governor Recall Would Detract from Bush’s Re-election...

In 2003, Calvert said that he thought a recall election would detract from the more important 2004 presidential election.

“I’m more focused on getting George W. Bush elected in California to a second term,” Calvert said.

Inland Rep. Mary Bono also opposed the recall, saying it was counterproductive and would harm the Republican Party. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/30/03]

... But Supported Schwarzenegger

In 2003, Calvert supported Schwarzenegger's campaign for governor in the recall election. [The Hill](#) noted that the "buzz" surrounding Schwarzenegger's candidacy helped "bridge the ideological divide among Republicans." [[The Hill](#), 8/13/03]

Complained About Decision to Block Recall Date

In 2003, Calvert complained about a three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which decided to block the California recall election date.

"Once again, the 9th Circuit is way off-base," complained Calvert adding that he was "confident that the Supreme Court will overrule this decision as it has so many times in the past with the 9th Circuit."

The 9th Circuit decision was argued using logic from the troublesome *Bush v. Gore* decision in 2000. [[Sacramento Bee](#), 9/16/03]

Calvert: Bush a "Strong President"

In 2004, Calvert praised Bush as a strong president.

Calvert said that Bush "showed himself to be a strong president, a resolute president, someone who is very strong in his convictions and who doesn't flip-flop."

Calvert spoke after Bush addressed the nation, stating that U.S. troops were making progress despite widespread violence in Iraq. The press conference was notable for Bush's failure to apologize or accept responsibility for the 9/11 attacks and being unable to name a mistake he had made.

A poll at the time showed that fewer than 45 percent of Americans supported Bush's handling of the war. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 4/14/04]

Calvert: I Love Bush

In 2004, Calvert said that he loved the president, but not a commission to study the closure of military bases.

"I love this president, I don't love BRAC," Calvert said.

Bush and the Pentagon were in favor of base closures and Calvert acknowledged that the next round of closures would proceed. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/21/04]

2004: Easy Re-Election

In 2004, Calvert faced Democrat Louis Vandenberg, Republican David Rizzo and Peace and Freedom candidate Kevin Akin. [[House Race Hotline](#), 12/09/03]

Rizzo, known as "Dr. Roadmap," ran on a platform of building a freeway through the Cleveland National Forest, to ease congestion on the 91 freeway in Corona and the I-5 in Orange County. [[OC Weekly](#), 2/06/04]

Calvert won the primary with 86 percent of the vote. [[House Race Hotline](#), 3/03/04]

Calvert was re-elected with 61 percent of the vote, to Democrat Louis Vandenberg's 36 percent. [[Ventura County Star](#), 11/04/04]

Supported Rep. Lewis for Appropriations Chair

In 2005, Calvert helped select Rep. Jerry Lewis become the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as a member of the House Steering Committee.

“He wants to make sure that spending is effectual,” Calvert said. “Jerry is a conservative. He’s someone, though, who’s been able to communicate with people across the aisle, and with the Senate.” [[Associated Press](#), 1/05/05]

Backed Lewis in 1992 Leadership Fight

In 1992, backed his California colleague Rep. Jerry Lewis to retain his third-ranking leadership position against Texas Rep. Dick Arme y.

“Arme y is a fine gentleman, but I think California is fortunate to have an individual of the stature of Jerry Lewis in a high leadership position and we should try to maintain him in that position,” Calvert said.

Fellow Riverside County Rep. Alfred McCandless described Lewis’ style as attempting to work with the majority to pass legislation and using Arme y-style confrontation as a last resort. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/05/92]

Lewis lost his chairmanship of the House Republican Conference by four votes. Calvert attributed it to a “time-for-change” atmosphere. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/08/92]

Attended Glitzy Inauguration Event

In 2005, while Bush was being criticized for a lavish inauguration in a time of war, Calvert attended a glitzy event to celebrate Bush’s upcoming inauguration.

More than 500 people paid \$175 to attend a luncheon with a Hollywood-style fashion show with Los Angeles’ top designers.

“The West Coast needed to come out here and teach the East Coast a thing about fashion,” Calvert said. [[Daily News of Los Angeles](#), 1/19/05]

Claimed Republican Congress Was More Favorable to Veterans

In 2005, Calvert claimed that the Republican Congress had been favorable to veterans and veterans funding.

“We’ve increased spending on veterans programs substantially since I’ve been in Congress. Since 1995 we’ve increased vet spending by 77 percent. Funding for the medical care was \$16 billion in 1995 and it’s \$30 billion today,” Calvert noted. [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 3/25/05]

Fought to Bring Statue of Ronald Reagan to U.S. Capitol

In 2005, Calvert fought to bring a statue of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Capitol. A state’s legislature must pass the request and be signed by the governor to be a valid request.

“The people of California deserve to have a statue of our fortieth President and two-term Governor representing them in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol,” said Calvert. [Calvert press release, 5/10/05]

“One of My Greatest Privileges”

Speaking on the House floor, Calvert called the process of one his “greatest privileges.”

“In my 16 years in the House, initiating the effort to bring the statue of President Reagan to our Nation’s Capitol has been one of my greatest privileges,” Calvert said.

2006 Election

In 2006, Calvert defeated Democratic candidate Louis Vandenberg, 59 percent to 38 percent. [[National Journal’s CongressDaily](#), 11/08/06]

Donated to DeLay’s Legal Defense Fund and Campaign

In 2005, Calvert had donated \$5,000 to former Majority Leader Tom DeLay’s legal defense fund. [[The Hill](#), 6/16/05]

Calvert had received \$1,020 from DeLay’s ARMPAC account while in Congress. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/24/05]

In 2006, when DeLay faced a well-funded opponent, Calvert donated another \$8,500 from his leadership committee. [[Roll Call](#), 2/02/06]

Investigations into Calvert May Have Delayed Appropriations Seat

In 2006, the House Republican Steering Committee decided not to fill an empty seat on the Appropriations Committee left by former Rep. Tom DeLay.

Calvert was seen as the favorite because he was backed by the chairman, Rep. Jerry Lewis, and because many from the delegation felt that California was underrepresented.

However, [National Journal](#) wondered whether Calvert was “temporarily sidelined by a series of news reports in his home state questioning his business deals at a time when lawmakers – and appropriators in particular – [were] under scrutiny for how they steer earmarks to their districts.” [[National Journal’s CongressDaily](#), 6/23/06]

NOTE: See chapter on Earmarks for more information.

Tried Again in 2007 Despite Ethics Problems

In 2007, Calvert was running for a seat on the Appropriations Committee left vacant by Rep. John Doolittle. Doolittle stepped down after news of an FBI raid of his home in connection to lobbyist Jack Abramoff.

[Roll Call](#) wrote that media reports about Calvert’s real estate and earmark issues “raised questions” the previous year about securing a spot on the committee.

However, reports that the FBI had investigated Calvert’s personal financial disclosures “complicat[ed]” the matter again.

“There is little publicly known about the FBI’s interest in Calvert, or whether it has launched any formal inquiry into the lawmaker, but the mere appearance of legal or ethical impropriety likely will be enough for the Steering Committee to pass over Calvert at a time when Minority Leader John Boehner (R-Ohio) and other GOPers are trying to hold the Republican Conference to a higher standard,” the paper wrote. [[Roll Call](#), 5/07/07]

Temporarily Chosen for Committee

Calvert was “temporarily” chosen by the House Steering Committee, despite GOP leadership aides and members of the panel voicing “reservations” about the appointment.

“We can’t start pulling Members from committees based on one newspaper story,” a source explained. [[Roll Call](#), 5/10/07]

Calvert Appointment Ignited Conservative “War”

After Calvert was appointed to the Appropriations Committee, Redstate.com – a popular conservative bog – declared “war” against the House Republican leadership.

“The House Republican leadership just does not get it, and they will not take us seriously until we flex our muscles against them,” wrote Erick Erickson, an editor for the blog. “We must fight the House GOP, and we must fight today.”

“We must scalp one member,” Erickson wrote. “That member’s name is Ken Calvert.”

The post came one day after Rep. Ray LaHood similarly blasted leadership for handing Calvert the post in a closed meeting as Calvert looked on. [[Politico](#), 5/10/07, 5/11/07]

The Family Research Council later joined the effort to knock Calvert off the committee.

An action alert from the organization said that Calvert seemed more likely to appear on Jerry Springer than serve on the committee. [[Roll Call](#), 5/21/07]

Committee Bypassed Procedural Opportunity to Deny Calvert Seat

After the appointment, [The Hill](#) reported that the committee bypassed a procedural opportunity that could have denied Calvert his seat on the Appropriations Committee.

During the vote, several Republicans shouted “no” which prompted a show of hands in favor of Calvert. There was an objection to confirming the appointment by a show of hands and at-least one member called for a secret ballot. That move would have required unanimous agreement and at least one member objected. As a result, the effort failed.

“It’s like we didn’t learn anything from last year,” one GOP lawmaker said, referring to losing majority control. [[The Hill](#), 5/17/07]

Targeted by Wildlife Group

In 2007, Calvert was targeted by the Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund for voting against legislation designed to combat climate change.

The group targeted Calvert for having an “anti-environmental, extremist voting” record.

“On global warming, just like ethics, Ken Calvert has his head stuck in the sand,” the ad announcer notes. “Our environment, our economy and our children’s future demand action on global warming now.” [[National Journal’s CongressDaily](#), 6/14/07]

“Fundraising Season for Some Environmental Groups”

Calvert responded with a tempered release citing his support of clean fuel and possible solutions for the human component of global warming – even acknowledging that he had used the “much-maligned earmark process” for environmental research.

“I understand that it is fundraising season for some environmental groups, but in my case they’ve got the wrong guy,” Calvert wrote. “In fact, I’ve even used the much-maligned earmark process to secure funding for environmental research and facilities at the University of California at Riverside.” [Calvert press release, 6/14/07]

Introduced Legislation Urging U.S. to Use Term Armenian “Genocide”

In 2007, Calvert sponsored a resolution urging the U.S. to use the term “genocide” when describing the Armenian massacres during World War I. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/12/07]

But Would Vote Against It

However, a Calvert spokeswoman noted that he would vote against his own bill if it were put to a vote at the time of sponsorship.

The spokeswoman said that Calvert was worried that passage of the resolution would harm relations with Turkey at a time when the U.S. was relying on the country for supply routes to Iraq.

“Certainly the timing of it was not right,” she said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/12/07]

Called Code Pink Organization “Communitic”

In a 2008 letter to constituents, Calvert referred to the organization Code Pink as “communitic.”

Calvert was protesting the Berkeley City Council’s decision to provide Code Pink with parking privileges in front of the Marines Officer Recruitment center to facilitate protests. In response, Calvert signed on to a letter to Bush asking him to rescind funds appropriated to the city included in an omnibus spending bill. [Calvert Military Newsletter, Winter 2008]

“Scared” by Idea of a President Obama

In February 2008, Calvert met with donors and GOP strategists for a winter retreat that focused on the “inexperience” and “undisciplined messaging” of Obama’s campaign.

“We all dislike Hillary,” Calvert said. “Forgetting who will be the easiest to beat, I’ve got to tell you, a President Hillary doesn’t scare me nearly as much as a President Obama.” [[Politico](#), 2/17/08]

Claimed that China Was Working with Cuba “To Drill for Oil”

In June 2008, Calvert stated that China was working with Cuba to drill for oil, repeating an assertion made by several lawmakers and Vice President Dick Cheney.

“Now, on top of outsourcing our energy security to countries in unstable parts of the world, China is working with Cuba to drill for oil 60 miles off the coast of Florida as we stand idly by,” Calvert wrote in a newsletter to constituents and posted on his website. [Calvert e-newsletter, 6/11/08]

“Myth Debunked”

However, the assertions that China was drilling off of Cuba were false and debunked in the press and by local officials.

“Reports to the contrary are simply false,” Sen. Mel Martinez said. “They are akin to urban legends. China drilling off the coast of Cuba only 60 miles from the Keys, that is not taking place... Any talk of using some fabricated Cuba-China connection as an argument to change U.S. policy has no merit.”

Industry experts and other observers said there was zero evidence that China was drilling in Cuban waters, and didn’t even hold a lease to drill offshore.

“China is not drilling in Cuba’s Gulf of Mexico waters, period,” said Jorge Piñon, an energy expert at the University of Miami’s Center for Hemispheric Policy. [[Miami Herald](#), 6/12/08]

Calvert Targeted by DCCC Emails

In 2008, Calvert was targeted by press releases from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee about his voting and economic policies. However, the DCCC had not made any financial promises to the campaign running against him.

The committee said that it would continue to monitor the campaign of Democrat Bill Hedrick.

Hedrick had shown that Democratic registration was gaining an average of 800 registrants every three weeks. Calvert pointed out that most were “decline to state” registrants. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/21/08]

The race had not been added to the Committee’s “Red to Blue” program nor it’s list of “Emerging Races.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/13/08]

2008: Barely Survived a Wave

On election night, Calvert led Hedrick by around points, but with only around half of the precincts reporting. [[National Journal](#), 11/05/08]

Hedrick won in Riverside County while Orange County went heavily for Calvert. The low tally in Riverside County was seen as indicative of a voter registration shift growing at a fast clip for Democrats. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/06/08]

“Should Have Been More Aggressive”

Holding on to a small margin and waiting for all of the provisional ballots to be counted, Calvert conceded, “We probably should have been a little more aggressive, in retrospect.”

“We need to do a better job of registering people in the 44th,” Calvert added. “The Riverside County Republican Party needs to step up to the plate.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/07/08]

Calvert ultimately won, 51.5 to 48.5, despite Hedrick spending just \$119,000 in a district with an 8.3 percent Republican registration advantage.

A Republican consultant noted that Calvert had no GOTV operation “to speak of,” adding that Calvert was very unpopular “with the grass-roots activists who think of him as a crooked guy on earmarks and appropriations.” [[Roll Call](#), 11/10/08]

Criticized Counting Procedures

Even as Calvert's vote tally grew, he criticized Riverside County Registrar Barbara Dunmore's office as slow and disorderly.

Specifically, his campaign disputed the county's policy prohibiting challenges to signatures on absentee and provisional ballots. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/12/08]

Hoped Democrats Would Not "Exploit" Historic Moment

In 2009, Calvert said he was looking forward to working with the Democratic administration, but offered a word of caution to Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

"I hope they do not exploit this popular and historic moment to push through an expensive spending package without proper and deliberative review by the legislative branch," Calvert said. "We work for the people, and the people need to understand what we are doing with their money." [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 1/20/09]

Congratulated Michael Steele as New RNC Chair

In January 2009, Calvert congratulated Michael Steele, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"I look forward to him expressing long-held Republican values based on sound economic policies, strong national defense and respect for family with a 21st century communications strategy," Calvert said. "Mr. Steele's strong leadership and communication background will lead to our Party's resurgence in future years." [Calvert press release, 1/30/09]

Sought Federal Stimulus Dollars After Voting Against Recovery Act

Despite having voted against the Recovery Act twice, Calvert sought federal dollars for his district.

"While we philosophically have different opinions, we're obligated to make sure this money is spent properly," said Calvert. "All of us in the Inland Empire will do what we can to direct as much money as we can." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/13/09]

Calvert apparently saw no irony in fighting for the dollars while purporting to fight against wasteful spending.

"Despite my 'no' vote, residents of Riverside County can count on me to fight for the return of their tax dollars to our area through infrastructure projects while fighting against wasteful spending and tax increases," Calvert wrote to the [Press-Enterprise](#). [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert LTTE, 2/21/09]

Branded a Hypocrite and Targeted for Recovery Vote

In 2009, the DCCC targeted Calvert for his nay vote on the stimulus bill. Calvert said he was not worried.

"It's a boondoggle," Calvert said. "The more people that know I voted against that bill, the better." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/04/09]

Obama Healthcare "Practically Socialist" and "Cuban-Style"

In 2009, Calvert blasted Obama's budget plans for pushing a "practically socialist agenda" in Congress.

“It pushes a practically socialist agenda through a down-payment on Cuban-style health care and a federal government-run educational system,” Calvert wrote.

Calvert continued that the budget started a decline to a “European-style economy, where the government knows best and the people fall in line.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert editorial, 4/09/09]

Not “Persuaded” to Break from GOP Despite Needing Swing Voters

A 2009 analysis in [National Journal](#) showed that despite Calvert’s need for more swing votes in 2010, he had not broken from the GOP party line.

“With these gerrymandered districts, it used to be you just needed to turn out your base,” former political director of the California Republican Party Allan Hoffenblum said. “For the first time, Calvert, Lungren, and the rest will have to get swing votes.”

However, that prospect had not persuaded Calvert “to break from the monolithic House GOP opposition to the president’s economic agenda.” [[National Journal](#), 4/18/09]

Listed by NRCC as “At-Risk”

In 2009, Calvert was added to the NRCC’s Patriot Program, designed to help vulnerable members raise cash for their reelection campaigns and warning members that the committee will not bail out those who are insufficiently prepared for competitive races.

Calvert was among the first ten members to be added to the program, with two other California members, Dan Lungren and Brian Bilbray.

To remain in the program, Calvert will have to meet fundraising benchmarks and commit to assembling a strong campaign plan. [[Politico](#), 5/19/09]

Possible Primary Challenge Announced

In 2009, political newcomer Chris Riggs announced his intention to challenge Calvert in a potentially “distracting and expensive” 2010 Republican primary.

A local real estate broker, Riggs said that he would challenge Riggs on a limited-government, low-tax platform.

“I am running against Ken Calvert as a matter of principle and because I know I can beat him,” Riggs wrote. “Representatives like Calvert are why Republicans are now the minority party.” [[Politico](#), 5/26/09]

Bill Sponsorships

The following table contains a list of bills sponsored by Calvert while in Congress, including whether or not the bill passed the house and/or was signed into law. Calvert has been the lead sponsor of 119 bills or amendments, 32 of which passed and the House. Twelve of Calvert’s bill have been signed into law.

“I feel fortunate to have introduced and sponsored a number of bills that have been signed into law during my years in Congress. The laws I have worked to pass deal with a wide range of issues, yet each law addresses a need or concern of the citizens I represent,” Calvert wrote. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert editorial, 3/05/06]

NOTE: Bills and amendments passed or signed into law may not account for those added to larger bills which were ultimately successful in passing the House or being signed into law. Many of the bills below are duplicates, introduced in multiple sessions of Congress.

Session of Congress	Bill/ Amendment Number	Title	Passed the House	Signed into Law
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 19	To require employers to conduct employment eligibility verification.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 38	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to plan, design and construct facilities to provide water for irrigation, municipal, domestic, and other uses from the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, Santa Ana River, California, and for other purposes.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 567	To amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in certain water projects in California.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 637	To authorize the Secretary, in cooperation with the City of San Juan Capistrano, California, to participate in the design, planning, and construction of an advanced water treatment plant facility and recycled water system, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 402 - 16	
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 755	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the gain from the sale or exchange of certain residences acquired before 2013.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 797	To greatly enhance the Nation's environmental, energy, economic, and national security by terminating long-standing Federal prohibitions on the domestic production of abundant offshore supplies of oil and natural gas, and for other purposes.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 947	To direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish and collect a fee based on the fair market value of articles imported into the United States and articles exported from the United States in commerce and to use amounts collected from the fee to make grants to carry out certain transportation projects in the transportation trade corridors for which the fee is collected, and for other purposes.		

111 th (2009-2010)	H.R.1069	To provide for certain requirements related to the closing of the Guantanamo Bay detention facility.		
111 th (2009-2010)	H.R. 1245	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a Federal income tax credit for certain home purchases.		
110 th (2007-2008)	H.RES. 1296	Supporting the designation of a National Child Awareness Month to promote awareness of children's charities and youth-serving organizations across the United States and recognizing their efforts on behalf of children and youth as a positive investment for the future of our Nation.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 404 - 0	N/A
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 19	To require employers to conduct employment eligibility verification.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 998	To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5757 Tilton Avenue in Riverside, California, as the "Lieutenant Todd Jason Bryant Post Office".	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 110-027
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 1139	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to plan, design and construct facilities to provide water for irrigation, municipal, domestic, and other uses from the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, Santa Ana River, California, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 1140	To authorize the Secretary, in cooperation with the City of San Juan Capistrano, California, to participate in the design, planning, and construction of an advanced water treatment plant facility and recycled water system, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 2614	To amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in certain water projects in California.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 3245	To redesignate the Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil A. Armstrong Flight Research Center and the Western Aeronautical Test Range as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 3839	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 4308	To create a sponsorship program to help fund NASA's Centennial Challenges prize	No	No

		program and expand public awareness of NASA activities and technology needs, and for other purposes.		
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 5102	To direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish and collect a fee based on the fair market value of articles imported into the United States and articles exported from the United States in commerce and to use amounts collected from the fee to make grants to carry out certain transportation projects in the transportation trade corridors for which the fee is collected, and for other purposes.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 5596	To extend the basic pilot program for employment eligibility confirmation.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 6529	To greatly enhance the Nation's environmental, energy, economic, and national security by terminating long-standing Federal prohibitions on the domestic production of abundant offshore supplies of oil and natural gas, and for other purposes.	No	No
110 th (2007-2008)	H.R. 7134	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the gain from the sale or exchange of certain residences acquired before 2013.	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.CON.RES. 366	To congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the Space Transportation System, to honor Commander John Young and the Pilot Robert Crippen, who flew Space Shuttle Columbia on April 12-14, 1981, on its first orbital test flight, and to commend the men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and all those supporting America's space program for their accomplishments and their role in inspiring the American people.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 422 - 0	Yes
109 th (2005-2006)	H.RES. 424	To congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery crew of Commander Eileen Collins, Pilot Jim Kelly, Mission Specialist Charlie Camarda, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, Mission Specialist Soichi Noguchi, Mission Specialist Steve Robinson, and Mission Specialist Andy Thomas on the successful completion of their 14 day test flight to the	No	N/A

		International Space Station for the first step of the Vision for Space Exploration, begun from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on July 26, 2005, and completed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on August 9, 2005. This historical mission represented a great step forward into the new beginning of the Second Space Age.		
109 th (2005-2006)	H.RES. 441	To congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery crew of Commander Eileen Collins, Pilot Jim Kelly, Mission Specialist Charlie Camarda, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, Mission Specialist Soichi Noguchi, Mission Specialist Steve Robinson, and Mission Specialist Andy Thomas on the successful completion of their 14 day test flight to the International Space Station for the first step of the Vision for Space Exploration, begun from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on July 26, 2005, and completed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on August 9, 2005, which historical mission represented a great step forward into the new beginning of the Second Space Age.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 401 - 0	N/A
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 19	To require employers to conduct employment eligibility verification.	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 111	To amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Revised Statutes of the United States to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 754	To amend the Act of August 13, 1946, to raise the maximum amount that may be allotted by the Secretary of the Army for the construction of small shore and beach restoration and protection projects, and for other purposes.	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 1007	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 1008	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design and construction of the Riverside-Corona Feeder in cooperation with the Western	No	No

		Municipal Water District of Riverside, California.		
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 1152	To redesignate the dam located on the Santa Ana River as the "Victor V. Veysey Dam".	No	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 3070	To reauthorize the human space flight, aeronautics, and science programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.	No Passed by recorded vote: 383 - 15	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 3929	To amend the Water Desalination Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in research and development, environmental and feasibility studies, and preliminary engineering for the Municipal Water District of Orange County, California, Dana Point Desalination Project located at Dana Point, California.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 5786	To authorize the Secretary, in cooperation with the City of San Juan Capistrano, California, to participate in the design, planning, and construction of, an advanced water treatment plant facility and recycled water system, and for other purposes.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.RES. 34	Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House.	Yes Agreed to without objection.	N/A
108 th (2003-2004)	H.RES. 271	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the flag of the United States should be displayed in each classroom or other similar educational setting in the United States.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 111	To amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Revised Statutes of the United States to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 1443	To amend section 251 of the National Housing Act to enable homebuyers to make use of the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to insure hybrid adjustable rate mortgages.	No	No

108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 2206	To designate a Prisoner of War/Missing in Action National Memorial at Riverside National Cemetery in Riverside, California.	No Provision incorporated in H.R. 1716	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 2358	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the timely development of a more cost effective United States commercial space transportation industry, and for other purposes.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 2359	To extend the basic pilot program for employment eligibility verification, and for other purposes.	No Failed by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 231 - 170	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 2828	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement water supply technology and infrastructure programs aimed at increasing and diversifying domestic water resources.	Yes Passed by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 108-361
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3043	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of crops destroyed by casualty	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3334	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design and construction of the Riverside-Corona Feeder in cooperation with the Western Municipal Water District of Riverside, California.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3477	To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3765	To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3845	To amend the Act of August 13, 1946, to raise the maximum amount that may be allotted by the Secretary of the Army for the construction of small shore and beach restoration and protection projects, and for other purposes.	No	No

108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3944	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 3945	To amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the City of Corona Water Utility, California.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.R. 4893	To authorize additional appropriations for the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978.	No	No
108 th (2003-2004)	H.AMDT. 662 to H.R. 2828	Amendment in the nature of a substitute contains Bay-Delta water quality protections; provides that CALFED storage projects are subject to appropriate feasibility studies and if Congress does not act to disapprove them in 120 days, then construction is authorized; and contains provisions on ecosystem restoration.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	
107 th (2001-2002)	H.CON.RES. 209	Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should administratively provide for coverage under the Medicare Program of backup systems for durable medical equipment in the case of a power failure.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.RES. 114	Recognizing the bravery, dedication, and commitment of Federal, State, county, city, and other law enforcement officers for their daily efforts in battling the use and production of methamphetamine.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 1892	To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 379 – 0, Resolving differences with Senate Version 404-3	Yes Became Public Law No: 107-150
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 1985	To authorize funding through the Secretary of the Interior for the implementation of a comprehensive	No	No

		program in California to achieve increased water yield and environmental benefits, as well as improved water system reliability, water quality, water use efficiency, watershed management, water transfers, and levee protection.		
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2101	To establish that it is the policy of the United States that public lands be used for public utility infrastructure before private lands are condemned for such purpose, and for other purposes.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2122	To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates for election to the House of Representatives or Senate to raise not less than 50 percent of the contributions made with respect to the election from individuals who reside in the State the candidate seeks to represent.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2174	To reauthorize and amend the Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1990, and for other purposes.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2177	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the timely development of a more cost effective United States commercial space transportation industry, and for other purposes.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2309	To amend the Small Business Act to provide loans to eligible small business concerns for energy costs.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2354	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of crops destroyed by casualty.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2741	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to decrease the class life for petroleum refinery property placed in service to comply with petroleum product specifications as promulgated by rule by the Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency under, and to provide compliance with refinery site, terminal, and other infrastructure air emissions requirements under, the Clean Air Act.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2924	To provide authority to the Federal Power Marketing Administrations to reduce vandalism and destruction of property, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 418 - 0	Yes Became Public Law No: 107-78

107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2925	To amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 in order to provide for the security of dams, facilities, and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 107-069
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 3208	To authorize funding through the Secretary of the Interior for the implementation of a comprehensive program in California to achieve increased water yield and environmental benefits, as well as improved water system reliability, water quality, water use efficiency, watershed management, water transfers, and levee protection.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 3424	To amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Revised Statutes of the United States to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 5460	To reauthorize and amend the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 5545	To designate a Prisoner of War/Missing in Action National Memorial at Riverside National Cemetery in Riverside, California.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.RES. 255	Designating majority membership to certain standing committees of the House.	Yes Agreed to without objection.	N/A
106 th (1999-2000)	H.RES. 1442	To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to continue and extend authority for transfers to State and local governments of certain property for law enforcement, public safety, and emergency response purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1552	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 for the Marine Research and related environmental research and development program activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes.	No	No

106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1553	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 for the National Weather Service, Atmospheric Research, and National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.	Yes Passed by voice vote.	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1655	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the civilian energy and scientific research, development, and demonstration and related commercial application of energy technology programs, projects, and activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.	Yes Passed by voice vote.	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1656	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the commercial application of energy technology and related civilian energy and scientific programs, projects, and activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1663	To designate as a national memorial the memorial being built at the Riverside National Cemetery in Riverside, California to honor recipients of the Medal of Honor.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 424 - 0	Yes Became Public Law No: 106-083
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1742	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the environmental and scientific research, development, and demonstration programs, projects, and activities of the Office of Research and Development and Science Advisory Board of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1743	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the environmental and scientific and energy research, development, and demonstration and commercial application of energy technology programs, projects, and activities of the Office of Air and Radiation of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1763	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide that the cost of mitigation required under that Act for a public construction project may not	No	No

		exceed 10 percent of the total project costs.		
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 1880	To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates for election for the House of Representatives or the Senate to raise at least 50 percent of their contributions from individuals residing in the district or State involved, and for other purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 2131	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to prohibit the imposition under that Act of any requirement to mitigate for the impacts of activities that occurred in the past.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 2253	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to prohibit the use under that Act of any item or information obtained by trespassing on privately owned property, or otherwise taken from privately owned property without the consent of the owner of the property.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 2343	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for the review and recommendation by the National Academy of Sciences of species that should be removed from lists of endangered species and threatened species.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 2962	To provide for the issuance of a promotion, research, and information order applicable to certain handlers of Hass avocados.	No	No
107 th (2001-2002)	H.R. 3187	To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to temporarily continue authority relating to transfers of certain surplus property to State and local governments for law enforcement and emergency response purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 3128	To amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the appearance of Social Security account numbers on or through unopened mailings of checks or other drafts issued on public money in the Treasury.	Yes Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 385 - 0	Yes Became Public Law No: 106-433
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 4187	To assist in the establishment of an interpretive center and museum in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake in southern California to ensure the protection and interpretation of the paleontology discoveries made at the	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No

		lake and to develop a trail system for the lake for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.		
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 4248	To amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to prevent the proliferation of methamphetamine, and for other purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 4281	To establish, wherever feasible, guidelines, recommendations, and regulations that promote the regulatory acceptance of new and revised toxicological tests that protect human and animal health and the environment while reducing, refining, or replacing animal tests and ensuring human safety and product effectiveness.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 106-545
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 4620	To provide for planning, design, construction, furnishing, and equipping of a Riverside School for the Arts in Riverside, California.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 4783	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of crops destroyed by casualty.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 5110	To designate the United States courthouse located at 3470 12th Street in Riverside, California, as the "George E. Brown, Jr. United States Courthouse".	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 106-477
106 th (1999-2000)	H.R. 5120	To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 to establish a partnership program in the Bureau of Reclamation for small reclamation projects, and for other purposes.	No	No
106 th (1999-2000)	H.AMDT. 110 to H.R. 1553	Amendment clarifies that the National Weather Service is responsible for providing weather information that is vital to protect life and property; and clarifies that the U.S. Government, through the National Weather Service, will continue to provide weather services under international aviation agreements.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	
106 th (1999-2000)	H.AMDT. 456 to H.R. 417	Amendment sought to require that at least half of the contributions accepted by congressional candidates come from in-state residents.	No Failed by recorded vote: 179 - 248	

106 th (1999-2000)	H.AMDT. 698 to H.R. 710	Amendment sought to prohibit the use of funds for the adverse condemnation of property.	No Failed by recorded vote: 158 - 261	
105 th (1997-1998)	H.CON.RES. 318	Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal Trade Commission should exercise its broad authority under the Federal Trade Commission Act to investigate businesses that are engaging in the deceptive advertising practice of misrepresenting their geographic locations in telephone listings, Internet advertisements, and other advertising media.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 404	To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the transfer to State and local governments of certain surplus property for use for law enforcement or public safety purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 808	Private Bill; For the relief of John M. Ragsdale.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 1276	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the research, development, and demonstration activities of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 1277	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 for the civilian research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 1278	To authorize appropriations for the activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 1532	To amend title 18, United States Code, to create criminal penalties for theft and willful vandalism at national cemeteries.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 2398	To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects.	No	No

105 th (1997-1998)	H.R. 2866	To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates for election for the House of Representatives or the Senate to raise at least 50 percent of their contributions from individuals residing in the district or State involved, and for other purposes.	No	No
105 th (1997-1998)	H.AMDT. 751 to H.R. 2183	Amendment sought to require all candidates for office in the House of Representatives and the Senate to raise at least half of their campaign funds from individuals in the districts they represent.	No Failed by recorded vote: 147 – 278	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.CON.RES 70	Expressing the sense of the Congress that members of the Screen Actors Guild should contribute funds to a private, self-sustaining endowment for the arts.	No	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 502	To amend the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a program to verify employee social security information, and to require employers to use the program.	No	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 1030	Private Bill; For the relief of John M. Ragsdale.	No	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 1975	To improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	Yes Became Public Law No: 104-185
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 3041	To supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation Laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects.	No	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 3198	To reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 3731	To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the transfer to State and local governments of certain surplus property for use for law enforcement or public safety purposes.	No	No
104 th (1995-1996)	H.R. 3901	To amend title 18, United States Code, to create criminal penalties for theft and	No	No

		malicious vandalism at national cemeteries.		
104 th (1995-1996)	H.AMDT. 1177 to H.R. 3662	Amendment transfers \$1 million from the National Forest System appropriation to the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.	Yes Agreed to by voice vote.	
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.CON.RES. 174	Expressing the sense of Congress that entities established under health care reform proposals should not be permitted to form political action committees or make contributions to Federal candidates.	No	No
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.J.RES. 351	Designating May 22 through May 28, 1994, as "In Celebration of America Week".	No	No
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.R. 748	Private Bill; For the relief of John M. Ragsdale.	No	No
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.R. 4557	To amend the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a program to verify employee social security information, and to require employers to use the program.	No	No
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.AMDT.43 to H.R. 820	Amendments sought to strike the Civilian Technology Loan and Civilian Technology Development programs from the bill.	No Failed by recorded vote: 180 - 239	No
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.AMDT. 798 to H.R. 518	Amendment sought to delay the effective date of the Act until the backlog of lands to be acquired by the National Park Service has been reduced by 50 percent, as determined by the Office of Management and Budget.	No Failed by recorded vote: 138 - 288	No
TOTAL	119		32	12

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Franked Mail Costs

Spent Over \$1.2 Million in Franked Mail

From 1996-2008, Calvert spent \$1,283,769.58 in franked mail costs for 3,633,142 pieces. This includes production and total postage costs.

Year	Quarter	Franked Mail Expenses	Number of Mass Mail Pieces Sent	Number of Mass Mail Pieces Sent Per Address	Total Postage Costs of Mass Mailings	Mass Mail Postage Cost per Address
2008	Q1	2,964.91	29544	.1124	6421.93	.0244

	Q2	23,152.61	0	0	0	0
	Q3	35,313.6	158027	.6010	34277.74	.1304
	Q4	7,884.48	35489	.1350	6565.46	.0250
	TOTAL	\$69,315.60	223,060		\$47,265.13	
2007	Q1	406.66	0	0	0	0
	Q2	2,644.88	16,000	.0608	852.63	.0032
	Q3	4,229.79	9,199	.0350	2,080.53	.0079
	Q4	4,554.97 (64,735.63)	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	\$76,571.93	25,199		\$2,933.16	
2006	Q1	588.19	296,859	1.221	50,466.03	.2078
	Q2	2,232.43	0	0	0	0
	Q3	32,697.34	175,300	.7217	32,123.12	.1322
	Q4	48,772.99	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	\$84,290.95	472,159		\$82,589.15	
2005	Q1	190.85	117,743	.4847	20,249.36	.0834
	Q2	20,962.70	0	0	0	0
	Q3	588.24	0	0	0	0
	Q4	7,172.72 (3,473.08)	313,290	1.2898	45,572.45	.1876
	TOTAL	\$32,387.59	431,033		\$65,821.81	
2004	Q1	5,872.4	0	0	0	0
	Q2	711.85	20,946	.0996	3,422.36	.0163
	Q3	59,529.57	370,614	1.7624	54,887.27	.2610
	Q4	1,148.12 (73.86) (113.77)	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	\$67,449.57	391,560		\$58,309.63	
2003	Q1	908.10	5,045	.0240	275.00	.0013
	Q2	39,155.52	262,845	1.2499	37,732.95	.1794
	Q3	10,147.05	54,662	.2599	11,370.51	.0541
	Q4	-5,726.37 (742.38)	77,636	.3692	13,705.14	.0652
	Annual	\$45,226.68	400,188		\$63,083.60	
2002	Q1	5,169.09	0	0	0	0
	Q2	886.00	0	0	0	0
	Q3	41,004.48	294,592	1.1403	36,777.54	.1424
	Q4	2,089.47 (224.96)	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	\$49,374.00	294,592		\$36,777.54	
2001	Q1	1,000.92	0	0	0	0
	Q2	2,280.40	10,632	.0425	1,472.88	.0059
	Q3	1,236.13	51,087	.2046	9,755.85	.0390
	Q4	10,890.24 (5,880.38) (*26,515)	244,762	.9798	36,469.54	.1458
	TOTAL	\$47,803.07	306,481		\$47,698.27	
2000	Q1	5,901.23	0	0	0	0
	Q2	4,857.83	73,000	.2659	11,649.49	.0424

	Q3	4,8991.21	257,472	.9377	33,471.36	.1219	
	Q4	759.52 (1,097.09) (113.12)	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	\$61,720.00	330,472		\$45,120.85		
1999	Q1	396.61	21,566	.0903	4,078.14	.0171	
	Q2	5,600.14	6,293	.0264	991.58	.0042	
	Q3	2,963.04	59,421	.2488	9,626.20	.0403	
	Q4	11,288.05 (103.84) (24,409.20)	157,164	.6581	22,718.53	.0951	
	TOTAL	\$44,760.88	244,444		\$37,414.45		
1998	Q1	31,541.14	342,648	1.4618	45,306.68	.1933	
	Q2	23,409.04	0	0	0	0	
	Q3	11,312.97	61,162	.2652	9,160.00	.0417	
	Q4	8,076.13 (1,488.75) (112.69)	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	\$75,940.72	403,810		\$54,466.68		
1997	Q1	1,584.11	0	0	0	0	
	Q2	1,202.18	0	0	0	0	
	Q3	3,757.30	6,373	.0276	2,039.36	.0088	
	Q4	2,867.33 (20,493.26)	103,771	.4499	21,395.00	.0928	
	TOTAL	\$29,904.18	110,144		\$23,434.36		
1996	Q1	1,106.50	[not disclosed]				
	Q2	15,996.62					
	Q3	7,510.53					
	Q4	9,100.11 153.99 242.03					
	TOTAL	\$34,109.78					
	GRAND TOTAL	\$718,854.95			\$564,914.63		

[House Disbursements, 1996-2008]

NOTE: Numbers in a parenthesis were reported the following year; numbers marked with a [*] were reported two years later. Number of pieces mailed and total postage costs were not disclosed in House disbursement books and therefore not calculated here.

Repeatedly Used Same Footage with Constituents for Mailers

Since 1997, Calvert has used the same stock footage of him shaking hands with seniors in his mailers.

He used the same image in newsletters to constituents in his Winter 1997, Summer/Fall 2002, Summer 2003, and Spring 2004 Seniors Newsletters. [Calvert Seniors Newsletter, Winter 1997, Summer/Fall 2002, Summer 2003, Spring 2004]

Similarly, Calvert used the same photograph of him meeting with soldiers at a base in California in his Summer/Fall 2002 Military Update as he did in Summer 2003 newsletter. [Calvert Military Update, Summer/Fall 2002; Military Newsletter, Summer 2003]

Calvert also used the same photo of him meeting with students “to discuss federal legislation” in three consecutive newsletters – the Business Newsletter of Summer 2003, the Washington Watch of Fall 2003 and the Washington Watch of Winter 2003.

The picture was used soon after in the Washington Watch in Winter 2005. [Calvert Business Newsletter, Summer 2003; Washington Watch, Fall 2003; Washington Watch, Winter 2003; Washington Watch, Winter 2005]

Mocked for Number of Newsletters Sent to Constituents

A Dan Bernstein column asked the question, as lawmakers were discussing illegal immigration, “What positions have other officeholders already staked out?”

For Calvert, Bernstein wrote, “No illegal immigrant shall receive my costly newsletters. And I mean it.” [Press-Enterprise, 8/13/93]

Calvert – A Record of Partisanship

Significant Findings

- ✓ Voted the GOP line over 90 percent while in Congress
- ✓ Opposed investigations into Abramoff scandal
- ✓ Voted to support Cheney and Gingrich; bogus investigation into Rep. Obey

Calvert has voted the party line his entire time in Congress and consistently supported Bush Administration priorities. He opposed investigations into the Abramoff scandal, but supported Cheney and Gingrich when it served his party. Calvert has generally received marks from conservative groups, only failing the most extreme elements of his party.

Voting in Lockstep with the Bush Administration, Party Leadership

Calvert has a long record of rubberstamping the Republican leadership in Congress and the agenda of President Bush.

For over 15 years in Congress, Calvert has voted the GOP party line over 90 percent of the time. During the Bush Administration, Calvert voted the party line 95 percent of the time and voted with Bush an average of 87 percent of the time.

Year	Voting Participation	Presidential Support		Party Unity	
		Support	Oppose	Support	Oppose
2008	97%	76%	24%	96%	4%
2007	95%	83%	17%	91%	9%
2006	97%	95%	5%	95%	5%
2005	97%	89%	11%	98%	2%
2004	97%	82%	18%	93%	7%
2003	96%	98%	2%	98%	2%
2002	95%	89%	11%	96%	4%
2001	97%	93%	7%	98%	2%
2000	96%	31%	69%	94%	6%
1999	98%	30%	70%	92%	8%
1998	99%	24%	76%	94%	6%
1997	98%	27%	73%	95%	5%
1996	94%	33%	67%	93%	7%
1995	98%	18%	82%	97%	3%

1994	93%	58%	42%	91%	9%
1993	97%	38%	62%	92%	8%

[CQ Vote Studies Workbook]

Did Not Vote to Hold White House Officials in Contempt

In 2008, Calvert did not vote to find former White House Counsel Harriet Miers and White House Chief of Staff Joshua Bolten in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with subpoenas issued by the Judiciary Committee regarding the dismissal of eight U.S. attorneys in December 2006. The Judiciary Committee also would be authorized to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas.

Only 34 Republicans voted on the measure after the Minority Leader led a walkout because of partisan disagreements on the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 223-32. [H Res 979 H Res 980, [Vote #60](#), 2/14/08]

Voted to Allow Bogus Ethics Inquiry into Obey

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a privileged resolution proposed by Rep. John Boehner, R-Ohio, that would call for an ethics committee investigation of Rep. David R. Obey, D-Wis., for his actions related to congressional earmarks.

Rep. Boehner's resolution alleged that Rep. Obey violated House rules when he sent a letter to Republicans asking if they favored an earmark ban. In the letter asked members to inform his committee whether they want to bar the practice or keep providing "responsible earmarks."

The resolution called for a probe by the Standards of Official Conduct Committee, commonly known as the ethics panel. [Congressional Quarterly, 3/15/08]

The motion to table the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 219-193. [H Res 1040, [Vote #128](#), 3/12/08]

Supported Partisan Delay of Resolution Honoring Mother's Day

In May 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to table reconsideration of the vote on adoption of the resolution that would celebrate the role of mothers in the United States and support the goals and ideals of Mother's Day. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion to reconsider came after a unanimous 412-0 vote to approve the resolution. According to Minority Leader John Boehner, "we just wanted to make sure that everyone was on record in support of Mother's Day." [[Washington Post](#), 5/09/08]

The motion passed 237-178. [H Res 1113, [Vote #275](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Support Vice President Cheney

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment by Rep. Emanuel (D-IL) to eliminate the vice president's executive office budget, a move that Democrats tied to Cheney's assertion that his office didn't need to comply with national security disclosure rules required of other executive branch agencies. [[The Star-Ledger](#), 6/29/07]

The amendment was defeated 207 – 207. [HR 2829, [Vote #596](#), 6/28/07]

Voted to Allow a Vote on Cheney Impeachment

In 2007, Calvert voted against a motion to refer the Kucinich privileged resolution to the Judiciary Committee that would bring articles of impeachment against Vice President Dick Cheney for “high crimes and misdemeanors.” [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The motion to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, if passed, would effectively kill the legislation.

Many Republicans wanted to allow a vote on impeachment to embarrass the Democrats. [[CQ Today](#), 11/06/07]

This motion passed 218-194. [H RES 799, [Vote # 1039](#), 11/06/07]

Voted Against Tabling Vote on Cheney Impeachment

In 2007, Calvert voted against a motion to table, or kill, the Kucinich privileged resolution that would bring articles of impeachment against Vice President Dick Cheney for “high crimes and misdemeanors.” [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

This motion failed 162-251. [H RES 799, [Vote # 1037](#), 11/06/07]

Opposed an Effort to Force Ethics Committee to Begin Investigation into Abramoff Scandal

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to kill a move by the House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi that would force the House Ethics committee to immediately begin an investigation into members of the House embroiled in the Jack Abramoff lobbying scandal.

This followed a March 31 guilty plea by Tony Rudy, a former Tom DeLay staffer, to charges that he conspired with Republican lobbyist Jack Abramoff to bribe public officials. [House Minority Leader Press Release, 4/05/06]

The motion to kill the effort passed 218-198. [HRS762, [Vote #87](#), 4/05/06]

Opposed Ethics Committee Investigation of Abramoff Scandal

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a resolution offered by House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi that would force the House Ethics committee to immediately begin an investigation into members of the House embroiled in the Jack Abramoff lobbying scandal.

The motion to kill the investigation passed 216-193. [HRS 746, [Vote #76](#), 3/30/06]

Supported Efforts to Protect Gingrich

During the first session of the 104th Congress, Republican Speaker Newt Gingrich was brought before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Calvert voted in favor of two Republican efforts to shield Gingrich from a special investigation by an outside counsel.

Both efforts passed. [H.Res. 277, [Vote #815](#), 11/16/95; H.Res. 288, [Vote #833](#), 11/30/95]

In 1996, Gingrich admitted that he lied to the Ethics Committee and was found to have violated House ethics rules by using tax-exempt organizations to promote the Republican Party. [Various]

Praised Gingrich for Stepping Down as Speaker After the Fact

Two years later, in 1998, Calvert praised Gingrich for stepping down as House speaker and putting the Republican party ahead of personal ambitions.

Calvert remembered speaking to a group of realtors when Gingrich called to gauge his support among the Republican caucus.

Right after Calvert returned the phone call, Gingrich made his announcement to step down. [Press-Enterprise, 11/07/98]

Calvert: Under Democrats, Bugs More Important Than People

A 2004 Congressional Quarterly profile of Calvert noted that his conservative view of government made him wary of tougher environmental regulations.

When Democrats ran the House, Calvert once lamented, “Rats, bugs and even weeds were more important than people. Certain bureaucrats have become so eager to list new species as endangered, they have lost sight of the intent of the Endangered Species Act and ignored human concerns.” [Congressional Quarterly Today, 5/04/04]

Conservative Issues

Calvert received generally high marks from conservative groups for his opposition to taxes and party-line voting in a solidly Republican district. More extreme groups, like the Club for Growth, gave Calvert zero scores because of the expensive earmarks he would insert in spending bills.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	Americans for Prosperity	89
2007/2008	Campaign for Working Families	94
2007/2008	Christian Coalition	89
2007/2008	Concerned Women for America	90
2007/2008	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	59
2007	American Conservative Union	88
2007	Americans for Prosperity	100
2007	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	50
2007	Eagle Forum	88
2007	GOPUSA	12
2007	National Journal – Composite Conservative Score	79.8
2007	National Journal – Conservative on Economic Policy	79
2007	National Journal – Conservative on Social Policy	74
2007	National Journal – Conservative on Foreign Policy	72
2007	The Club for Growth	0
2007	Traditional Values Coalition	25
2006	American Conservative Union	80
2006	Americans for Prosperity	0
2006	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	31

2006	Eagle Forum	57
2006	National Journal – Composite Conservative Score	72
2006	National Journal – Conservative on Economic Policy	86
2006	National Journal – Conservative on Social Policy	63
2006	National Journal – Conservative on Foreign Policy	63
2006	The Club for Growth	54
2006	Traditional Values Coalition	71
2005/2006	Campaign For Working Families	93
2005/2006	Concerned Women for America	79
2005	American Conservative Union	84
2005	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	0
2005	Eagle Forum	67
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus – Personal Liberties	35
2005	National Journal – Conservative on Economic Policy	79
2005	National Journal – Conservative on Foreign Policy	89
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus	53
2005	Republican Liberty Caucus – Economic Issues	70
2004	American Conservative Union	88
2004	Christian Action Network	97
2004	Christian Coalition	92
2004	Eagle Forum	70
2004	National Journal – Conservative on Economic Policy	78
2004	National Journal – Conservative on Social Policy	67
2004	National Journal – Conservative on Foreign Policy	68
2004	Republican Liberty Caucus	53
2003/2004	Campaign For Working Families	100
2003/2004	Concerned Women for America	1000
2003	American Conservative Union	88
2003	Campaign for Working Families	100
2003	Center for Reclaiming America	100
2003	Christian Coalition	92
2003	Eagle Forum	81
2003	National Journal – Composite Conservative Score	84
2003	National Journal – Conservative on Economic Policy	84
2003	National Journal – Conservative on Social Policy	78
2003	National Journal – Conservative on Foreign Policy	80
2003	Republican Liberty Caucus	75
2002	American Conservative Union	92
2002	Christian Coalition	100
2002	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	40
2002	Eagle Forum	80
2002	Republican Liberty Caucus – Personal Liberties	79
2001/2002	Campaign for Working Families	87

2001/2002	Concerned Women for America	89
2001	American Conservative Union	91
2001	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	60
2001	Republican Liberty Caucus	73
2000	American Conservative Union	84
2000	Concerned Women for America	93
2000	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	57
2000	Liberty Lobby	22
2000	Republican Liberty Caucus	68
1999/2000	Christian Coalition	80
1999	American Conservative Union	80
1999	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	52
1999	Liberty Lobby	40
1998	American Conservative Union	92
1998	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	45
1997/1998	Christian Coalition	1000
1997/1998	Concerned Women for America	50
1997	American Conservative Union	92
1997	Christian Coalition	89
1997	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	38
1996	American Conservative Union	95
1995/1996	Christian Coalition	100
1995/1996	Concerned Women for America	75
1995/1996	Conservative Index – The John Birch Society	56
1995	Liberty Lobby	50
1993	Liberty Lobby	70

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Looking Out for Himself

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported pay raises 10 times; accepted over \$40,000 while in Congress*
- ✓ *Flip-flopped on term limits*
- ✓ *Took \$23,000 in travel funded by lobbyists, developers, foreign companies*
- ✓ *Flew to Saudi Arabia with millionaire who traded favors with Duke Cunningham*
- ✓ *Allegedly pushed road project near his property*
- ✓ *Took over \$140,000 from lobbyists; got caught up in FBI probe of contributions*
- ✓ *Still uses his name and position to promote his real estate business*

While running in 1992, Calvert said he didn't need Congress to find a job. He also didn't have plans to serve longer than six terms. Seventeen years later, Calvert flip-flopped on term limits (while still maintaining that he supported them all along), has taken over \$40,000 in pay raises, and voted to raise his pay 10 times. He made good friends with lobbyists and they returned the favor – over \$140,000 in contributions plus travel around the country and to foreign locales. Unfortunately, those connections also ensnared him in an on-going FBI probe and enshrined his name in the bribery case of disgraced former Rep. Duke Cunningham. Calvert's tenure has also been good for business back home – he allegedly pushed road projects near his property and still uses his name to promote the real estate company he "handed over" to his brother.

Supported Pay Raise 10 Times

Calvert has voted consistently in favor of receiving a Congressional pay raise, voting 10 times in the last 11 years in favor of a larger salary.

Supported Congressional Pay Raise in 2007

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a measure to kill an amendment that would block an automatic pay hike for members of Congress. By voting for the effort to the kill the amendment, Calvert voted for a 2.5 percent salary increase (\$4,400) for an annual salary of \$169,600. [[Washington Post](#), 6/28/07]

The motion to kill the amendment passed 244-181. [HR 517, [Vote #580](#), 6/27/07]

NOTE: A "No" vote is a vote against a pay raise.

Voted for Similar Efforts to Ensure Pay Raise

In addition to his vote in 2007, Calvert has cast nine other votes that can be interpreted as votes in favor of a pay raise:

- ✓ **2006:** Calvert voted to kill an amendment that would block an automatic pay hike for members of Congress. By killing the attempt to block the pay raise, Calvert voted to receive a 2 percent increase and an annual salary of \$165,200. The effort to block the anti-pay raise amendment passed 249-167. [H RES 865, [Vote #261](#), 6/13/06]

NOTE: This pay raise was later blocked by the Democratic Congress in 2007.

- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted in favor of a measure intended to prevent the introduction of an amendment blocking an increase in the annual salary for House members by \$3,100 to \$165,000. The House blocked a bid by Congressman Jim Matheson (D-UT) to force an up-or-down vote on the pay raise. The effort to block the anti-pay raise amendment passed 263-152. [HR 342, [Vote #327](#), 6/28/05]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert 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 \$89.8 billion in fiscal 2005 for the departments of Treasury and Transportation and related agencies. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 235-170. [H Res 770, [Vote #451](#), 9/14/04]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert 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 \$89.6 billion in fiscal 2004 spending, including \$27.5 billion in discretionary spending, for the departments of Treasury and Transportation and related agencies. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 240-173. [H. Res. 351, [Vote #463](#), 9/4/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert 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]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert 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 \$32.7 billion in fiscal 2002 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, various offices of the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 293-129. [H Res. 206, [Vote #267](#), 7/25/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert 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 \$31.7 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, various offices of the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. The motion passed 250-173. [H Res. 560, [Vote #419](#), 7/20/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert 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 funds in fiscal 2000 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, various

offices of the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 276-147. [H Res. 246, [Vote #300](#), 7/15/99]

- ✓ **1997:** Calvert 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 funds in fiscal 1998 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, various offices of the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 229-199. [HR 2378, [Vote #435](#), 9/24/97]

Accepted \$40,400 in Pay Raises

When Calvert first took office in Congress, he earned \$133,600 as a Congressional salary.

Today, Calvert earns a Congressional salary of \$174,000 – an increase of \$40,400.

Year	Congressional Salary
1993	\$133,600
1994	\$133,600
1995	\$133,600
1996	\$133,600
1997	\$133,600
1998	\$136,700
1999	\$136,700
2000	\$141,300
2001	\$145,100
2002	\$150,000
2003	\$154,700
2004	\$158,100
2005	\$162,100
2006	\$165,200
2007	\$165,200
2008	\$169,300
2009	\$174,000

[Congressional Research Service; [Washington Post](#), 6/28/07]

Calvert's Flip Flop on Term Limits

In 1992, Calvert said he believed limits should be imposed nationwide, not just on California congressional seats. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/92]

Voted Against Term Limits Pledge...

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to apply a 12-year cap on congressional terms and to allow states to impose shorter limits.

The amendment was defeated 164-265. [HJ Res. 73, [Vote #276](#), 3/29/95]

... But Supported Final Passage of Term Limits Bill

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of the final version of the term limits legislation, which proposed a constitutional amendment to impose a 12-year lifetime limit on congressional service in each chamber.

The resolution was defeated, 227-204, with a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting (288 in this case) required. [HJ Res. 73, [Vote #277](#), 3/29/95]

Supported a 6-Year Lifetime Term Limit for Members of Congress

In 1995, Calvert voted for an amendment to impose a six-year lifetime limit on House members and a 12-year limit on Senators.

The amendment was defeated 114-316. [HJ Res. 73, [Vote #275](#), 3/29/95]

Opposed Retroactive Term Limits

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to apply a 12-year cap on congressional terms retroactively and to allow states to impose shorter limits.

The amendment was defeated 135-297. [HJ Res. 73, [Vote #274](#), 3/29/95]

“Changed My Mind” on Term Limits

When Calvert ran for Congress in 1992, he said he was willing to make unpopular decisions, stating that he didn't need to go to Congress to get a job. “I don't have to go to the United States Congress to get a job,” Calvert said. “I'm willing to make a lot of votes that might not be popular.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

But in February 2003, Calvert decided to run for re-election, breaking a campaign pledge only to serve 12 years.

“I changed my mind,” said Calvert. While acknowledging he was not “indispensable,” Calvert said that the district would be better off if he stayed in Congress.

In 1995, Calvert voted to limit service to 12 years and also voted in favor of California's Prop. 164, a congressional term limit measure later ruled unconstitutional.

Calvert cited the influence and money for the district that came with seniority as reasons why he would break his pledge. Still, Calvert said he supported term limits if implemented nationwide. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/28/03]

Calvert said he did not expect any political fallout from the situation. [[Roll Call](#), 3/03/03]

Editorial: A Promise Ought to Mean Something

After Calvert's announcement, the [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#) editorialized that a political pledge to limit terms meant nothing.

While not supporting a term limits pledge, the paper wrote that “a promise ought to mean something.”

“But the casual rejection of such pledges when they start to get in the way of staying in office only leads to greater cynicism about the political process,” the paper continued. “Too many people already share a low opinion of politicians' and promises broken for self-serving reasons don't help build trust.” [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), Editorial, 3/10/03]

Mocked by Editorialist

In April 2003, editorialist Dan Bernstein made fun of Calvert's position on term limits during the Iraq War. Bernstein wrote offered humorous "in-depth seminars" that locals could give to Iraqi citizens.

"A Mind Is A Terribly Easy Thing To Change" – Rep. Ken Calvert will encourage Iraqi office-seekers to endorse term limits, break the promise when they decide to run again, but insist they still favor term limits. "Don't ask me why," he'll shrug (in English), "but it works. It actually works!" [Press-Enterprise, Bernstein editorial, 4/11/03]

Almost \$23,000 in Privately-Funded Travel

Since 2000, Calvert has taken at least 13 trips worth \$22,916, funded by third-parties, including visits to Saudi Arabia, New York City and Las Vegas.

The following table illustrates the trips that Calvert has taken.

Sponsor	Date(s)	Destination	Purpose	Total Cost
America's Trust Inc.	4/29/05-5/1/05	Napa Valley, Ca	Participated on panel discussions discussing federal issues	* \$7,221.39
Ziyad Abduljawad	12/09/04-12/14/04	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	To meet with U.S. embassy, consulate officials, and high-level Saudi government officials to promote discourse and better relations between the two nations	**\$10,789.90
Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising	2/28/04	Los Angeles, Ca	Fact-finding	\$323.17
Public Governance Institute	12/05/03 – 12/07/03	Corona-Rancho Mirage-Corona	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Jacobs Engineering Group	8/28/03-8/29/03	Oakland, CA	Visit and inspect Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	\$475.00
Urban Water Institute	08/21/03-08/22/03	San Diego, CA	To be keynote speaker at annual convention	\$305.00
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	04/14/03-04/16/03	Ontario, CA	Fact-finding	\$499.00

Colorado Water Users Association	12/15/02 – 12/16/02	Ontario, CA – Las Vegas, NV – Ontario, CA	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	03/25/02-03/25/02	Corona, CA - Imperial, CA	Fact-finding	\$357.47
Congressional Institute	02/01/02 – 02/03/02	Washington – Greenbriar – Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
National Thoroughbred Racing Association	10/26/01-10/27/01	New York City	Educational	\$1,025.46
Association of California Water Agencies	03/15/01-03/19/01	San Francisco, CA, San Jose, CA, Sacramento, CA	Fact-finding	\$1,229.23
Aspen Institute (Bi-Partisan Retreat)	3/09/01 – 3/11/01	Washington-Greenbriar, N.C.- Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Generic Pharmaceutical Association	11/08/00-11/10/00	Las Vegas	Guest speaker at annual generic drug convention	\$690.57
The Aspen Institute	3/19/99 – 3/21/99	Washington-Hershey, Pa-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Boeing North American, Inc	8/13/98	Corona-Seal Beach-Long Beach-Corona	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Tobacco Institute	2/13/97 – 2/16/97	Washington-Phoenix-Ontario	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Aspen Institute	3/07/97 – 3/09/97	Washington-Hershey, Pa-Ontario	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
National Cmte. On U.S. –China Relations/ Grant from Freedman Foundation	11/30/96 – 12/10/95	LAX-China-Hong Kong-LAX	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Santa Fe Pacific Gold and Vicerny Gold	2/19/95 – 2/20/95	Ontario- Brawley-Los Vegas-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Gold Institute	4/09/95 – 4/11/95	Washington-Ft. Myers-Miami-LAX	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Southern California Rock	4/23/95 – 4/25/95	Ontario-San Jose-SFOO Ontario	Not disclosed	Not disclosed

Chinese National Assoc. of Industry and Commerce	8/22/95 – 8/29/95	Ontario-SFO-Taipei- SFO-Ontario	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Shell Oil Company	9/14/95 – 9/16/95	Washington-New Orleans-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Mid-America Dairymen, Inc.	10/20/95 – 10/23/95	Washington-Minneapolis- S. Dakota-Minneapolis-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
MCI	10/27/95 – 10/29-95	Washington- New York-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
AIPAC	8/23/93 – 8/30/93	Washington-JFK-Tel Aviv-JFK-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Congressional Institute	Feb. 25-27	Washington-Princeton-Washington	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
			TOTAL	\$22,916.19

[Legistorm; Political Moneyline; Clerk of the House]

* Costs include \$5,445.08 for travel, \$1,317.44 for lodging expenses for 2 nights and \$458.87 for meals.

** Costs include \$9,740 travel expense, \$750 lodging and \$300 in meals.

NOTE: This table does not include some trips that may have been taken in 1993 or 1994. Records for these trips are no longer maintained by the Clerk of the House, nor are they available online. Travel disclosed on Calvert's annual personal financial disclosure form does not include an estimated cost and is marked above as "not disclosed."

Staff Took \$68,000 in Privately-Funded Travel

Between August 2000 to November 2007, Calvert's staff took \$68,299 in trips, including three trips to South Florida, two trips to Las Vegas and one \$7,221 trip to the Napa Valley to discuss "wine industry concerns".

Since 2000, Calvert's travel ranks 322 of 750 members of the House and Senate. [Legistorm, Travel Disclosures, accessed 4/29/09]

The Hill: Mexican Trip by Calvert Aide Shaped Office View

In 1998, The Hill reported on five congressional aides, including one of Calvert's, who took all-expense-paid trips to Mexico before their bosses sided with Mexico on pending legislation. A few months later, one of the aides left government work to lobby for Mexico's fishing industry.

The fact-finding trip came at a time when Congress was deciding whether to support the Dolphin-Safe Tuna Act, which sought to lift the tuna import embargo and establish definitions of "dolphin-safe." Mexico was in a "bitter dispute" with the tuna industry.

Environmentalists noted that even some environmental-friendly Members sided with Mexico after the trip. [[The Hill](#), 9/02/98]

Trip to Saudi Arabia With Millionaire Realtor...

In 2004, Calvert took a six-day, \$10,790 trip to Saudi Arabia sponsored by Ziyad Abduljawad of Newport Beach, a Republican donor and owner of a multimillion-dollar real estate company in San Diego, to promote better relations between the two nations. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/27/06]

... Who Traded Favors With Duke Cunningham

Calvert flew to Saudi Arabia with Cunningham, accompanied – and paid for – by Abduljawad. Along the way, they picked up Thomas T. Kontogiannis, a Long Island-based financier and real-estate developer.

According to court documents released after Cunningham's plea agreement, Kontogiannis was the third alleged co-conspirator in the case, along with Brent Wilkes and Mitchell Wade.

It was noted that the broad goal of improving "relationships between Saudi Arabia and the U.S." was ironic, considering that Cunningham was first elected by outraging Arab Americans with a flier tying his opponent to Moammar Gadhafi.

Kontogiannis had previously pled guilty to bid rigging in a 2002 case involving a New York school district. He pled guilty to visa fraud when caught. [[The American Prospect](#) via CBS News, 1/14/06]

Cunningham helped Kontogiannis with New York prosecutors during those legal troubles, and a mortgage company run by relatives of Kontogiannis helped finance a Virginia condo and Rancho Santa Fe house for Cunningham. [[San Bernardino County Sun](#), 6/17/06]

Trips to Asia Funded by Business, Lobbyist

In December 1996, Calvert took an all-expenses-paid trip to Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong for 11 days, paid for by the New York-based National Committee on United States-China Relations. While lobbyists were not allowed to pay for congressional travel, the trip appeared to be funded with Chinese government funds and those from a mogul whose business heavily lobbied Congress.

The group spent more than \$42,000 flying Reps. Spencer Bachus, Henry Bonilla, their wives, Calvert and a former member.

However, money used for the trip also came from the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, a Chinese government-funded group affiliated with the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry that was set up to deal with foreign dignitaries. Funds also came from the nonprofit National Committee on United States-China Relations, funded by a substantial grant from the Vermont-based Freeman Foundation. [[Roll Call](#), 3/13/97]

Calvert's expenses were disclosed as \$7,663.95. The Chinese government paid for the travel within the country, according to a spokesman for the nonprofit. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/29/97]

Group Tied to AIG and Lobbying Efforts

The bulk of the money from the Freeman Foundation came from one of the American International Group's early founders, Houghton Freeman. At the time, AIG was trying to break into China's cellular telecom and float glass markets.

AIG spent more than \$1.5 million lobbying Congress and the executive branch in 1996. AIG was also one of six US corporate giants involved in a \$30,000-a-month image-making effort to bolster China's reputation on the Hill, the Wall Street Journal reported in 1997. [Roll Call, 3/13/97]

Report Warned of Chinese Influence in Elections Through Contributions

In 1997, Roll Call reported that the FBI warned Sen. Dianne Feinstein the year that she and five other Members of Congress may have been targeted for illegal campaign contributions from the Chinese government.

Feinstein disclosed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that she was urged to organize Congressional delegations to China during a visit she made there in 1995.

In 1997, a Congressional Research Service report found that after that meeting, "an unprecedented number of Congressional Members" visited China over those two years. According to the report, China found that their lobbying efforts were more productive through trips, rather than traditional, direct lobbying. [Roll Call, 3/13/97]

Calvert's trip to China occurred days after the 1996 election.

"We have serious trade problems with the People's Republic of China," Calvert said in a prepared written statement about the free travel. [Press-Enterprise, 3/29/97]

Almost \$50,000 in Government-Funded Travel

Since 1997, Calvert has travel on government-funded trips approximately once or twice per year, taking a total of 14 trips at the taxpayer expense of \$49,049.

Coverage Dates	Sponsors	Location & Details	Travel	Per Diem	Other	Total
March 9- 12 2007	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Kuwait, Iraq, Germany Note: Military Air Transportation Not Included	\$0	\$483	\$0	\$483

July 13-17 2006	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	United Kingdom Note: Military Air Transportation not included	\$0	\$669	\$0	\$669
June 25, 2005	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Cuba Note: Military Air Transportation not included	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
February 20- 25, 2005	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand	\$8,491	\$1,569	\$0	\$10,059
September 26- 28, 2003	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Iraq, Jordan	\$0	\$476	\$0	\$476
July 26- August 5, 2003	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom	\$0	\$4,247	\$0	\$4,247
August 5-14, 2002	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on	Morocco, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	\$0	\$2,404	\$0	\$2,404

	National Security)					
July 19-23, 2002	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	France, United Kingdom	\$0	\$1,411	\$0	\$1,411
April 2-9, 2002	Committee on Armed Services (Including Committee on National Security)	Bosnia, Italy, Russia, Netherlands	\$0	\$3,437	\$0	\$3,437
May 26- June 4, 2001	Committee on Armed Service (Including Committee on National Security)	Czech Republic, Italy, Spain	\$0	\$3,668	\$0	\$3,668
November 16-22, 2000	Committee on Science and Technology (Including old Committee on Science)	Netherlands	\$6,077	\$1,194	\$0	\$7,271
August 17, 1999	Committee on Natural Resources (Including old Committee on Resources)	Norway, Germany, Netherlands Note: Incomplete. Information on per diem not provided by Department of State	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
February 20-22, 1999	Committee on Natural Resources (Including old	Marshall Islands Note: Incomplete. Information on	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Committee on Resources)	per diem not provided by Department of State				
November 8-13, 1998	Delegation to Argentina	Argentina	\$4,556	\$753	\$0	\$5,309
December 5-10, 1997	Delegation to Kyoto, Japan	Japan	\$4,171	\$1,495	\$0	\$5,666
November 9-17, 1996	Committee on Agriculture	United Kingdom	\$1,006	\$2,943	\$0	\$3,949
		TOTAL	\$24,301	\$24,749	\$0	\$49,049

[CQ Moneyline, Calvert travel expenses, accessed 5/08/09]

Paid Chief of Staff Over \$100,000

According to office disclosures in 1993, Calvert was one of only 38 lawmakers to pay their chiefs of staff more than \$100,000. Calvert paid Edward J. Slevin \$104,878, or 20 percent of the total annual personnel budget.

Calvert said Slevin's salary was warranted by his Capitol Hill experience, including his prior \$120,000-a-year position of executive director of the House Republican Conference, the caucus of the minority party. [Press-Enterprise, 7/23/93]

Criticized for Largesse...

In 1993, Calvert was criticized in a column in the Press-Enterprise.

"There appears to be a wellspring of excitement... about the Riverside Brewing Co., the brewery-restaurant that will open soon in downtown Riverside," wrote Dan Bernstein.

"Ken Calvert Amber Ale: A totally new brew using only the most expensive help available," Bernstein joked. [Press-Enterprise, 8/03/93]

Tied to Lobbyists

Calvert has strong ties to lobbyists. They have contributed over \$140,000 to his campaigns – but the connections have also ensnared him in scandals.

Lobbyists Threw Calvert 40th Birthday, First DC Fundraiser

In 1993, lobbyists helped Calvert celebrate his 40th birthday by contributing an estimated \$25,000 to his first political fundraiser in D.C.

The event was \$500 per person and listed 45 representatives of businesses and trade groups, including Sunkist Growers, Texaco, General Dynamics, AT&T, Aerojet General and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Despite the help, Calvert said he planned to raise more than 50 percent of his 1994 re-election funds from individuals within his district. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/09/93]

Received Over \$140,000 From Lobbyists

While Calvert has been in Congress, lobbyists have contributed \$140,521 to his campaign committee.

Lobbyists represent the 11th largest sector among his contributions. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 5/08/09]

Ties to Lobbying Firm Led to Investigation

In 2006, investigators sought documents related to Calvert in connection with a probe into Rep. Jerry Lewis and whether or not he asked a defense contractor to set up stock options for former Rep. Bill Lowery. The contractor, Tom Casey, also alleged that Lewis asked him to hire Lowery's lobbying firm, Copeland Lowery Jacquez Denton & White.

At the same time federal prosecutors were issuing subpoenas in San Bernardino and Riverside counties for financial documents related to Lewis and Copeland Lowery in late May 2006, the FBI sent a special agent from its Riverside office to retrieve records on Lewis and Calvert from the basement of the Cannon House Office Building on Capitol Hill. [[San Bernardino County Sun](#), 6/08/06]

The FBI searched Calvert's financial records between 1994 and 2004. [[Roll Call](#), 6/08/06]

"I assume the FBI is just doing their due diligence in looking at government agencies and officials from our area. I have not been contacted by the FBI," Calvert said in a prepared statement. [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 6/09/06]

Calvert Had Own Ties to Lobbying Firm

Many Copeland Lowery associates lived in Calvert's district. Copeland Lowery had donated more than \$30,000 to Calvert's campaign between 1989 and 2006. [[San Bernardino County Sun](#), 6/08/06]

In the 2004 election cycle, the lobbying group was Calvert's single largest donor. [[San Bernardino County Sun](#), 6/09/06]

"I don't care, they can look away," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/10/06]

FBI Updated Records in Continuing Probe

In November 2007, [Roll Call](#) reported that FBI agents updated their records on Calvert during the summer. The record-gathering was the "first signal in months" that he was still "under scrutiny."

The FBI pulled financial disclosure forms for 2006 and 2007. [[Roll Call](#), 11/19/07]

Calvert's Office Softball Team Was Sponsored by "Close Friends" at Lobbying Firm

In June 2006, three of Calvert's staffers inappropriately allowed a lobbying firm, Strategic Marketing Innovations, to pay for their softball league registration.

Calvert's office asked for a verbal opinion from the ethics committee after [Roll Call](#) inquired about the terms of the team's deal with SMI.

Informed that they should not have allowed the lobbying firm, which specialized in appropriations, to pay for their registration, those staffers paid the \$24 per player to the league directly, Calvert spokesman Anthony Gostanian said.

In total, the lobbying firm spent \$600 on the sponsorship, with \$440 paying for T-shirts and the rest footing the bill for sign-up fees and equipment, Gostanian said.

Gostanian, however, did show how close the office was with the lobbying group while trying to explain away going foul of the rule.

"This is something we weren't aware of before," he said. "These are close friends - they hang out all the time - and we certainly hadn't thought about our softball team being an issue." [[Roll Call](#), 6/15/06]

Supposedly Disassociated With Real Estate Firm After Election to Congress

In the late 1980s, Quint Calvert got into real estate to supplement his retirement savings as a teacher. In 1979, Ken Calvert bought a real estate firm and had to pull his name off the business and turn over direction of the firm to Quint and executive director Woody Harpole when he was elected to Congress in 1992. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/09/01]

Website Still Maintains Calvert's Name and Association

In 2009, Calvert's name and association with the company is still prominently featured on the company's website.

While the site's banner identifies the firm as Calvert Real Properties, Inc., the welcome page includes Calvert's name. It begins:

Ken Calvert Real Properties, Inc., was founded in a small office on West Sixth Street in Corona in 1979 with the goal to be the most respected and successful commercial/industrial real estate firm in the market that we serve.

The welcome message continues to list Calvert's name, the old name of the firm, and Calvert's position as a congressman. It continues:

We were Ken Calvert Real Properties, Inc., until December of 1992 at which time the founder and owner, Ken Calvert, was elected to the United States House of Representatives. The firm has since changed its name to Calvert Real Properties, Inc. with Quint Calvert as President of the corporation. [[calvertprops.com](#), accessed 5/13/09]

Co-Authored Bill to Protect Real Estate Businesses

In 2002, Calvert co-authored a bill to prevent national banks from being allowed to enter the real estate business.

"It's an inherent conflict of interest," said Calvert. "Banks are primarily in the business of loaning money to people. If they're allowed into commercial real estate, they would be loaning money to people and selling them property at the same time."

A spokeswoman for the American Bankers Association noted that there are few real estate brokers in some communities, especially rural ones, and that banks should be able to offer a wider range of services.

“Real estate brokers offer mortgage services, why shouldn’t banks be allowed into commercial real estate,” the spokeswoman said.

Calvert maintained that banks, with such large financial clout, would have an unfair advantage and be able to move in and out of markets, squeezing the competition. [[Business Press](#), 1/07/02]

Calvert’s bill was not voted on in the 107th Congress, but was reintroduced when the next Congress convened in January 2003. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/01/02; [National Journal CongressDaily](#), 1/08/03]

Similar Amendment Slipped into Appropriations Bill

In July 2002, as Calvert’s bill had still not moved through the House Financial Services Committee, Rep. Anne Northup slipped an amendment into the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill to delay the declaration of real estate brokering as “financial in nature.” Calvert’s bill had sought an all-out ban.

The amendment was initially resisted by powerful Republicans who did not want their colleagues to choose sides between the banking and real estate communities. However, the amendment stayed in the bill after Calvert convinced lawmakers that his bill could receive 350 votes on the House floor.

The National Association of Realtors, who supported both Calvert’s bill and Northup’s amendment, was the largest trade association at the time, with 720,000 members. [[Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 7/12/02]

Bill Too Controversial for Vote

Over a year later, in July 2004, Financial Services Chairman Michael Oxley still refused to schedule Calvert’s bill. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 7/15/04]

Contributions Tell Story of Real Estate Bill

In 2005, [Congressional Quarterly](#) released contribution numbers from industries with pending legislation before the House.

Calvert was, once again, a sponsor of a bill prohibiting banks from offering real estate services. During the 2004 election, Calvert received \$4,000 from commercial banking interests.

In contrast, Calvert received \$52,580 from real estate interests. Those interests were the largest contributors among the top 20 industries to Calvert that cycle. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 6/20/05]

Criticized for Trying to Rename Local Dam After Family Friend

In 2005, Calvert tried to rename a local dam, which caused an uproar among some local residents interested in preserving local history.

Calvert proposed renaming the Prado Dam to the Victor V. Veysey Dam, named after a local politician, friend of Calvert’s father, and in whose office Calvert once interned.

“Every historic thing lost can never be replaced. It’s like cutting down an 80-year-old tree – it’s going to be another 80 years before you get another tree of that size,” said Richard Winn, treasurer of the Corona Historic Preservation Society.

Winn also said that no one in the community was informed or asked for their input before Calvert introduced the proposal. Winn and others complained about receiving the same response from Calvert’s office after writing in about his proposal. The letter restated Calvert thought his proposal was a fitting tribute to Veysey’s life. [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 11/11/05]

Petition Signatures Submitted to Office

The Corona Historic Preservation Society sponsored a petition drive opposing the proposed renaming of the Prado Dam.

The group submitted 918 signatures to Calvert’s office. The petition objected to the name change on the grounds that the dam had been an historic landmark for 65 years and was named for a town washed out during a flood in 1938. [Press-Enterprise, 12/15/05]

Calvert Withdrew Proposal

After listening to residents and friends, Calvert withdrew his proposal to rename the Prado Dam.

“The positive support for retaining the traditional name of the Prado Dam has been manifest and clear,” Calvert said. “Most important to me were the friends and citizens of the old families of Corona and Riverside who have privately shared their advice with me.” [Press-Enterprise, 12/28/05]

Environmental Group: Calvert Pushed Road Project Near His Property

In 1995, an environmental group accused Calvert of pushing a road project because he owned property near the area. The city wanted to rebuild Rincon Street since it was closed due to flooding in 1993. The Spirit of the Sage Council said that the construction would harm two songbirds on the federal endangered species list.

A spokesman from Calvert’s office said that the city asked him to push the project.

“It is a matter of public safety. With the construction of this bridge, police, fire and ambulance services will save crucial minutes off their emergency response time,” Calvert said in a statement issued from his congressional office.

“The Spirit of the Sage are [a] bunch of irresponsible environmental extremists who are not concerned with the health, safety and welfare of the residents of northeast Corona. I am,” he said.

Calvert’s ex-wife owned a house on a road near Rincon Street and Calvert’s brother was trying to sell property at an intersection with Rincon. [Press-Enterprise, 11/30/95]

Voted to Privatize Air Traffic Control Specialists

In 2005, Calvert voted against a bill that voided a contract with Lockheed Martin to privatize 2,500 air traffic control specialists. The contract affected some 31 Riverside-based control specialists. The amendment passed, 238-177.

Calvert voted against the bill because he said Lockheed won the contract fairly.

“Change is uncomfortable, but... this is going to save the government money,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 7/01/05]

Received \$3,000 in Contributions from Lockheed

In the 2004 cycle, Calvert received \$3,000 in contributions from the Lockheed Martin Employees’ PAC. Calvert said the contributions had nothing to do with his vote. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 7/01/05]

Criticized for Self-Serving Tax Vote

In 1995, Calvert and Rep. Sonny Bono were criticized by the California Tax Reform Association for voting for the House version of a tax bill the organization believed would save them thousands of dollars.

The organization’s numbers were estimated from personal financial disclosures. They found that the average tax benefit would be \$279 for a family earning under \$75,000 annually, but almost \$2,500 for Calvert. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/26/95]

Took \$8,000 from Company Guilty in Bribery Case

In 2005, San Diego-based defense contractor Titan Corp. plead guilty to charges and agreed to pay \$28.5 million in fines in a case involving charges of bribery and false billing.

The company had donated \$8,000 to Calvert’s committees. [[Sacramento Bee](#), 12/11/05]

In 2004, Calvert, then looking for a spot on the Appropriations Committee, took \$24,000 from a group of donors that included Titan, Raytheon, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, SAIC and others. [[The Hill](#), 12/20/05]

Company Violated Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

Titan violated anti-bribery, internal controls and books and records provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The complaint alleged that from 1999 to 2001, Titan paid more than \$3.5 million to its agent in Benin, Africa, who was known at the time by Titan to be the President of Benin’s business advisor.

“Titan failed to conduct any meaningful due diligence into the background of its agent either before his retention or thereafter and also failed to ensure that the services alleged to be performed by the agent, and described in his invoices, were in fact provided to Titan,” the Securities and Exchange Commission wrote in their litigation release. [SEC Litigation Release no. 19107; SEC v. The Titan Corporation, Civil Action No. 05-0411 (D.D.C.) (JR) (filed March 1, 2005)]

... Protecting the Culture of Corruption

Significant Findings

- ✓ *“On the periphery” of three investigations*
- ✓ *Named one of the most corrupt members of Congress*
- ✓ *Voted against ethics and lobbying reforms; against “revolving door” reforms*
- ✓ *Supported Duke Cunningham while taking contributions to replace him on committee*

Calvert is “on the periphery” of three investigations, but that didn’t stop a government watchdog from naming him one of the 20 most corrupt members of Congress. Calvert has voted against ethics and lobbying reforms, against new standards for preserving presidential records, against investigations into the Abramoff scandal, and against transparency for his constituents. He had no problem supporting Duke Cunningham when his bribery case became public, all the while accepting contributions from the defense industry and angling to take that seat on the powerful Appropriations Committee.

Named Among 20 Most Corrupt Members of Congress

In 2006, the government watchdog Citizens Against Government Waste named Calvert one of the top 20 most corrupt members of Congress. The group cited Calvert’s earmarks near land that he sold at a profit and for failing to conduct himself ethically.

In a statement, Calvert denied any wrongdoing.

“I have never used my position in Congress to enrich myself,” Calvert said. “Beyond that, this ‘announcement’ does not merit a response.” [[San Bernardino County Sun, 9/20/06](#)]

NOTE: See chapters on “No Bid Land Sales” and “Earmark Issues” for more information.

Calvert “On the Periphery of Investigations”

As Calvert sought a seat on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, the [San Bernardino County Sun](#) noted that he found himself “on the periphery of investigations” into his benefactor, Rep. Jerry Lewis, an influential lobbying firm, and disgraced former Rep. Randy “Duke” Cunningham. [[San Bernardino County Sun, 6/17/06](#)]

Opposed New Standards for Preserving Presidential Records

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would set new standards for managing and preserving presidential records.

Specifically, the bill would direct the archivist of the United States to set new standards for tracking federal e-mail records and to certify that the White House meet those standards. It would also require the National Archives and Records Administration to oversee e-mail policies at federal agencies. [[CQ Today, 7/09/08](#)]

The Bush administration threatened to veto this bill if passed, saying that the existing practices were adequate. [CQ Today, 7/09/08]

Government Reform committee chairman Congressman Henry Waxman said the legislation was ultimately, “about accountability and preventing cover-ups.” [CQ Today, 7/09/08]

The bill passed 286-137. [HR 5811, [Vote #477](#), 7/09/08]

Voted Against Ethics Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against legislation to establish an independent panel of the House ethics committee to consider alleged violations by House members and employees.

The measure created an independent Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), whose primary mandate will be to carry out probes and refer allegations of unlawful activity made against Members of Congress to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. This new independent organization would be led by a bipartisan, six-person panel whose membership will be jointly agreed to by both the Speaker of the House and the House Minority Leader.

With the creation of a new Office of Congressional Ethics and previously approved lobby reform legislation, Democrats said that the New Direction Congress has demonstrated its commitment to making the 110th Congress and future Congresses more ethically transparent and morally accountable. [Congressional Quarterly, Rep. Clyburn Press Release, 3/11/08]

The measure was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H Res 1031, [Vote #122](#), 3/11/08]

Voted For Justice Department Review of Coconut Road Earmark

In 2008, Calvert voted for a motion to concur with Senate revisions to the Surface Transportation Law.

The bill contained approximately 6,200 earmarks for special projects around the country. Critics of excessive spending within both parties as well as government watchdog groups decried the inclusion of so many ‘pet projects’ in what was purported to be a simple clarifying measure. [Statement by Rep. Flake, H2882, 4/30/08]

One earmark that came under particular scrutiny was a \$10 million request to widen I-75 in Florida’s Collier and Lee counties, but the final version of the measure sent to President Bush for his signature was changed to redirect that money to the Coconut Road Interchange in Lee County. Watchdog groups pointed to then House Transportation Committee Chairman Don Young, R-Alaska, as the source of the change, and said one of the prospective backers of the Coconut Road project had held a fundraiser for Young in 2005.

Sen. Tom Coburn, (R-OK) demanded an investigation, and the Senate, when it passed the highway corrections bill on April 17, directed the Justice Department to investigate whether criminal laws were broken when the project was inserted into the 2005 act after the final vote. [CQ Today, 4/17/08]

The motion was agreed to, 358-51. [HR 1195, [Vote #229](#), 4/30/08]

Voted to Block Ethics Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against a rule to provide for House floor consideration of the resolution that would establish an independent panel of the House ethics committee to consider alleged violations by House members and employees.

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The rule was adopted by a vote of 207-206. [H Res 1031, [Vote #121](#), 3/11/08]

Refused to Crack Down on Abuses of U.S. Attorney Appointment Privileges

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation to curtail President Bush's ability to appoint interim U.S. attorneys who can serve indefinitely without Senate confirmation.

The bill restored the process for temporarily replacing U.S. attorneys to what it was prior to the 2006 reauthorization of the Patriot Act, which included language to allow the president to indefinitely appoint replacements to vacant U.S. attorney positions without Senate approval.

Under the bill, the attorney general would be empowered to appoint a temporary replacement who could serve for up to 120 days. If the Senate had not confirmed a permanent replacement by then, the chief judge of the federal district would be able to appoint a temporary replacement to serve until the Senate acts. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/21/07]

According to Congressman John Conyers (D-MI), the House sponsor of the bill, the measure "will restore historical checks and balances to the process by which interim U.S. attorneys are appointed." [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/22/07]

The bill passed 306-114. [S. 214, [Vote #397](#), 5/22/07]

Supported Duke Cunningham Before Investigation

In 2005, Calvert supported Randy "Duke" Cunningham before the House launched an investigation into the sale of his home to a defense contractor who resold it months later at a huge loss.

Cunningham's long track record should help him weather this storm, said Calvert.

"He's served his country for a long time," Calvert said, "and if things come out that explain this, I think he'll survive." [[Ventura County Star](#), 6/27/05]

Would Not Discuss Plans "Out of Respect"

In July 2005, Calvert would not discuss his plans to run for a slot on the House Appropriations Committee as Cunningham had just announced that he would not run for re-election.

[National Journal](#) reported that Calvert was reluctant to discuss the matter "out of respect for Duke Cunningham." [[National Journal's CongressDaily](#), 7/29/05]

Leader in Defense Industry Contributions

In 2005, after Cunningham stepped down for taking bribes from defense industry contractors, [The Hill](#) noted that Calvert had received the most in defense industry contributions among those campaigning for the open committee seat.

It was unclear if Cunningham's successor would continue serving on the Defense subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. But Calvert was said to be a "good friend" of the aerospace industry. [[The Hill](#), 12/20/05]

Returned Campaign Cash Linked to Cunningham Scandal

In 2005, Calvert said that he would return campaign funds from companies suspected of showering convicted former Rep. Cunningham with cash and luxury items. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/07/05]

Calvert gave \$16,588 in contributions from Wilkes Corp./ACDS Inc. to the Semper Fi Fund, which gives grants to wounded Marines, sailors and their families. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/10/06]

Opposed Investigations into Republican Ethics Issues...

Calvert repeatedly voted to oppose investigations into Republican ethics issues, by supporting Abramoff, protecting DeLay or standing up for former Speaker Newt Gingrich.

Opposed an Effort to Force Ethics Committee to Begin Investigation into Abramoff Scandal

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to kill a move by the House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi that would force the House Ethics committee to immediately begin an investigation into members of the House embroiled in the Jack Abramoff lobbying scandal.

This followed a March 31 guilty plea by Tony Rudy, a former Tom DeLay staffer, to charges that he conspired with Republican lobbyist Jack Abramoff to bribe public officials. [House Minority Leader Press Release, 4/05/06]

The motion to kill the effort passed 218-198. [HRS762, [Vote #87](#), 4/05/06]

Opposed Ethics Committee Investigation of Abramoff Scandal

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a resolution offered by House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi that would force the House Ethics committee to immediately begin an investigation into members of the House embroiled in the Jack Abramoff lobbying scandal.

The motion to kill the investigation passed 216-193. [HRS 746, [Vote #76](#), 3/30/06]

Supported Republican Effort to Weaken House Ethics Rules to Protect DeLay

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an attempt by the Republican House majority to limit the ways that ethics investigations could be launched.

The Republican power grab would have required at least one Republican to agree before the Ethics Committee began an inquiry.

The committee's membership was evenly divided between parties; previously, a deadlock meant an inquiry would automatically begin. Former Ethics committee Chairman Joel Hefley (R-Colo.) broke with GOP leaders on the House floor, saying he thought the changes were a mistake since they were done without bipartisan discussion.

Republicans abandoned their plan to gut a rule that allowed the Ethics Committee to admonish a member, even if no specific law had been broken, and restored a rule requiring a party leader to step down if indicted. [[Washington Post](#), 1/05/05]

The rules passed, 220-195. [HRS 5, [Vote #6](#), 1/04/05]

Supported Restoring House Ethics Rules

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a measure to restore the House ethics rules that he had gutted in the beginning of 2005 with an earlier vote. [[CQ Today](#), 4/27/05]

The measure passed 406-20. [HR 241, [Vote #145](#), 4/27/05]

Supported Efforts to Protect Gingrich

During the first session of the 104th Congress, Republican Speaker Newt Gingrich was brought before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Calvert voted in favor of two Republican efforts to shield Gingrich from a special investigation by an outside counsel.

Both efforts passed. [H.Res. 277, [Vote #815](#), 11/16/95; H.Res. 288, [Vote #833](#), 11/30/95]

In 1996, Gingrich admitted that he lied to the Ethics Committee and was found to have violated House ethics rules by using tax-exempt organizations to promote the Republican Party. [Various]

... But Voted to Investigate, Censure or Condemn Democrats

Calvert flexed his "ethics" muscle by voting to investigate, censure or condemn Democrats.

Voted to Allow Ethics Investigation into Rangel

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an ethics investigation into House Ways and Means Chairman Charles Rangel. The Boehner privileged resolution would remove Rangel from his chairmanship and establish a subcommittee in the House Standards and Official Conduct Committee within 10 days of the resolution's adoption to investigate whether Rangel violated U.S. tax code in his reporting of rental income for a property he has owned in the Dominican Republic since 1988.

Rangel was the subject of news reports revealing discrepancies on his financial disclosure forms; accounting irregularities that resulted in back taxes owed on undeclared income from a vacation property in the Dominican Republic; storage of a car with expired tags in a House parking garage; and his use of rent-stabilized apartments in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. Speaker Pelosi said there was no need for Rangel to step down.

In July, a measure seeking censure of Rangel failed, with 25 Republicans siding with Democrats in a 254-138 vote to table it. The ethics committee's top Republican, Doc Hastings of Washington, said the committee should hire a special counsel and form an investigative subcommittee to look into the Rangel matter. He said that he had been calling for the panel to launch an official investigation since the end of July.

The motion to table the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 226 to 176. [HRes 1460, [Vote #609](#), 9/18/08]

Voted to Censure Rep. Pete Stark

In 2007, Calvert voted to censure Rep. Pete Stark for his comments during floor debate on October 18, 2007 on the override vote on the president's veto of the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Criticizing the President for his refusal to add \$35 billion over five years to expand SCHIP to 10 million kids, Stark said Bush was able to find money for the troops, but not for children's health.

"You don't have money to fund the war or children. But you're going to spend it to blow up innocent people if we can get enough kids to grow old enough for you to send to Iraq to get their heads blown off for the president's amusement," Stark said. [Congressional Quarterly; Associated Press, 10/18/07]

The motion to table the resolution passed 196-173. [H Res 767, [Vote #986](#), 10/23/07]

Note: A vote for censure is a "no" vote to table the resolution.

Supported Resolution Condemning Murtha

In 2007, Calvert voted against a motion to table (kill) a resolution sponsored by Republican leader John Boehner (R-OH) condemning Congressman John Murtha (D-PA) for allegedly bringing "dishonor and discredit to the House of Representatives by misusing the powers of the chair."

According to [CQ Today](#), Republicans complained that Murtha "did not show the proper degree of fairness or respect as Speaker pro tempore toward a colleague," Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI) during a debate over approval of the Journal of the previous day's proceedings. [[CQ Today](#), 8/5/07; Congressional Record, 8/3/07, Page 9695]

The motion to kill the resolution passed 211-178. [HRes 612, [Vote #822](#), 8/3/07]

Voted to Reprimand Murtha

In 2007, Calvert voted against a Democratic motion to kill a resolution denoting that Congressman John Murtha (D-PA) has been guilty of a violation of the Code of Official Conduct and merits the reprimand of the House. The resolution alleged that Murtha had threatened to revoke another lawmaker's earmarks.

According to [The Hill](#), "The earmark drama began last week when Rep. Mike Rogers (R-Mich.) said that Murtha approached him on the floor and told him 'in a loud voice' that there would be consequences for offering a procedural motion, which would have abolished \$23 million for the National Drug Intelligence Center, which is based in Murtha's district."

House rules state that lawmakers cannot make spending projects conditional on how another lawmaker decides to vote. [[The Hill](#), 5/23/07]

Murtha later apologized to Rogers. [[The Hill](#), 5/24/07]

The motion to kill Rogers' resolution passed 219-189. [HRS 428, [Vote #402](#), 5/22/07]

Supported Ethics Investigation into Bill Jefferson

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a privileged resolution that would direct the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to investigate alleged illegal conduct and House rules violations by Rep. William J. Jefferson (D-LA).

Under the measure, the Committee was required to report its findings and recommendations to the House, including whether he should be expelled from the House. [Congressional Quarterly]

In June 2007, Jefferson was indicted on bribery, racketeering, money laundering, obstruction of justice, and related charges. The 16-count indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Va., charged Jefferson with solicitation of bribes, honest services wire fraud, money laundering, obstruction of justice, violating the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, racketeering, and conspiracy.

The indictment alleged that from in or about August 2000 through in or about August 2005, Jefferson, while serving as an elected member of the U.S. House of Representatives, used his position and his office to corruptly seek, solicit and direct that things of value be paid to Jefferson and his family members in exchange for his performance of official acts to advance the interests of people and businesses who offered him the bribes. [Capitol Hill Broadcast Network, 6/4/07]

The resolution passed 373-26. [H Res 452, [Vote #430](#), 6/5/07]

Opposed Democratic Attempt at Real Ethics and Lobbying Reform

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the lobby reform bill to committee with instructions to replace it with the text of the Democratic ethics reform plan. The Democratic plan, called the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act, would have shut down the “K Street” project in which jobs in lobbying firms were traded for legislative favors and would have shined a light on earmarks so that special interest provisions could not be slipped into bills without public scrutiny.

It would have also extended the revolving door lobbying ban to two years, brought fair play and open procedures back to the House floor, and banned gifts and travel from lobbyists and organizations that employ or retain them. The motion to recommit would have also banned travel on private jets and end retirement benefits for members convicted of public crimes. [Leadership Document, “Side-by-Side Comparison of Democratic and Republican Lobbying Reform Bill”]

The motion failed 213-216. [HR4975, [Vote #118](#), 5/03/06]

Supported Sham Ethics and Lobbying Reform Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of an ethics and lobbying reform bill that would have done nothing to change the culture of corruption in Washington. Under the rules passed by the Republican majority, Democrats were not allowed to offer amendments to strengthen the legislation. The Republican leadership-backed bill required quarterly, rather than twice yearly, disclosure reports by lobbyists. It suspended privately funded travel, but only through the end of the year.

The bill required earmarks and their sponsors to be clearly listed in appropriations bills, but did nothing for true earmark reform. The bill denied pension benefits to members convicted of a crime related to their office, but still allowed meals, gifts (skybox seats at sporting events, say) and cut-rate flights on corporate jets. The bill did not lengthen the so-called “Revolving Door” provision, the one-year ban against departing members and staff accepting jobs related to their legislative work. Newspaper editorials across the country criticized the bill as being watered-down and ineffective.

The [San-Antonio Express News](#) called it a “disgraceful sham,” while the [Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel](#) called it a “miserable bill.” [[San Antonio News Express, 5/02/06](#); [Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, 5/01/06](#)]

The bill passed 217-213. [[HR4975, Vote #119, 5/03/06](#)]

Supported Killing Comprehensive Ethics Reform

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to bring to the floor a comprehensive lobbying reform bill that would have banned travel on corporate jets, prohibited lobbyist gifts, and slowed the revolving door between Capitol Hill and K Street.

Also, the bill would have shut down the “K Street” project in which jobs in lobbying firms were traded for legislative favors; shine light on earmarks so that special interest provisions could not be slipped into bills without public scrutiny; and put an end to some of the procedural abuses that had flourished in the Republican-controlled House.

The Democratic measure would have covered all special interest earmarks, including the Alaska Bridge to Nowhere and disclosed whether Members had a financial interest in the earmark. [[Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight To Clean Up Culture Of Corruption; Republicans Fail To Change Washington,” 9/14/06](#)]

The motion to end the debate passed 218-194. [[HRS1000, Vote #448, 9/14/06](#)]

Supported Weakening House Ethics Rules

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of new House rules that allowed lobbyists to cater meals to members’ offices and let charities pay for lawmakers to travel and stay at golf resorts and other locales.

The measure allowed outside interests to pay for “perishable food or refreshments offered to members of an office.”

For example, in 2002, a lobbying firm representing pharmaceutical interests sent a dinner for House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert’s (R-IL) staff while they were working late on a prescription drug bill. [[Washington Post, 1/8/03](#)]

The weaker rules passed, 221-203. [[HRS 5, Vote #4, 1/07/03](#)]

Opposed Creating a Bipartisan Ethics Task Force

In 2005, Calvert voted twice against creating a bipartisan ethics task force.

The panel would have had equal representation of Republicans and Democrats to make recommendations to restore public confidence in the House ethics process.

Republicans defeated the measure on a procedural vote, 218-195. [[HRS 213, Vote #106, 4/14/05](#)]

Earlier in the year, Republicans defeated an identical proposal on another procedural vote.

The measure was killed on a 223-194 vote. [[HRS 153, Vote #70, 3/15/05](#)]

Opposed Cracking Down on Revolving Door Lobbyists

In 2005, Calvert voted against a measure to prohibit Members of the House from negotiating lucrative job deals that capitalized on their committee membership.

Politicians or federal employees frequently left office for the insider game of lobbying and advising private interests on how to do business with the federal government.

Special interests and the lobbyists they employ spent more than \$13 billion lobbying Congress from 1998 to 2003. More than 250 ex-members of Congress now lobby Congress.

For example, former Rep. Billy Tauzin (R-LA) became PhRMA's top lobbyist after he helped draft a Medicare prescription drug bill as chairman of the Energy and Commerce panel. [[Gannett News Service](#), Op-Ed, 4/20/05; [Baltimore Sun](#), 1/4/05]

The measure was rejected, 196-219. [HRS 5, [Vote #5](#), 1/04/05]

Supported New Restrictions on Lobbyists from Countries that Supported Terrorism

In 2006, Calvert voted for a bill that would have placed new restrictions on lobbyists representing foreign countries that were on the State Department's list of countries supporting terrorism. The bill required representatives from such countries to notify the Justice Department after any lobbying contact with lawmakers or congressional staff within 45 days.

Otherwise, the State Department would have had the power to refuse credentials from diplomatic or consular personnel of the country in question. [[CQ Today](#), 6/20/06]

The bill was supported 263-159, but it was considered under expedited rules that limited debate and barred amendments, while requiring a 2/3 supermajority for passage, which the bill did not achieve. [HR5228, [Vote #294](#), 6/20/06]

Supported Weak Earmark Reform

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a change in House rules to reform the earmarking process. Earmarks, special projects anonymously inserted into bills, often only benefited one entity. The famed "Bridge to Nowhere" in Alaska was a well-known example of an earmark. The resolution passed by the House required all House committees to list the earmarks contained in the bills they reported or in the accompanying committee reports, along with the names of the members requesting those earmarks.

It also required a list of earmarks (and of the members requesting them) that were added in conference committees and not contained in the original House or Senate bills, and therefore not included in any previous earmark list. The rules change only applied to the House chamber and was only effective through the end of the 109th Congress. Democrats argued that the resolution would not actually eliminate a single earmark and would not reduce the total number of earmarks.

Democrats were also critical that the GOP had seemingly abandoned ethics reform. [Congressional Quarterly](#) described the earmark reform resolution as, "a narrow rule change that will affect only one chamber for a few months." [[CQ Today](#), 9/14/06]

The bill passed 245-171. [HRS1000, [Vote #449](#), 9/14/06]

Voted to Condemn Media Leaks of Classified Information

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution that called on the media to refrain from publishing classified materials, adding that leaks "inflict significant damage" on U.S. efforts to capture terrorists.

The resolution did not specifically mention the New York Times, but it was clear throughout the debate that a New York Times story detailing the tracking of terrorist finances was the subject of the resolution for the measure.

Democrats saw the resolution as a political stunt designed to placate a conservative base angry with certain newspapers, especially the New York Times. [CQ Today, 6/29/06]

The resolution passed 227-183. [HRS895, [Vote #357](#), 6/29/06]

Opposed Denouncing Corruption That Led To Passage of 2003 Medicare Drug Bill

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of killing a resolution denouncing a “culture of corruption exhibited by the Republican leadership.” The resolution, introduced by Democratic leader Nancy Pelosi of California, would have specifically condemned the GOP majority’s practice of holding open closed votes until wavering Republicans could be won over, sometimes with favors or threats.

The resolution cited a vote on a Medicare prescription drug benefit in late 2003 that was held open for nearly three hours. One Republican, who eventually voted no, later said that during that time he was promised money for his son’s election campaign if he would vote yes. Normally, House roll call votes run for seventeen minutes. [Associated Press, 12/08/05]

The resolution passed 219-188. [HRS591, [Vote #622](#), 12/08/05]

Supported Measure to Prevent Citizens from Filing Ethics Complaints

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that changed the rules for filing ethics complaints against Members of Congress.

Specifically, this bill would have prohibited citizens who were not Members of Congress from filing ethics complaints against a Member.

“Outsiders” must find a Member of Congress willing to file a complaint, which made it much less likely that complaints would ever get filed.

The bill passed 258-154. [HR 168, [Vote #413](#), 9/18/97]

Supported Dismissing Complaints after 180 Days

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that required the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to dismiss a complaint filed after 180 days if the committee was deadlocked and a motion to establish an investigative subcommittee did not prevail.

The amendment was defeated 181-236. [HRS 168, [Vote #410](#), 9/18/97]

Planned on Donating Funds From Disgraced Rep. Foley to Charity

In 2006, Calvert said that he would donate \$2,000 from disgraced former Rep. Mark Foley to children’s charities. Foley resigned after it was revealed he sent sexually suggestive text messages to a former congressional page.

An aide to Calvert commented at the time that Calvert did not think then Speaker Dennis Hastert should step down over his handling of the scandal. [Press-Enterprise, 10/04/06]

Calvert also did not believe in significant changes in the page program either.

“We can’t let some deviant change a program that’s been around for a long time and is 99percent successful,” Calvert said in supporting the continuation of the program. [Press-Enterprise, 10/06/06]

An Opposing Point of View... Positives on Ethics Issues

Calvert voted for some lobbying and ethics reform bills after a slate of scandals, notably banning lawmakers-turned-lobbyists from the House floor and gym. He voted for a measure to strengthen the gift ban for members and their staff.

Supported Landmark Lobbying Reform Bill

In 2007, Calvert supported landmark lobbying reform legislation to change the way business is done in Washington by ending the K Street project, requiring improved disclosure of contributions to members' charities or entities and establishing a public database of member travel and personal financial disclosure forms. [House Democratic Caucus, 5/24/07]

The bill expanded rules governing registered lobbying and required lobbyists to file quarterly reports electronically, which would be made available to the public.

Lobbyists and firms that employ them would have to certify they have not provided, requested or directed any gift, including travel, to be made to a member of Congress, or an officer or employee of either chamber.

It also amended House rules to bar contact with a member's spouse who serves as a lobbyist and requires members and senior staff to disclose to the ethics committee job negotiations after they leave Congress and require that they recuse themselves from any related issues.

The bill would create penalties for members who attempt to influence partisan hiring by outside firms. It would amend House rules concerning attendance by members and staff at charitable events to provide that such events do not have to be "widely attended" in order to be exempted from the gift ban. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 396-22. [HR 2316, [Vote #423](#), 5/24/07]

Voted For Measure to Strengthen Gift Ban

In 2007, Calvert voted for a motion to strengthen House ethics rules banning gifts for members of Congress and their staffs.

The motion amended House rules to forbid members and staff from accepting gifts from lobbyists of state and local governments.

In addition, the Chabot motion prohibits any congressional employee who previously worked as a lobbyist from communicating with their old lobbying firm and clients for one year, mandated quarterly reports and full disclosure for registered lobbyists who bundle campaign contributions, and required lobbyists to publicly disclose the bills and earmarks they are working to support. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), Chabot Press Release, 5/24/07]

The motion passed 346-71. [HR 2316, [Vote #422](#), 5/24/07]

Supported Banning Lawmaker-Turned-Lobbyists From The House Floor and Gym

In 2006, Calvert supported a resolution revoking the floor and gymnasium privileges of former members who became registered lobbyists. The vote came after Republicans forced their party leaders to back down on plans to immediately introduce a wider overhaul of lobbying regulations.

The bill was a weak component of the postponed overhaul, as the Republicans were divided over how to respond to a lobbying scandal that included the guilty plea of Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R-CA), the loss

of a committee chairmanship by Rep. Robert W. Ney (R-OH), and the cooperation with prosecutors by Jack Abramoff, a once-prominent GOP lobbyist, who pleaded guilty to fraud, tax evasion and conspiracy to bribe public officials. [CQ Today, 2/01/06; Washington Post, 2/02/06]

The bill passed 379-50. [HRS648, [Vote #3](#), 2/01/06]

Voted in Favor of Overhaul of Ethics and Lobbying Rules

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to overhaul congressional lobbying and ethics rules for members and their staffs, as well as requiring the disclosure of “bundled” campaign contributions that exceed \$15,000 in a six-month period or \$30,000 in a year.

The bill extended the time period before former senators can become lobbyists to two years while former House members would have to wait one year.

The bill also required quarterly disclosure reports on lobbying activities and denied congressional pensions to members convicted of certain felonies committed after the date of enactment.

The measure required senators, candidates for Senate and presidential candidates to pay charter rates for trips on private planes while barring House candidates from accepting trips on private planes.

Among changes to House and Senate rules, the bill prohibited a member’s staff from having lobbying contact with the member’s spouse and imposed new earmark disclosure requirements in the Senate. Civil penalties for failure to comply with lobbying disclosure requirements were raised to \$200,000. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 411-8. [S. 1, [Vote #763](#), 7/31/07]

Supported Ethics Reform That Created a Zero Tolerance Ban on Gifts from Lobbyists

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a package that ended the K Street project, created a zero tolerance ban on gifts from lobbyists, and generally barred members from going on trips financed by lobbyists, except for one-day trips or those paid for by universities. [CQ House Action Reports, No. 110-1, [1/03/07](#)]

The measure passed 430-1. [HRS 6, [Vote #7](#), 1/05/07]

Supported Civility and Openness in Conducting House Business

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of prohibiting holding open record votes on the House floor in order to reverse the outcome of the vote, requiring conference committee meetings to be open to all conferees, and prohibiting changes to conference reports after conferees have finalized an agreement. [CQ House Action Reports, No. 110-1, [1/03/07](#)]

The measure passed 430-0. [HRS 6, [Vote #8](#), 1/05/07]

Opposed Partisan Amendment Calling for FBI Investigation of Mollohan

In 2007, Calvert opposed a Republican amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill to redirect \$1 million within the FBI to focus on an investigation of Congressman Alan B. Mollohan (D-WV).

The amendment was sponsored by Congressman Steve King (R-IA), a hard right conservative who angered even his own party’s leadership by introducing the amendment.

According to [The Hill](#), “Republican leaders were annoyed by King’s move last Wednesday because they weren’t consulted and only learned of it when he circulated a ‘Dear Colleague’ asking for support the same day, according to one lawmaker and a GOP leadership aide.” [[The Hill](#), 7/31/07]

The FBI is reportedly investigating Mollohan for his ties to non-profits and the millions of dollars in earmarks he has channeled to them. At least one of the non-profit officials has partnered with Mollohan in real-estate deals.

Mollohan has denied any wrongdoing and says the FBI has not contacted him about the allegations. [[The Hill](#), 7/31/07]

The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated 19-389, with even 167 Republicans voting against the measure. [HR 3093, [Vote #726](#), 7/25/07]

Supported Crack Down on “Bundling”

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill to require registered lobbyists to provide quarterly reports to the House clerk and secretary of the Senate regarding the process known as bundling.

Bundling takes place when lobbyists collect contributions to turn over to candidates, political parties and political action committees, including those connected to lawmakers. The provision also would affect lobbyists raising money for presidential candidates.

The legislation would apply to contributions totaling more than \$5,000 in a quarter that they provide to a covered recipient. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), Bloomberg News Service, 5/24/07]

The bill passed 202-180. [HR 2317, [Vote #420](#), 5/24/07]

... Caught With a Prostitute

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Caught with a prostitute in sexual act, admitted to having been drinking*
- ✓ *Tried to drive away; ordered three times to stop car*
- ✓ *Would not comment on matter until a newspaper filed a lawsuit for information*
- ✓ *Calvert's assertion "nothing happened" mocked and proven misleading*

During his first term in Congress, Calvert was caught in a rented car with a prostitute in a sexual act. He tried driving away from the police officer and Calvert and the prostitute gave different stories about how they met. The woman was told to scam and Calvert was let go without a citation or warning. None of this would be known, however, if not for a lawsuit filed by the Press-Enterprise. Calvert's only comment was that "nothing happened" and police officials refused to release details, citing Calvert's privacy. The newspaper pleaded for disclosure as it appeared more likely that Calvert's privacy was receiving preferential treatment. A judge ordered the release of the officer's report and Calvert blamed his decision on his recent divorce and father's suicide. Calvert's inept response to the situation provided material for columnists and late night comedians as "something" had obviously "happened."

A Suspicious Incident

In December 1993, a column in the Press-Enterprise noted that Calvert had been "detained" by police but neither they nor Calvert would say why.

"They detained me for a second. Nothing happened," Calvert said. [Press-Enterprise, 12/19/93]

Asleep or Passed Out?

In January 1994, it was reported that a Corona policeman checked out a car occupied by Calvert shortly after midnight on November 28, 1993, because he thought Calvert was asleep or passed out at the wheel.

The vehicle was checked out and Calvert was released after the police officer determined that there was no crime involved.

Police Chief John Cleghorn released information from the police report after the Press-Enterprise sought details under the California Public Records Act. Earlier, the chief said the city would not release details that officials believed would violate Calvert's privacy.

The Public Records Act allowed officials to withhold information only if the information would have a significant negative effect on an ongoing investigation or when release of the information would place someone in danger.

According to the statement, the police officer saw a male “in the driver’s seat who appeared to be passed out or sleeping.” The car was registered to Hertz Rental and the statement did not explain how the officer knew it was Calvert.

“No crime was observed, and the driver was released,” the statement said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/08/94]

Editorial: It’s Time to Clear It Up

A week later, the [Press-Enterprise](#) called on Calvert to clear up the confusion about the incident with which he was involved. It noted that there had been talk of a “cover-up” around Corona and that it made the Congressman and the Corona police look bad.

The editorial is reproduced in full:

This business about Congressman Calvert: It’s time to clear it up. No more smirks and giggles in and around Corona, about that night in Corona. No more talk about a cover-up. No more cleverness and dissimulation. It’s time to clear it up.

The way the incident is being handled makes the Corona police look bad. It makes the congressman’s district look bad. It even makes the congressman look bad, if, in point of fact, whatever happened is not as bad as he is making it look. If Ken Calvert wants to stick to his story - “Nothing happened” - that is his prerogative. However, he can be sure that if he sticks to it, “Nothing happened” will be repeatedly thrown up to him if, indeed, something did happen.

The police released information from an incident report when this newspaper sought details under California law. That written report raised more questions than it answered. It invited the reader to say: “There’s got to be more to it than this.”

This is not a game. This should not take a subpoena to get at the truth. This should not be like pulling legal teeth. And the one who can clear the matter up most quickly, most cleanly, is the congressman himself. What was he doing in that car on the side of a street in the middle of the night?

How many times does this have to be said in relation to public scandals? It’s not necessarily the initiating incident that causes the worst problems. It is how the matter is handled afterward.

To avoid that pitfall, to explain voluntarily what happened, Congressman Calvert’s time is running out. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 1/14/94]

Prostitute Was in Car But Said There Was No Sexual Contact

Several days later, a prostitute named Lore Lindberg told the [Press-Enterprise](#) that she was in the car with Calvert the night in question, but there was no sexual contact involved.

Lindberg said that she met Calvert at a bar; she did not tell him that she was a prostitute and he did not say he was a congressman.

According to an interview with Lindberg, the two were sitting alone and started talking when Calvert offered to buy her a drink and then offered to give her a ride home.

On the way to her mother's home in Corona, the two continued discussing the problems of parenting teen-agers, she said, because she was concerned about her teenage daughter.

Calvert pulled the car over on Howard Avenue and the two continued talking, with Calvert giving her advice about handling her problem with her teenager until a police officer appeared at the driver's side window, she said.

When the officer checked her name for any outstanding warrants, the police officer told her to "scram" and she left. She reiterated that there was no sexual contact between the two.

Lindberg, who kept a newspaper clip of the incident in her purse after finding out the man was Calvert, had been convicted twice of prostitution since January 1991. She was sentenced in 1993 to a 50-day jail term and probation. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/22/04]

Threatened to "Back Off" by Police Officer, Other Man

During the interview with the [Press-Enterprise](#), Lindberg said that since first discussing the incident, she had been approached and warned by a police officer and another person to "back off." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/22/04]

Caught in Prostitution Sweep

In February 1994, an undercover prostitution sweep led to the arrest of Lindberg. The sweep was the first of several planned for the area.

The sweep took place in the "general area" of where Calvert was stopped. It was the first sweep since July 1993, or in approximately seven months. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/26/94]

Calvert Urged to Discuss Situation

After Lindberg gave her interview, several supporters and critics urged Calvert to give more details.

"I think there are people who would give him the benefit of the doubt . . . but I would like to know more," said Kathy Walker, chairwoman of the Riverside County Republican Central Committee.

"To be honest, I think the whole thing has been blown out of proportion," said Jeff Bennett, a Corona city councilman and contributor to his campaign. "I don't think there's anything to it."

Potential contenders for his Congressional seat had more criticisms.

Voters "would be best served by a full disclosure of all the facts . . . by all parties," including Calvert and Corona police, said S. Joseph Khoury, who lost to Calvert in the 1992 GOP primary.

"I don't think by totally ignoring a situation you're really going to accomplish anything," said Corona Mayor Bill Miller. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/23/94]

Calvert: Father's Death and Divorce Impacted His Actions

In January 1994, Calvert issued a statement from his Washington office stating that his actions on the night of the incident were impacted by the suicide of his father and his recent divorce.

“It is very possible that my actions around this past Thanksgiving reflects the impact upon me of my father’s suicide and the divorce obtained by my wife of 15 years,” Calvert said.

“I am a 40-year-old, single, male and my private life shall remain private unless it affects the public performance of my duties,” he said.

“Let me make my position perfectly clear: The police reported it accurately - there was no incident,” Calvert insisted. “No laws were broken.”

After Calvert released his statement, the police chief would still not comment on the prostitute’s story or confirm that anyone was with Calvert in the car.

Police refused to release tapes of radio conversations between the officer and headquarters that might show whether orders on handling the incident came from supervisors. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/25/94]

Newspaper Sued for Full Records

In February 1994, the [Press-Enterprise](#) filed a lawsuit against the city of Corona, its police chief and the police department to compel the release of all facts relating to Calvert’s case.

The paper made the case about whether the Police Department was “conducting the public’s business properly – without favoritism or undue influence.”

The case was filed in Riverside Superior Court and sought an injunction against the police department not to destroy any records it had of the incident. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/11/94]

Police Confirmed Woman Was Involved in Incident

Not until March 18 did the city of Corona for the first time confirm that there was a woman involved when Calvert was detained more than three months prior.

The disclosure came as a Superior Court judge heard details of the [Press-Enterprise](#)’s petition. Also disclosed was that the details of the case were being kept in a confidential file reserved for sensitive matters of police officers.

Also disclosed was that there was no police report filed, but only an employee report, used to document investigations that could result in a citizen complaint.

A city lawyer argued that the employee report would not be subject to the California Public Records Act. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/19/94]

Judge Ordered Report Made Public

Seven weeks after the newspaper filed suit, a judge ordered Corona officials to make public police incident reports and dispatch tape recordings. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/31/94]

City Council Voted to Appeal

Using the time given them by the Superior Court judge, the City Council voted to appeal the decision to release the police records.

City Manager Bill Garrett said the council decided to appeal on the grounds the records contained personnel and privacy matters protected by law from being released to the public.

“The City Council believes that an appeal is necessary,” the council said in a written statement issued after their meeting. “The council has concluded that the court neither addressed nor weighed the issues of internal decision-making and personal privacy.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/07/94]

The appeal stayed the ruling of the judge. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/19/94]

Editorial: Officials, Police Crossed a Line

In April 1994, the [Press-Enterprise](#) published an editorial highlighting the “disturbing lengths to hide” the Calvert incident by city officials and public officials.

From the editorial:

Whatever it is they’re hiding, they’ve gone way too far to do it. They’ve crossed a line. This is no longer about efforts to save from embarrassment a local Republican businessman whom the city helped send to Congress.

It’s about a police department’s efforts to collect information on someone and keep it in a secret file, to bury it or, perhaps, use it as it suits the needs of the city’s power elite; needs that may have nothing to do with enforcing (or even observing) the law.

It’s about their willingness to spend taxpayers’ dollars on litigation, to try to use the courts to lend legitimacy to the painfully transparent excuses that are all they have to offer for their actions. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 4/04/94]

The editorial also questioned the prostitution bust that caught Lindberg two months earlier.

From the editorial:

Meanwhile, in February there was a vice sweep by Corona police. Just your garden-variety crackdown on prostitution maybe, but the woman whose name the city has gone to such lengths to protect was among those who got roused.

Did that just happen – or are the cops on the street now enforcing somebody’s political agenda? The questions are inevitable, and so is the distrust that follows; so is that thing that looks like a spot of tarnish on the department’s badge. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 4/04/94]

Calvert Would Continue Campaigning

Despite the disclosures, Calvert said he had every intention of continuing his re-election campaign.

“My actions were personally very embarrassing and inappropriate, but this was an isolated incident, and I did not violate the public’s trust,” Calvert said. “I believe I have done a good job representing the people of western Riverside County and will continue to do so if given the opportunity.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/23/94]

Women’s Group, Khoury Supporters Called on Calvert to Drop Bid

In May 1994, a group of women, including supporters of Calvert’s primary opponent Khoury, called on Calvert to drop his re-election bid because of his “sex scandal.”

A conservative television commentator said at the event she planned to ask state Attorney General Dun Lungren to investigate how police and city officials handled the incident.

The commentator, Susan Carpenter-McMillan, said she spoke on behalf of “conservative, Republican, pro-family, pro-moral women.”

Carpenter-McMillan admitted that Calvert had a conservative voting record but said, “We don’t want our representatives voting one way, saying one thing, and leading a secret life.”

“I think Khoury should stop hiding behind their skirts and come out if he’s got problems with Mr. Calvert,” campaign manager Ed Slevin said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/05/94]

Reports: Calvert Tried to Flee, Was Having Sexual Activity

In late April 1994, when the report was released by court order, it was found that Calvert tried to drive away as he was being questioned by police after he was spotted while apparently having sexual activity.

The report said that the officer stopped Calvert after giving three commands to halt. It also confirmed that Calvert, who told officers he had been drinking, was not arrested or cited.

Calvert released another statement that again mentioned the suicide of his father, his recent divorce and leaving his home for Congress.

“It had been a grueling week - marathon sessions in Washington, followed by a Thanksgiving filled with memories of my father and thoughts of my marriage which had ended officially only a few weeks previous,” Calvert said. “I was feeling many emotions, but mostly, I was feeling intensely lonely.”

The full report detailed how the officer saw a woman suddenly sit up “as if her head was originally laying in the driver’s lap.” Calvert’s pants were unzipped and he was trying to cover himself up with his dress shirt. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/23/94]

Calvert, Prostitute Gave Different Accounts

During the stop, the report detailed, Calvert and Linberg gave different accounts of how they ended up in his car. Calvert told the officer he was flagged down by Lindberg and that he didn’t know she was a prostitute.

Lindberg said they met at the bar and Calvert offered her a ride home. She acknowledged that while on probation she used heroin.

The city of Corona had been ordered to pay about \$6,000 of the paper’s legal fees. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/23/94]

Text of Report

The following is the text of the Corona Police Department Employee’s Report, filed after Calvert was found with a prostitute and obtained through the [Press-Enterprise’s](#) lawsuit.

Subject: Congressman Ken Calvert
[Date and time illegible]
Location of Occurrence: 10th and Howard

To: Captain Larry Lewis, Commander, FOO
Assisting Officers: Office Steve Sears
Officer Fred Austin

DETAILS:

On 112793 at approximately 0040 hrs, I was on routine patrol in a marked police unit, traveling northbound on Howard Streets towards Tenth Street in the 1000 block. At that time I observed a maroon Ford Taurus, four door, California License [REDACTED] parked along the west curbline of Howard Street facing southbound.

I observed a male subject in the driver seat who appeared to be passed out or sleeping. I turned my unit around and positioned it off set to the rear of the Ford Taurus. I advised dispatch I was conducting an occupied vehicle check. At that time I still only observed the male subject in the driver seat with his head resting on the headrest [?].

I illuminated the interior of the vehicle with my unit's spot lights and approached the driver's side of the vehicle to contact the occupant. As I made my way to the driver door, a female immediately sat up straight in the front passenger seat. It appeared as if her head was originally laying in the driver's lap.

The female passenger was wearing cut-off jeans shorts, which were unbuttoned and unzipped. Both subjects were extremely nervous. I noticed that the male subject was placing his penis into his unzipped dress slacks, and was trying to hide it with his untucked dress shirt.

As the male subject covered his crotch area with his left hand and shirt, he started his vehicle and placed it into drive and proceeded to leave. I ordered him three times to turn off the vehicle and he finally stopped and complied.

I asked to see identification from both subjects. The male identified himself by his California Driver's License [REDACTED] as Kenneth Stanton Calvert. The female identified herself by her California Driver's License as Lore Lorena Linberg [REDACTED] Riverside, California. Calvert continued to cover his unzipped pants with his hands and stated "We're just talking that's all, nothing else."

I spoke with Calvert separately from Linberg. He said he was traveling westbound on Sixth street. Calvert said she asked for a ride and he let her in his vehicle. Calvert said he drove southbound on Howard Street and pulled over just to talk. Calvert said he has never seen her before this incident, and insists that they were only talking.

While speaking to Calvert, two additional police units arrived on scene to offer any assistance, at which times Calvert became very nervous and stated, "Why do you need so many guys here?" I spoke with Linberg separately. I asked her if she had ever been arrested for anything she said, "Yes, for prostitution and under the influence of heroin". Linberg said she last "shot up" approximately one week prior and is currently on methadone.

Linberg said that she met Calvert at the Office Bar in Corona, and that he offered to take her home. She said they pulled over to talk and she laid her head on his shoulder. I asked her if Calvert paid her for any sexual favors and she would not answer. Reference her pants being unzipped, she insists that they were buttoned and zipped up the entire time. [Corona Police Department, Employee's Report]

Editorial: Something Happened

After the report's disclosure, the Press-Enterprise published an editorial chiding the Congressman for stonewalling, lying, and still "[clinging] to unbelievable and pitiful attempts to sanitize aspects of the story."

The editorial ended with the following two paragraphs:

He could have faced up to it from the start, taken his lumps and moved on. He chose not to. He chose to stonewall. He chose to lie. Maybe he was lying more from personal discomfort than desperation, but it is still a public matter when a congressman's word is worth less than a prostitute's. It is still a public matter when a congressman's judgment is so defective, so inappropriate; when what he calls a private matter takes place on a public street.

"Nothing happened" almost had to be a phrase that would come back to haunt the congressman. Now there remains a consideration of how important both the act and his reaction to it are in the context of his congressional service, and that will take some thought, reflection and consideration of the alternatives. [Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 4/26/94]

Provided Material for Comedians

Calvert's incident was fodder for late night comedians, like Jay Leno, and area columnists.

Leno quipped: Calvert said "he had no idea that she was a prostitute or he wouldn't have done it. Today, the prostitute said: 'Hey, I didn't know that he was a congressman or I wouldn't have done it either.'" [Los Angeles Times, 4/29/94]

Columnist Dan Bernstein asked one summer day, "How hot was it?"

Answer: "It was so hot that Ken Calvert drove through Corona to pick up a breeze. (Nothing happened.)" [Press-Enterprise, 6/28/94]

In another column, Bernstein offered the following menu option for a new restaurant in town:

"Kenderloin Calvert. The official favorite of the Corona Police Department. So good, they tried to cover-up the recipe! (Tough dish. First time our chef tried to prepare it, nothing happened.)" [Press-Enterprise, 9/16/94]

Would Not Compare Prostitution Incident to Clinton Scandal

In 1998, Calvert, who had previously remained silent on Clinton's Lewinsky affair, said that there was no comparison between their two incidents.

"I'm not married. There was no obstruction of justice. I haven't lied to a grand jury," Calvert said.

"We can forgive the actions. We can't forget what occurred," Calvert said. [Press-Enterprise, 9/11/98]

... No Bid Land Sales

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Calvert and partners bought land before it was competitively offered*
- ✓ *District official had land designated for commercial use despite interest for park*
- ✓ *Grand jury found that agency violated law in sale of land without notice*
- ✓ *Calvert contradicted business partner about his possible involvement*
- ✓ *Editorial: Land deal raises red flags; “queasy” about business deals with officials*
- ✓ *Park District sued over “fraud and deceit”; alleged motivation was to “curry political favor” with Calvert*
- ✓ *Legal expenses could hit \$450,000 for 2009 during \$1 million budget gap*

Calvert is involved in a controversy surrounding a parcel of land he and his partners bought without competition “in a seller’s market.” In 2007, a Riverside County grand jury found that the services district violated state law when it sold the land to Calvert and his partners without offering it to other local agencies first, including the park district who had shown interest in the land. Calvert maintained that he had nothing to do with it as a silent partner, but his business associate told a newspaper the year before that Calvert still had to approve his business decisions. A lawsuit filed in 2008 alleges “fraud and deceit” and that the community services district was motivated to “curry political favor” with Calvert. The case could cost \$450,000 for 2009, at a time when the district struggles to close a \$1 million budget gap.

Calvert and Investment Partners Bought Public Land

In early 2005, Woodrow Harpole, Calvert’s investment partner, shopped for land near the booming Interstate 15 corridor.

With hundreds of new houses going up west of the freeway in Eastvale, the area probably needed a self-storage business, Harpole said. He found out about the district’s property, located on a busy thoroughfare a mile from I-15 off ramps, and made contact.

On May 16, 2005, the Jurupa Community Services District board accepted Harpole’s \$1.2 million offer, a price general manager Carole McGreevy said was based on an update of the appraisal done a year earlier.

The updated appraisal was among the records now said to be missing. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Earlier Appraisal Estimated Value at \$1,040,000

In April 2004, appraiser Bruce Hull of Bruce Hull & Associates put the parcel's value at \$1,040,000, assuming that a bowl-shaped depression was filled to street level and the land had commercial zoning. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Calvert Claimed He Wasn't Involved in Negotiations

In 2006, Calvert said he wasn't involved in the land negotiations. "I put up the money and let others do the work." He also said he was no longer involved in the day-to-day operations of the company.

Calvert Real Properties Inc. was co-owned by the congressman. Harpole is corporate director and an executive. Calvert's brother, Quint, is the president according to public records. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Partner Claimed He Acted Alone...

Meanwhile, Harpole insisted that he acted alone in acquiring the land and that Calvert was a passive partner who was only approached after the land was acquired.

Harpole said he thought the vacant land would be a good investment and then looked up land records to find out who owned it. [[The Hill](#), 7/11/07]

...But Earlier Said He Had to Consult with Calvert

In 2006, in an article about another fortuitous land sale of Calvert's, Harpole stated that he had to consult with Calvert when investing his money.

"And of course I have to consult with him if we are looking at investing his money" in a real estate deal, Harpole said.

Harpole also said at the time, "I told him about one [deal] and he said, 'No, I don't think so.'" [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06]

And Calvert Thought They Overpaid

In 2006, Calvert said his group paid top dollar for the land. Land values peaked when Harpole and the district agreed on the \$1.2 million price, he said.

"We were paying at the top of the market as far as I was concerned," Calvert said of the deal. "I thought we were paying too much for the property." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Bought Public Land Without Competition in Sellers' Market

An investigation by the [Press-Enterprise](#) found no evidence that the Jurupa Community Services District offered the land to other public agencies first, a requirement of state law intended to provide more recreational land.

The district's general manager Carole McGreevy said other agencies were notified, but representatives of those agencies said they received no such notice. The district could not provide evidence of the notification, saying relevant files had been misplaced.

Public records and interviews also showed that the Community Services District did not advertise or list the land for sale, a practice required by counties and many other public agencies seeking top dollar on behalf of taxpayers.

The deal allowed Calvert and his partners to buy public land without competition in a booming sellers' market. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

Organizations Said They Never Received Notice of Land for Sale

In 2006, Jim Real, president of the park district's board of directors, said he gets a copy of every letter the park district receives. But he said he never got one about the Limonite property.

"I am definitely concerned, because we definitely intended to use that land, and if there is no letter, they circumvented the law," Real said.

An official with the Corona-Norco Unified School District said the district received no notice that the land was available. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

McGreevy Insisted District Complied With Law

In 2006, McGreevy said the Community Services District complied with the law, but copies of the surplus-land notices and other important records pertaining to the property were missing.

"If and when we find them, we will provide them," McGreevy said. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

Park District Officials Wanted Land for Park

In 2001, Jurupa Area Park and Recreation District officials officially expressed their interest in a letter to McGreevy and held a public meeting at which citizens supported the idea. They eyed the parcel for ball fields, Jim Real, president of the park district's board of directors and Dan Rodriguez, the park district general manager, said.

McGreevy wrote back, saying all public agencies would be notified when the community services district intended to dispose of surplus land.

In an interview in July 2006, she said she recalled the park district expressing interest in 2001, but she added that park officials never sought formal negotiations to buy the land.

McGreevy also indicated in an Aug. 10, 2006 e-mail to R.M. "Cook" Barela, a first-year member of the community services district's board, that the park district couldn't afford the land.

"That's an assumption on her part," Rodriguez said in an interview. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

McGreevy Had Land Designated for Commercial Use Despite Park Interest

In 2002, about seven months after receiving inquiries from park officials, McGreevy teamed with owners of neighboring land and lobbied Riverside County planners to designate the property for commercial uses. In an e-mail, she said she sought the commercial designation at the direction of her board.

The location "is appropriate for commercial uses," McGreevy wrote in a letter to the county Planning Department. "We feel it will provide jobs and entertainment for the community, as well as tax revenue for the county."

In 2003, the county's new general plan, the official blueprint for future land use, gave the property a commercial overlay. That was a key step in allowing owners to seek zone changes for commercial development. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

Park and Recreation Officials Dismayed They Didn't Have Chance to Buy Land

Park and Recreation District officials said they were dismayed that they didn't have a chance to buy the land.

"It is a shame they didn't follow the rules and guidelines; it would have been nice to have the opportunity to bid on the property," said Dan Rodriguez, the district's general manager. "It's a good size for a ball field with tot lot and a picnic area."

The land could have served as the only community park in a predominately Hispanic, lower-income neighborhood in Mira Loma, said Warren Lucio, a former board member of the local park district. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Long Escrow Benefited Calvert Partnership

The contract between Calvert Properties and the JCSD provided for an escrow as long as 15 months, to allow the buyers time to accomplish a zone change, according to a 2005 e-mail from Calvert partner Harpole to McGreevy. During that time, Harpole put together a group of investors, including himself and Calvert who each have a one-third interest, and five other people.

The buyers did not seek a zone change until after escrow closed, however, because of problems on the property that included illegally discarded blacktop, Harpole said.

Calvert said the long escrow was needed to remove an old flood-control easement. That process took less than a month, however. The district filed the necessary paperwork in April, and the easement was removed May 9, a few days before escrow closed, records showed. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Real Estate Experts Said Long Escrow Benefited Partnership

The partnership also might have benefited from rising property values because a long escrow period tied up the property for more than a year while prices were climbing 15 percent to 25 percent a year, real estate experts said. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Higher Offer Made While In Escrow

In January 2006, when the property was still in escrow, an Orange County firm offered \$1.3 million, \$100,000 more than Calvert and his partners paid. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

Co-Sponsored Legislation Which Would Benefit Deal-Negotiator

In 2005, Calvert co-sponsored legislation that would increase the water supply of the Jurupa Community Services District and other water agencies by providing money for desalination facilities.

Among other things, the bill would provide as much as \$50 million for desalination operations in the Chino Basin. Rep. Gary Miller sponsored the legislation along with Calvert and four other area congressmen.

Carole McGreevy, who oversaw the land deal, was also secretary of a joint-powers authority. The Chino Basin Desalter Authority owned and operated desalination plants in the Chino Basin.

Calvert's role in the land deal raised questions about whether the federal money that he helped obtain for the desalination project for JCSD influenced its decision to sell the parcel to him and his partners without notifying others that the land was for sale.

Calvert said the land deal with the water district had no relationship to his work as a congressman, although he helped shape federal water policies that affected the district. He said the legislation benefited the region, not just the Jurupa district.

Until 2006, Calvert was chairman of a congressional subcommittee on water and power. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06; [The Hill](#), 7/11/07; HR 177, 1/04/05]

Bill Originally Sponsored by Rep. Gary Miller

The bill originally was sponsored by Diamond Bar Republican Gary Miller. According to Calvert, it had been in the works since 2000.

The bill would mean "a vital new drinking-water supply" for providers including the Jurupa Community Services District, Miller said on the House floor in 2004.

The bill failed that year but was introduced again with Calvert as a co-sponsor. That bill also failed. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06; HR 177, 1/04/05]

McGreevy Removed From Position

In September 2006, Carol McGreevy resigned from her position on the Jurupa Community Services District board after the district made several missteps under her management, including sale of the land to Calvert.

She also came under fire when the district awarded an estimated \$1.5 million contract for a water treatment system to a company without seeking competitive bids – also a violation of state law. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/07/06]

Residents Found Documents Saying Land Rightfully Belonged to Park District

In late 2006, an effort by some Jurupa-area residents, led by retired Jurupa schools Superintendent Edward Hawkins, wanted to undo the sale so that the property could go to the park district.

The district's sale of the 4-acre parcel not only bypassed other public agencies, but it was never JCSD's to begin with, Hawkins claimed.

Hawkins and Mira Loma resident Betty Anderson found documents at the county Planning Department showing that the district acquired the land in the mid-1970s from the late developer Lou Laramore, who built the Sky Country subdivision. The documents indicated that the land was intended to become a park.

Hawkins said the land should have been transferred to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District (JARPD) when the agency was formed in 1984 and took over parks that had been operated by the Community Services District, but was not.

"The question I have is why wasn't this given to us with all the other things back then?" Frank Guerrero, assistant to general manager of JARPD, asked before the meeting. "Technically, this should have been our property in '84. Is there a reason we didn't get it?" [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/23/06]

Would Not Interfere if Deal Renegotiated

Appearing at the Jurupa Chamber of Commerce, Calvert was repeatedly asked by one attendee if he would be willing to renegotiate the deal.

Calvert replied that he would not interfere if there was an attempt to renegotiate the deal with his partners. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/11/06]

Report by JCSD Attorney Found Sale Valid

In late 2006, board members asked an attorney for the Jurupa Community Services District, Richard Anderson, to review historical documents on the property and report back to them.

Anderson found that the Jurupa Community Services District had no obligation to turn 4 acres into a park and was within its rights to sell the land to Calvert and his partners. He also said it would also be “extremely difficult” for the water and sewer agency or a third party to rescind the sale through court action.

The report acknowledged that when the property was acquired “some of the JCSD board members thought that the property might be able to be used as a retention basin and a Little League baseball field,” but no limits were placed on the use of the land in the grant deed or the parcel map.

Also, while the district failed to offer the land for sale to other public agencies as required, state law was clear that such a failure does not nullify the sale, the report said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/11/06, 11/14/06]

Board Voted Against Requesting that Calvert Company Sell Land Back

In 2006, Jurupa Community Services District directors voted 3-2 against the proposal to ask Calvert and his investment partners to sell back the property. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/28/06]

Grand Jury Requested Documents Related to Sale

In February 2007, a Riverside County grand jury requested documents related to the sale in a formal request to Eldon Horst, the agency’s general manager.

Requested documents by the grand jury included: copies of appraisals, with names and addresses of firms conducting the appraisals; a detail of who paid for the appraisals pertaining to the sale of real estate on Limonite and Etiwanda avenues to Calvert Properties; copies of purchase and sales agreements, including the escrow closing statistics for the real estate; and the procedural documentation followed by the JCSD in an effort to comply.

The Jurupa Community Services District turned over documents to the Riverside County grand jury pertaining to the sale. JCSD General Manager Eldon Horst said he complied with the request by the grand jury for documents and notified the board of directors.

“My expectation is that the findings that the grand jury develops would be provided to myself or the board, with the intention for us to make improvements and we will,” Horst said.

Board President Ken McLaughlin said that he welcomed the inquiry and that the district had complied with the request. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/08/07; [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 2/08/07]

Recreation and Parks District Sought Legal Action Against Services District

In February 2007, directors of the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District announced that they would seek legal action against the services district seeking either return of the land or the \$1.2 million the sale netted.

Robert “Bobby” Hernandez, park district board president, said the closed session vote was unanimous.

“We are just trying to do what is best for the community,” Hernandez said. “We don’t want to expend public funds in litigation but we felt we had no other recourse.”

“We did everything possible to not (move forward with) any litigation,” Hernandez said. “It’s the public’s money, we don’t want to be wasting it, but by the same token we want other agencies to be accountable.”

Kenneth McLaughlin, board president of the community services district, said that ultimately the matter was “a legal issue. This is something the courts have to decide,” he said. [[Press-Enterprise, 2/24/07](#); [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 3/01/07](#)]

Grand Jury Found Agency Violated Law in Sale of Land

In July 2007, the Riverside County grand jury released a reporting finding that the Jurupa Community Services District violated state law when it sold 4 acres of public land to Calvert and his investment partners without first offering it to other public agencies.

The grand jury recommended that the water and sewer agency turn over the \$1.2 million it pocketed from the sale, minus costs, to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District.

The report, which concluded a five-month investigation, also found other violations in the agency. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/04/07](#)]

Calvert maintained that he was not contacted or interviewed during the grand jury investigation or accused of any wrongdoing.

“When I invested in the parcel of land, I was unaware the district made the missteps outlined by the Grand Jury’s findings,” Calvert said. [[San Bernardino County Sun, 7/06/07](#)]

Park District Continued to Threaten Legal Action

Robert “Bobby” Hernandez, president of the park district’s board of directors said the park district would consider following through on its stated plan to seek legal action to force the return of the land or the \$1.2 million the sale netted.

“If they want to follow the recommendations of the grand jury, we can sit down and talk about resolving the problem,” he said. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/04/07](#)]

Park District Filed Suit for \$1.5 Million

In August 2008, the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District sued the Community Services District, charging fraud and deceit when it sold the property to Calvert and his partners.

The lawsuit, filed in Riverside County Superior Court, sought \$1.5 million in damages and unspecified special and punitive damages.

The lawsuit painted the Community Services District acts as “actual fraud, corruption and actual malice” and charged that they were motivated to sell the land to Calvert as a way to “further curry political favor, relations and influence.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/15/08]

Calvert Said Finding Absolved Him from Wrongdoing

Calvert denied any wrongdoing in the matter. He said in a statement that the grand jury’s report proved his innocence.

“The grand jury findings prove that there was no wrongdoing on my part or that of my investment partners,” he said in a written statement.

“I find it regrettable that the Jurupa Community Services District failed to follow the proper steps in dispensing with its surplus property. When I invested in the parcel of land I was unaware the [JCSD] made the missteps outlined by the grand jury’s findings.” [[The Hill](#), 7/11/07]

Editorial: Land Deal Raises Red Flags

A [Daily Bulletin](#) editorial in July 2007 suggested the JCSD Board had explaining to do. The paper wrote that while they are always queasy about public bodies making deals with elected officials, this deal certainly raised red flags beyond the perception of insider advantage.

From the [Daily Bulletin](#):

“Despite being slammed by a Riverside County grand jury report that found the [Jurupa Community Services District’s Board of Directors] had violated the law in a couple of significant ways, the board majority has been mum - waiting instead for the general manager and the board’s legal team to explain the board’s actions.

...The biggest problem is the sale of land in 2005 to the local congressman, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Riverside, and his associates. We’re always queasy about public bodies making business deals with elected officials, and this one is certainly no exception. But in this case, there are red flags beyond the perception of insider advantage.

...The whole sale is highly questionable - at best, it appears public openness and five state government codes cited by the grand jury were violated through board negligence; at worst, perhaps something more nefarious went on.” [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 7/18/07]

Board Offered To Buy Back Land from Calvert and Partners

In November 2007, the directors of the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District voted to offer Calvert and his partners \$320,000 for the land that partnership bought for \$1.2 million, 5-0.

An appraisal in August by the park district valued the land at \$750,000, but directors opted to offer the Calvert group the amount the land was valued at three years ago when it first expressed interest in the property.

Woodrow Harpole, Calvert’s investment partner, called the \$320,000 offer “silly.”

The park directors also voted to write a letter to Riverside County’s Planning Department urging officials to indefinitely delay a zone change that would allow the Calvert partnership to build a storage facility on the property. [[Press Enterprise](#), 11/09/07, 11/16/07]

Letter Suggested Possibility of Eminent Domain

The letter from the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District to Riverside County's Planning Department suggested that the park district was prepared to use eminent domain to seize property that a grand jury concluded was illegally sold to Calvert's partnership. [[Press Enterprise](#), 11/16/07]

Letter Alleged JCSD Inflated Land's Worth

The letter also alleged that the water and sewer agency had a secret appraisal of the property done that artificially inflated the land's worth; approved the sale at a meeting that violated California's open-meeting law; and may have worked with the Calvert group to keep the property out of the hands of the park district. [[Press Enterprise](#), 11/16/07]

Letter Alleged JCSD May Have Worked With Calvert Partnership

According to the [Press Enterprise](#), the park district was suspicious of Calvert partnership's role in the deal.

"The JARPD board is not prepared to conclude that the present owners were not in league with JCSD's design to circumvent the sale of the property as a community park," the letter to the Planning Department read.

The Park District had expressed interest as far back as 2001 but was thwarted when the community services district sold it to Calvert's partnership without notification.

The letter warned county Planning Department officials that if they approved the zone change, they would have "in practical effect sanctioned a clearly illegal transaction." [[Press Enterprise](#), 11/16/07]

Park District Voted to Seize Land...

In 2007, directors of the Park District voted unanimously to seek use of eminent domain after their offer was rejected.

"The community has been promised a field for young people to participate in recreational activities," Jurupa board President Robert "Bobby" Hernandez said. "We need to do what is right for the community." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/22/07]

... But County Supervisors Said "No"

In December 2007, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors voted 5-0 to turn down the Park District's request to seize the land through eminent domain.

Tavaglione said he was unhappy that the long-feuding districts appeared to be trying to drag supervisors into the land dispute.

Reached at his office, Calvert said that his group still planned on building a mini-storage facility on the property. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/19/07]

Then Reconsidered Position

In light of a Park District attorney's threat to pursue legal repercussions if the board did not reverse its decision, the board of supervisors agreed to hold a public hearing on the issue of eminent domain.

"I was pretty confident of prevailing in court," attorney Bill Morrow said.

"We will allow them to be heard," County Supervisor John Tavaglione said. "That doesn't mean that our decision is going to change. I still believe that the two districts ought to try to work this out." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/19/08]

Eminent Domain Accepted by Voters

Ultimately, the board decided not to go through with eminent domain proceedings, but voters approved its use by a 3-1 margin in a mail-in election. [[San Bernardino County Sun](#), 3/11/08; [Press-Enterprise](#), 8/30/08]

Park District Sued Community Services District over "Fraud and Deceit"

In 2008, the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District sued the Jurupa Community Services District, charging the water and sewer agency with fraud and deceit in connection with the 2006 sale of property to Calvert and his partners.

The suit sought \$1.5 million in general damages and unspecified special and punitive damages.

In the complaint, the Park District painted the JCSD as having acted with "actual fraud, corruption and actual malice." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/16/08]

JCSD Motivated to "Curry Political Favor" With Calvert

The lawsuit specifically alleged that the JCSD avoided a competitive bidding process to "further curry political favor, relations and influence." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/16/08; Amended complaint, Case No. RIC 506031, filed 2/05/09]

Board of Supervisors Delayed Vote on Zone Change

In 2009, the Riverside Board of Supervisors delayed the vote on a zone change for the disputed land. The delay gave Riverside County Supervisor John Tavaglione 90 more days to broker a settlement between the two agencies. In November 2008, the Riverside Planning Commission recommended the zone change.

Calvert and his partner, Woodrow Harpole, expressed support for the delay.

"We just want to cooperate," Harpole said after the vote. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/07/08, 1/28/09]

"Lawsuit Insanity"

In 2009, the [Press-Enterprise](#) wrote an editorial titled "Lawsuit Insanity" about the protracted legal battle over Calvert's land that was costing the district more money in legal fees. The paper recommended accepting the county supervisor's offer of mediation.

From the editorial:

But the park district's legal expenses could hit \$450,000 this year - at the same time it struggles to close a \$1 million budget gap.

About the only way the district could afford to buy the property, or pay its legal fees, is by winning the lawsuit. And even if the park district prevails, the case could take years to complete,

draining district coffers in the meanwhile. Gambling the district's financial future on a court case hardly represents responsible administration.

The community services district, for its part, has so far rejected Tavaglione's mediation attempt. But the agency whose mismanagement of a land deal started the controversy cannot shrug off the consequences of its mistake. The district should welcome a chance to settle the case - and to protect public funds from disappearing into legal costs.

Taxpayers lose when public agencies square off in court, no matter who wins the case. The two districts have focused on their narrow political goals - at a pointless cost to the public purse. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 4/09/09]

CALVERT LAND SALE TIMELINE

1975: The Jurupa Community Services District acquires the land parcel from the late developer Lou Laramore, who built the Sky Country subdivision, in lieu of annexation fees. Related documents indicate that the land was intended to become a park. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/23/06, 11/14/06]

1984: Jurupa Area Recreation and Parks District is formed and takes over responsibility for parks and recreation from the Community Services District. Jurupa parks and associated facilities and offices are transferred to the park district. However, for some reason, the piece of land was not, according to resident Edward Hawkins. [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 9/25/06]

1999: Carole McGreevy, who oversaw the land deal, becomes the Jurupa Community Services District's general manager. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2001: Park district officials officially express their interest in a letter to McGreevy and hold a public meeting at which citizens support the idea. McGreevy writes back, saying all public agencies would be notified when the community services district intends to dispose of surplus land. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2003: The county's new general plan, the official blueprint for future land use, gives the property a commercial overlay. That is a key step in allowing owners to seek zone changes for commercial development. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2004, April: Appraiser Bruce Hull of Bruce Hull & Associates puts the parcel's value at \$1,040,000, assuming that a bowl-shaped depression is filled to street level and the land has commercial zoning. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2005, early: Woodrow Harpole, Calvert's investment partner, shops for land near the booming Interstate 15 corridor. He finds out about the district's property, located on a busy thoroughfare a mile from I-15 offramps, and makes contact. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2005, May 16: The district board accepts Harpole's \$1.2 million offer. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2006, January: While the property was still in escrow, an Orange County firm offers \$1.3 million -- \$100,000 more than Calvert and his partners pays. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2006, April: The district files the necessary paperwork to remove flood-control easement. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise](#), 8/18/06]

2006, May 9: Flood-control easement is removed. Calvert had said the long escrow was needed to remove an old flood-control easement. However, that process takes less than a month, a few days before escrow closes, records show. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

2006, May: Escrow closes. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

2006, July: In an interview, McGreevy says she recalls the park district expressing interest in 2001, but she adds that park officials never sought formal negotiations to buy the land. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

2006, August 10: McGreevy indicates in an e-mail to R.M. "Cook" Barela, a first-year member of the community services district's board, that the park district couldn't afford the land. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 8/18/06](#)]

2006: Calvert and Harpole submit an application with the county Planning Department to develop a mini-storage business on the property. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 9/23/06](#)]

2006, September: Board Members ask the attorney for the Jurupa Community Services District, Richard Anderson, to review historical documents on the property and report back to them. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 11/11/06](#)]

2006, November 13: Anderson concluded that the Jurupa Community Services District has no obligation to turn 4 acres into a Little League field and is within its rights to sell the land to Rep. Ken Calvert and his investment partners. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 11/14/06](#)]

2006, November 27: Board votes down proposal to ask Rep. Ken Calvert and his investment partners to sell back property. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 11/28/06](#)]

2007, January 18: Members of the Jurupa community services and parks districts sit down to talk over sale. They agree to meet regularly and reach agreement over the parcel. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 1/17/07](#); [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 1/19/07](#)]

2007, February: The Riverside County grand jury requests documents related to the sale. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 2/08/07](#)]

2007, February 22: Directors of the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District announce that they would seek legal action against the services district seeking either return of the land or the \$1.2 million the sale netted. [[Riverside Press-Enterprise, 2/24/07](#)]

2007, July 3: The Riverside County grand jury released a reporting finding that the Jurupa Community Services District violated state law when it sold 4 acres of public land to Rep. Ken Calvert and his investment partners without first offering it to other public agencies. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/04/07](#)]

2007, November: Directors of the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District voted to offer Calvert and his partners \$320,000 for the land that partnership bought for \$1.2 million. [[Press Enterprise, 11/09/07, 11/15/07](#)]

2008, Aug: Park District files a lawsuit charging the Community Services District with fraud and deceit in the sale of the land and seeking \$1.5 million in general damages and unspecified punitive damages. [[Press-Enterprise, 1/28/09](#)]

2009, Jan: A Superior Court judge denied a motion to dismiss the lawsuit filed by the Community Services District against the Park District. [[Press-Enterprise, 1/28/09](#)]

2009, Jan 27: Riverside County Board of Supervisors votes 4-0 to delay a decision until April 21 on a zone change to allow Calvert's partnership to build a self-storage facility. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/28/09]

Abortion and Family Planning Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *“Generally opposed” to abortion when elected; history of anti-choice votes*
- ✓ *Opposed amendment to promote family planning, reduce abortions*
- ✓ *Supported parental notification law*
- ✓ *Supported parental rights for rapists*
- ✓ *Voted to restrict access to abortions for military personnel nine times*
- ✓ *Supported denying abortion services to military victims of rape even if the woman paid for the service*

In 1992, Calvert said that he was “generally opposed” to abortion but supported a woman’s right to choose. Since then, Calvert has barely registered above a zero score from Planned Parenthood and racked up numerous anti-choice votes, even opposing a ban on abortions with an exemption to protect the health of the mother. He opposed amendments to promote family planning and reduce abortions, supported parental notification laws and parental rights for rapists, voted nine times to restrict access to abortions for military personnel. Calvert also supported denying abortion services to military victims of rape even if the woman paid for the service herself.

Supported Stupak Amendment to Bar Federal Funds in Health Care Bill to Pay for any Abortion Services

In 2009, Calvert supported Congressman Bart Stupak’s (D-MI) amendment to the Affordable Health Care for America Act that banned federal funds authorized in the bill from being used to pay for an abortion or to cover any part of the costs of any health plan that included abortion coverage. This excluded elective abortion coverage from the public option and an individual using a subsidy to purchase a private plan cannot purchase one that covers elective abortion. Insurers would be allowed to cover abortions that result from rape or incest or when a pregnancy threatens a mother’s life. An individual with a subsidized policy from the bill would have to purchase coverage for elective abortion separately with their own money. [CQToday, 11/07/09]

The amendment passed 240-194. [HR3962, [Vote #884](#), 11/07/09]

“Generally Opposed to Abortion”

In 1992, Calvert said that he was personally opposed to abortion except in limited cases, but supported the right of women to decide the issue for themselves. He considered himself a mainstream Republican. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/92]

Low Marks from Pro-Choice Organizations

Calvert received 0 percent scores from advocates of abortion rights and 70 to 100 percent scores from anti-choice organizations since his first years in Congress..

The following table illustrates Calvert’s scores from these organizations:

Year	Organization	Score
2008	Planned Parenthood	0
2007-2008	National Right to Life	71
2006	NARAL	0
2006	Planned Parenthood	0
2005-2006	National Right to Life	82
1999	NARAL	0
1999	National Right to Life	100
1999	Planned Parenthood	0
1997	National Right to Life	100
1997	NARAL	3
1996	NARAL	0
1996	National Right to Life	100
1995 – 2003	Planned Parenthood	0
1993-1996	Planned Parenthood	2

[Project Vote Smart]

Voted to Eliminate Funding for Planned Parenthood

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Health and Human Services to eliminate federal funding for Planned Parenthood.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill for Planned Parenthood. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 189-231. [HR 3043, [Vote #684](#), 7/19/07]

Supported Abstinence Education

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to strike a provision in the fiscal year 2008 Foreign Operations appropriations bill that would eliminate an abstinence education funding mandate of 33 percent.

The amendment’s sponsor, Representative Joseph Pitts (R-PA) argued that existing mandates for abstinence education funding were working to reduce the HIV / AIDS pandemic. [Congressional Record, 6/21/07, Page H6862]

Congresswoman Nita Lowey (D-NY) opposed the amendment, noting that a study by the Institute of Medicine report had noted that the abstinence education mandate “has greatly limited the ability of country teams to develop and implement comprehensive prevention programs that are well integrated with each other and with testing, care, and treatment programs.” [Congressional Record, 6/21/07, Page H6862]

The amendment was defeated 200-226. [HR 2764, [Vote #532](#), 6/21/07]

Voted to Ban Taxpayer-Funded Support for Abortion Providers

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 foreign operations bill to remove bill language that would mandate U.S. subsidies to organizations that actively promote abortion in foreign nations.

The amendment was intended to strip language from the bill that would effectively overturn the pro-life “Mexico City Policy.”

This pro-life policy was originally adopted by President Reagan and announced at a 1984 population conference in Mexico City. The policy was reinstated by President Bush in 2001.

Under this policy, in order to be eligible for U.S. “population assistance,” a private organization must sign a contract promising not to perform abortions (except to save the mother’s life or in cases of rape or incest), lobby to change the abortion laws of host countries, or otherwise “actively promote abortion as a method of family planning.”

According to National Right to Life, the amendment was “entirely an abortion policy vote – it has nothing whatever to do with funding levels for contraceptive programs, anti-HIV/AIDS programs, or any of the other diversionary issues raised by opponents of the Mexico City Policy.” [National Right to Life letter to Members of Congress, 6/18/07]

The amendment to preserve the Mexico City language was defeated 205-218. [HR 2764, [Vote #534](#), 6/21/07]

Opposed Amendment to Promote Family Planning, Reduce Abortions

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to allow international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who do not comply with the Mexico City Policy to receive donated contraceptives for millions of men and women who need them.

The “Mexico City Policy” originally adopted by President Reagan and announced at a 1984 population conference in Mexico City. The policy was reinstated by President Bush in 2001. Under this policy, in order to be eligible for U.S. “population assistance,” a private organization must sign a contract promising not to perform abortions (except to save the mother’s life or in cases of rape or incest), lobby to change the abortion laws of host countries, or otherwise “actively promote abortion as a method of family planning.” [National Right to Life letter to Members of Congress, 6/18/07]

The amendment would allow for “common-sense family planning to prevent abortions, curb unintended pregnancies, save the lives of mothers, and fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic,” according to its sponsor, Congresswoman Nita Lowey (D-NY). [Rep. Lowey press release, 6/21/07]

The amendment passed 223-201. [HR 2764, [Vote #533](#), 6/21/07]

Supported Criminalizing Transport of a Minor Across State Lines for an Abortion

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of making it a crime to transport a minor across state lines for an abortion without parental consent.

The bill allowed for a fine and up to one year in prison.

Also, parents would have been allowed to sue people who helped their daughters across the border. The bill did allow an exception if the abortion was necessary to save the life of the minor. [[CQ Today](#), 9/26/06]

The bill passed 264-153. [S403, [Vote #479](#), 9/26/06]

Supported Parental Notification Law

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a parental notification law. The law would have made it a federal crime to knowingly transport a minor across state lines with the intent of circumventing parental consent laws. The law would have also required physicians, who perform abortions on minors and reside in other states, to provide 24 hours notice to the pregnant girl's parents.

Critics of the legislation said it was an assault on abortion rights that could endanger vulnerable girls who fear for their safety if they must first get a parent's permission or who are the victims of incest. [[Detroit Free Press](#), 4/28/05]

The bill passed, 270-157. [HR748, [Vote #144](#), 4/27/05]

Supported Parental Rights for Rapists

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit legislation on parental notification that barred fathers, who committed rape or incest against a minor that resulted in a pregnancy, from being able to sue the doctor who performed an abortion. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 4/27/05]

The motion was defeated 183-245. [HR 748, [Vote #143](#), 4/27/2005]

Supported Restricting Access to Abortions for Military Personnel

Women were not allowed to use private funds to obtain abortions at military hospitals until 1973, when it was decided that the health risk to women who sought these services elsewhere was too great given sub-par medical standards at off-base medical facilities and the fact that abortion was illegal in many of the countries in which military personnel were stationed.

President Ronald Reagan reversed this policy in 1988, but President Clinton overturned the ban as one of his first actions after taking office in 1993.

Republicans returned the favor by reinstating the ban after taking control of Congress in 1995. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), 6/21/97]

The military allowed its doctors to perform abortions only in cases of rape, incest or where the mother's life was endangered. The government did not pay for the procedures.

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the annual Defense Department authorization bill to allow overseas troops and their relatives to get abortions at military hospitals and clinics.

As of 2005, more than 100,000 American women lived on overseas military bases, including 19,000 serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. The amendment would have permitted the procedure as long as they were paid for with private funds. Although troops in the United States were barred from getting abortions at military facilities, they could go to other public or private hospitals or clinics. [[Associated Press](#), 5/25/05]

The amendment was defeated 191-237. [HR5122, [Vote #136](#), 5/10/06]

In addition, Calvert has routinely opposed similar measures:

- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted against an amendment to the annual Defense Department authorization bill to allow overseas troops and their relatives to get abortions at military hospitals and clinics. The amendment was defeated 194-233. [HR 1815, [Vote #216](#), 5/25/05]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against an amendment to permit Department of Defense facilities, not located in the United States, to perform abortions. The amendment was defeated 201-227. [HR 1588, [Vote #215](#), 5/22/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted against an amendment to allow abortions at U.S. military medical facilities abroad if a doctor agreed to perform the procedure and the patient paid for it privately. The amendment was defeated, 202-215. [HR 4546, [Vote #153](#), 5/9/02]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against an amendment to allow female military personnel stationed at U.S. bases overseas to undergo an abortion at medical facilities there, provided they pay for it themselves and a doctor consents to perform the operation. The amendment was defeated, 199-217. [HR 2586, [Vote #357](#), 9/25/01]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against an amendment to allow privately funded abortions in overseas military hospitals. The amendment was rejected, 203-225 [HR 1401, [Vote #184](#), 06/09/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against an amendment ending the prohibition on privately funded abortions at overseas Defense Department medical facilities. The amendment was defeated, 190-232 [HR 3616, [Vote #171](#), 05/20/98]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted against an amendment to repeal the law prohibiting overseas U.S. military hospitals and medical facilities from performing privately funded abortions for U.S. service members and their dependents. The amendment was defeated, 196-224. [HR 1119, [Vote #217](#), 6/19/97]
- ✓ **1996:** Calvert voted against an amendment repealing the law prohibiting overseas U.S. military hospitals and medical facilities from performing privately funded abortions for U.S. service members and their dependents. The amendment was defeated, 192-225. [HR 3230, [Vote #167](#), 5/14/96]

Supported Denying Abortion Services to Military Victims of Rape...

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit abortions at overseas military facilities unless the life of the woman was endangered. [[Omaha World Herald](#), 9/10/95]

The amendment passed 226-191. [HR 2126, [Vote #642](#), 9/07/95]

... Even if Women Paid for the Procedure Themselves

Also in 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have allowed women in the service to obtain an abortion, if raped, if they paid for the procedure themselves.

The amendment was defeated 194-224. [HR 2126, [Vote #641](#), 9/07/95]

Supported Restricting Spending on the UN Population Fund

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the annual funding bill that provided funding to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA is the world's leading provider of family planning and maternal health needs in countries where such care is scarce.

The Bush administration has withheld funding to UNFPA since 2002 because of what it claimed was support of forced abortions and sterilizations in China - claims that were debunked by the Administration's own fact-finding team. [Rep. Carolyn Maloney Press Release, 6/16/05; [Connecticut Post](#), 6/19/05]

The amendment was rejected, 192-233. [HR2862, [Vote #266](#), 6/16/05]

Opposed Choice and Family Planning for Federal Employees

Calvert has strongly opposed the rights of federal employees by voting against allowing health insurance plans to cover abortion services and contraceptives.

He has voted six times against federal employees' reproductive health rights.

- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against an amendment to allow women covered by the federal employee health benefit program to receive abortion services. The amendment was defeated 184-230. [HR 4871, [Vote #422](#), 7/20/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a spending bill that continued the ban on federal employee health insurance from covering abortions and allowed for religious health plans to be exempt from requiring prescription drug coverage to include contraceptives. The measure passed on a vote of 210-209. [HR 2490, [Vote #305](#), 07/15/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against an amendment to require federal employees' health benefits to cover prescription drug contraceptives and related services. The amendment passed 217-200. [HR 2490, [Vote #303](#), 7/15/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against an amendment allowing federal employees to join health plans that provide coverage for abortions. The proposal to lift the ban was defeated 188-230. [HR2490, [Vote #301](#), 07/15/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill to the conference committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment requiring federal health plans that cover other prescription drugs to also cover prescription contraceptives. The amendment was defeated, 202-226. [HR 4104, [Vote # 493](#), 10/7/98]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against an amendment to allow federal employee health plans to cover abortion services. The amendment was defeated 183-239. [HR 4104, [Vote #288](#), 6/16/98]

Supported Allowing Health Care Providers to Refuse to Provide Abortions

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that would allow hospitals, doctors and others to refuse to provide abortion services or refer women to obtain such services.

It also permitted insurers to refuse to pay for abortions.

The bill passed 229-189. [HR 4691, [Vote #412](#), 9/25/02]

Supported Spending Bill with Anti-Choice Gag Rule

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of an omnibus spending bill with a provision that would limit the ability of federal, state and local governments to require hospitals and health maintenance organizations to provide abortion services or referrals.

The bill passed 344-51. [HR 4818, [Vote #542](#), 11/20/04]

Opposed Ban on Late Term Abortions with Exemption to Protect Health of Mother

Calvert consistently opposed fair measures to ban the procedure called “partial birth abortion” when an exemption was provided to protect the health of the mother.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that would allow an exemption from the “partial birth abortion” ban when a doctor determines it is medically necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother. The amendment was defeated 165-256. [HR 760, [Vote #241](#), 6/04/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a similar bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to allow the procedure in order to protect the health of the mother. The amendment failed 187-241. [HR 4965, [Vote #342](#), 6/24/02]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a similar bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report the bill back to the House with language providing for averting “serious adverse long-term health consequences to the mother.” The amendment was defeated 140-289. [HR 3660, [Vote #103](#), 4/05/00]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a similar bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report the bill back with an amendment to add an exception where the procedure was necessary to avert serious adverse physical health consequences to the woman. The amendment was defeated, 49-282, [HR 1122, [Vote #64](#), 3/20/97]

Supported Partial Birth Abortion Ban

An annual ritual after Republicans assumed control of the House was voting to ban a type of late-term abortion described by its critics as “partial birth abortion.” When President Bush was elected, they were successful in passing that ban.

The ban would be one of the most significant restrictions on abortion since the 1973 Roe v. Wade Supreme Court decision recognizing abortion rights. It included an exception to preserve the life of the woman, but no provisions allowing the procedure when medically necessary to preserve a woman’s health. Physicians who knowingly performed the procedure would be subject to up to two years in prison.

In 2000, the Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that a similar bill in Nebraska did not pass constitutional muster because it did not include an exemption allowing the procedure for women whose health would be at risk. [[Associated Press](#), 6/04/03; [CQ Today](#), 6/04/03]

In 2007, the Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the ban on partial birth abortion was Constitutional. [[Washington Post](#), 4/19/07]

Calvert regularly supported such measures:

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion. The bill passed 281-142. [S. 3, [Vote #530](#), 10/02/03]

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion. The bill passed 282-139. [HR 760, [Vote #242](#), 6/04/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to ban the procedure that opponents refer to as “partial birth” abortion. It would have allowed the procedure only when it was necessary to save a woman’s life. Those who performed the procedure for other reasons would face fines and up to two years in prison, although the woman would not be criminally liable. The bill also included congressional findings that established the constitutionality of the measure. The bill passed, 248-177. [HR 4965, [Vote #343](#), 6/24/02]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to ban a certain late-term abortion procedure, in which the physician partially delivers the fetus before completing the abortion. Anyone convicted of performing such an abortion would be subject to a fine and up to two years in prison. The bill allowed the father (if he was married to the mother) or maternal grandparents (if the mother was under 18) to file a civil lawsuit against the doctor for monetary damages. The penalties would not apply if the abortion were necessary to save the woman’s life. The bill passed, 287-141. [HR 3660, [Vote #104](#), 4/05/00]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of overturning President Clinton’s veto of the bill to ban certain late-term abortion procedures. The measure passed 296-132. [HR 1122, [Vote #325](#), 7/23/98]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would ban “partial birth” abortions with an exception when the procedure was necessary to save the life of the woman. The bill also made it a federal crime for a doctor to perform a partial-birth abortion and mandate fines of up to two years in jail for physicians who performed the controversial procedure. The bill passed, 295-136. [HR 1122, [Vote #65](#), 3/20/97]

... Even When the Life of the Mother was Threatened

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to ban so-called late term abortions even in cases where the life of the mother was threatened.

Rep. Nancy L. Johnson, a pro-choice Republican from Connecticut, complained that the bill did not include exceptions for doctors who performed the procedure to save the life of the mother.

“Why endanger her for a fetus that can’t eat, has no kidneys, no heart?” she asked. [[Washington Times](#), 11/02/95]

The bill passed 288-139. [HR 1833, [Vote #756](#), 11/01/95]

Opposed Providing OTC Status for “Morning-After Pill”

Calvert has been a strong opponent of efforts to legalize the “morning after” pill.

He has voted three times to prevent the Food and Drug Administration from approving the drug for use in the United States.

- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would prohibit the Food and Drug Administration from using funds to test, develop or approve any drug for the chemical inducement of abortion. The amendment failed 182-187. [HR 4661, [Vote #373](#), 7/10/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the use of any funding for Food and Drug Administration to test, develop, or approve any drugs for the chemical inducement of abortion. The amendment passed, 217-214. [HR 1906, [Vote #173](#), 6/08/99]

- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the Food and Drug Administration from using funds appropriated in the bill to test, develop or approve any drug for chemically induced abortions. The amendment passed, 223-202. [HR 4101, [Vote #260](#), 6/24/98]

Opposed Allowing Funding for Clinic Protection

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to allow use of federal block grant funds to protect abortion clinics.

The amendment was defeated 164-266. [HR 728, [Vote #125](#), 2/14/95]

Opposed Making Obstruction of Access to Abortion Clinics a Federal Crime

In 1994, Calvert voted against a measure that would make it a federal crime to block access to abortion clinics. [[Washington Times](#), 5/08/94]

The bill passed 241-174. [S 636, [Vote #159](#), 5/5/94]

Supported Requiring Parental Consent

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that would require parental notification before minors could have abortions at federally funded clinics. [[Washington Times](#), 3/28/93]

The measure failed 179-243. [HR 670, [Vote #106](#), 3/25/93]

Agriculture Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Received \$16,500 from dairy industry and voted to keep sick animals in food supply*
- ✓ *Opposed billions in agriculture disaster relief*
- ✓ *Opposed emergency funding for farmers*
- ✓ *Voted against extending bankruptcy protections for family farmers*
- ✓ *Repeatedly opposed country-of-origin labeling*
- ✓ *Opposed rural improvement grants*

Calvert is not a friend of small farmers, but does help big business. Calvert voted to keep sick animals in the food supply after being among the top ten recipients of contributions from the dairy and livestock industry. Calvert voted against the Farm Bill reauthorization and veto override in 2008, which authorized billions of dollars in nutrition and conservation programs. Calvert also hurt farmers by opposing billions in disaster relief, emergency funding, country-of-origin labeling and extending bankruptcy protections for family farmers.

Received \$16,500 from Dairy and Livestock Industry...

A 2004 analysis by the Mercury News found that among California lawmakers, the more money a lawmaker received from the dairy and livestock industry, the more likely he or she was to support legislation to allow sick animals to stay in the nation's food supply.

Calvert was among the top ten legislators who received contributions from the industry, taking \$16,500 from 2001 through 2003. [San Jose Mercury News, 1/07/04]

...Voted to Keep Sick Animals in Food Supply

In July 2003, Calvert voted against a bill that banned so-called "downer animals" into the food chain. When mad-cow disease was found in December 2003, the U.S. Department of Agriculture banned all downer cows from the food supply. [San Jose Mercury News, 1/07/04]

Taken Over \$47,000 from Agriculture Sector

While in Congress, Calvert has taken \$47,136 in contributions from agricultural services and products companies and interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/13/09]

Mixed Ratings from Agriculture Interest Groups

While in Congress, Calvert has received mixed ratings from agriculture interest groups, depending on their issues and score cards.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	National Farmers Union	12
2007	National Council of Agriculture Employers	100
2007	United Fresh Produce Association	0
2005/2006	American Farm Bureau Federation	88
2005/2006	National Farmers Union	0
2005	National Association of Wheat Growers	100
2005	National Council of Agricultural Employers	66
2003/2004	National Farmers Union	17
2002	Vote Hemp	“Fence Sitter”
2001/2002	Minnesota Farm Bureau	88
2001/2002	Minnesota Farm Bureau	93
2001/2002	National Farmers Union	20
2000	American Farm Bureau Federation	100
1999/2000	National Farmers Union	67
1999	American Farm Bureau Federation	91
1998	National Farmers Union	56
1997	National Farmers Union	86
1996	National Farmers Union	53
1995/1996	American Farm Bureau Federation	100
1995	National Farmers Union	30
1994	National Farmers Union	56
1993/1994	American Farm Bureau Federation	93
1993	National Farmers Union	56

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Opposed a Solution to Make Food Safer

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Food Safety Enhancement Act of 2009 which would have modernized and strengthened the way we protect America’s food supply and ensure fewer outbreaks of food borne illnesses. The bill required the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to create a system for tracing food along the food chain so that recalls could be implemented more quickly. It also for the first time allowed the FDA to impose civil and criminal penalties and to implement mandatory food quarantines, both for the first time. [CQ Today, 7/30/09]

The measure passed 280-150. [H.R. 2749, [#657](#), 7/29/09]

Opposed Override of Farm Bill Reauthorization Veto

In 2008, Calvert voted against an attempt to override President Bush’s veto of the Farm bill.

Among other benefits, the bill authorized a \$10 billion increase for nutrition programs, cut direct payment subsidies overall by \$313 million, and authorized \$1.3 billion to enroll new acreage in the Wetlands Reserve Program and reduce the Conservation Reserve Program to 32 million acres.

The legislation made historic new investments in food, farm and conservation programs and was supported by a broad, bipartisan coalition. The House Agriculture Committee heralded the passage, saying “while no one got everything they wanted in this Farm Bill, we struck a balance that meets the pressing needs of working American

families struggling with high food prices and that supports America's farmers and ranchers as they continue to provide a safe, abundant, homegrown supply of food and fiber while protecting our natural resources and developing new sources of renewable energy." [House Agriculture Committee Release, 5/22/08]

In his message to Congress, President Bush defended his decision to veto the bill saying that among his concerns were that it contained a wide range of objectionable provisions, including a limitation on the ability of the U.S. to redirect food aid dollars for emergency use. Some provisions in the bill also raised serious constitutional concerns for the President. [White House Release, 5/21/08]

The bill was passed, the objections of the President notwithstanding. [HR 2419, [Vote #346](#), 5/21/08]

Opposed Farm Bill Reauthorization

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would reauthorize the federal farm and nutrition programs for five years.

The bill replaced a previously passed version (HR 2419) which only contained 14 of the bill's 15 titles due to an enrollment error. The original legislation had omitted the section on trade. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The bill authorized a \$10 billion increase for nutrition programs, cut direct payment subsidies overall by \$313 million, and authorized \$1.3 billion to enroll new acreage in the Wetlands Reserve Program and reduce the Conservation Reserve Program to 32 million acres.

The bill also required country-of-origin labels for all meat by September, 2008, extended the Milk Income Loss Contract program through fiscal 2012 and provided a subsidy for the purchase of excess sugar in the U.S. market to make sugar-based ethanol.

President Bush threatened to veto the legislation to sharply limit government subsidies to farmers at a time of near-record commodity prices and soaring global demand for grain. Critics of the bill countered that it lacked needed reform. [[New York Times](#), 5/15/08]

The bill passed 306-110. [HR 6124, [Vote #353](#), 5/22/08]

Opposed Original Legislation to Reauthorize of Farm Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Farm bill conference report. The bill authorized a \$10 billion increase for nutrition programs, cut direct payment subsidies overall by \$313 million, and authorized \$1.3 billion to enroll new acreage in the Wetlands Reserve Program and reduce the Conservation Reserve Program to 32 million acres.

The bill also required country-of-origin labels for all meat by September, 2008, extended the Milk Income Loss Contract program through fiscal 2012 and provided a subsidy for the purchase of excess sugar in the U.S. market to make sugar-based ethanol.

President Bush threatened to veto the legislation to sharply limit government subsidies to farmers at a time of near-record commodity prices and soaring global demand for grain. Critics of the bill countered that it lacked needed reform. [[New York Times](#), 5/15/08]

The conference report passed, 318-106. [HR 2419, [Vote #315](#), 5/14/08]

Voted to Delay Farm Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct House conferees to use the most recent baseline estimates supplied by the Congressional Budget Office when evaluating the costs of the bill's provisions to determine if it complies with House pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) rules.

Republicans argued that Democrats were bending their own pay-go rules by using a different standard of budget baseline measurement. Rep. Ryan (R-WI) contended that economic conditions had changed since 2007 and that it would be inaccurate to use an estimate that was over a year old. Ryan also expressed concern that by using the 2007 baseline, there was an opportunity to “hide billions and billions of dollars in new spending.” [Statement by Rep. Ryan, H2993, 5/01/08]

Democrats disputed these claims, noting that the Agriculture Committee had worked on the Farm bill for 17 months and that an effort to change the baseline after the bicameral conference would only serve to delay the important legislation further. [Statement by Rep. Pomeroy, H2994, 5/01/08]

The motion was rejected, 172-241. [HR 2419, [Vote #247](#), 5/06/08]

Voted to Set Limits on Farm Subsidies

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct House conferees to agree to Senate-passed provisions that would set a \$40,000 per person limit for annual direct payments to farmers.

The motion was introduced by Rep. Flake (R-AZ) who called the Farm Bill “out of control” and advocated ending the permanent disaster title. Flake also said the farm subsidies were “well beyond what is required and necessary and right and proper. Yet, we continue to do this simply because it makes for good politics.” [Statement by Rep. Flake, H#104, 5/01/08]

Democratic proponents of the bill argued that the legislation was designed to protect from “whole farm loss” not ad hoc lesser disasters. Democrats also maintained that the bill required farmers to have crop insurance to prevent the use of disaster funds as de facto risk protection. [Statement by Rep. Pomeroy, H#104, 5/01/08]

The motion was rejected, 157-259. [HR 2419, [Vote #238](#), 5/01/08]

Opposed 3.7 Billion in Agriculture Disaster Relief

In 2007, Calvert voted against giving \$3.7 billion in agriculture disaster relief. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), No. 110-3, [3/20/07](#)]

The bill passed 218 - 212 [HR 1591, [Vote # 186](#), 3/23/07]

Supported Funding for Tobacco Earmark

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for earmark to study alternative uses of a tobacco grant in Maryland. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment would have removed \$400,000 in federal funds from being used for alternative uses for tobacco in Maryland and reduced the cost of the bill by a consistent amount.

The certification letter submitted to the Appropriations Committee stated that the funding would go to the University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources for the Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project.

The Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project is focused on finding new, nonsmoking uses for tobacco, such as pharmaceutical or biotechnology applications.

From 2002 to 2007, the Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project received earmarks of between \$320,000 and \$400,000. [Statement of Congressman Jeff Flake, 8/2/07]

The amendment was defeated 94-337. [HR 3161, [Vote #811](#), 8/2/07]

Voted for Grape Research Earmark

In 2007, Calvert voted against of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for grape genetics research in Geneva, N.Y. [Congressional Quarterly]

The Agriculture Research Service established the Grape Genetics Research Unit in Geneva, New York, at the center of New York's grape-growing region in conjunction with Cornell University.

The goals of the program are to reduce losses to crop yield and quality that result from disease, pests and environmental stress, and to improve grape and grape product quality and utilization.

The genetic research unit's primary research areas are development of resistance to pests and diseases, superior adaptation of grapes to growing conditions and tolerances for environmental and weather-related stress, and improved product quality through enhanced knowledge of genetic factors governing color, flavor, aroma, sensory characteristics and yield. [Statement of Congressman Jim Walsh, 8/2/07]

The amendment was defeated 76-353. [HR 3161, [Vote #810](#), 8/2/07]

Voted for Catfish Disease Earmark

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill would bar the use of funds in the bill for the Catfish Pathogen Genomic Project in Auburn, Alabama.

The amendment would have prevented \$878,046 in federal funds from being used for catfish genome research in Auburn, Alabama, and would reduce the cost of the bill by a commensurate amount.

According to the earmark description in the certification letter, the funding would go to Auburn University "to help continue important research into the genomic behavior of catfish in order to resist and cope with virulent disease strains."

"I think that this is definitely one earmark that the taxpayers would love to throw back," said Congressman Jeff Flake (R-AZ), who sponsored the amendment. [Congressional Record, 8/2/07; Page H9631]

Opponents of the amendment pointed out that the research was necessary to protect the safety and health of the food supply, protect and strengthen important American products and an industry. [Floor Statement of Congressman Mike Rogers, 8/2/07; Congressional Record, 8/2/07; page H9631]

The amendment was defeated 74-357. [HR 3161, [Vote #809](#), 8/2/07]

Voted to Protect International Agriculture Companies

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the 2007 Farm Bill to stop a tax increase on agricultural companies.

The motion would have sent the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language to strike a tax provision that would raise \$4 billion over five years by ending the ability of foreign companies operating in the United States to shift income to a third country.

President Bush supported the motion. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was defeated 198-223. [HR 2419, [Vote #755](#), 7/27/07]

Voted to Block Farm Subsidies to Millionaires

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the 2007 Farm Bill reauthorization to prohibit millionaires from receiving farm subsidies.

The amendment prohibited individuals from receiving farm conservation payments if their income exceeds \$1 million, unless 75 percent of their income comes from farm income. [Congressional Quarterly]

Congressman Colin Peterson (D-MN), the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, opposed the amendment, claiming that it would undermine the safety net for farmers, and would weaken farm conservation efforts. [Congressman Colin Peterson, Congressional Record, 7/27/07; Page H8770]

Meanwhile, Congressman Tim Mahoney (D-FL) supported the amendment, saying that it would provide “real farmers, not millionaires, access to critical conservation programs.” [Congressman Tim Mahoney, Congressional Record, 7/27/07; Page H8770]

The amendment was defeated 175-252. [HR 2419, [Vote #753](#), 7/27/07]

Opposed Attempt to Cut Cotton Subsidies

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2007 Farm Bill reauthorization that would cut subsidies to cotton producers.

The amendment would have reduced the direct payment rate for cotton to \$0.06 from \$0.0667 with the savings used to increase the land that could be enrolled in the Grasslands Reserve Program by 224,000 acres. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 175-251. [HR 2419, [Vote #752](#), 7/27/07]

Supported Funding for East Coast Shellfish Growers

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to block an earmark for the East Coast Shellfish Research Institute at the East Coast Shellfish Growers Association, Toms River, New Jersey. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 77-337. [HR 3093, [Vote #736](#), 7/26/07]

Supported Funds for Lobster Institute

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to block an earmark for the Lobster Institute at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 87-328. [HR 3093, [Vote #735](#), 7/26/07]

Supported Cutting Nearly \$39B from Commodity, Research, Rural Development & Conservation

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the following five years. Due to the billions of dollars in tax cuts passed separately, the budget reconciliation package would increase the deficit.

The bill reduced the amount of direct payments available to farmers in advance to 40% in 2006 and 22% in 2007 and extended the Milk Income Loss Contract through 2007, at a cost of \$998 million. The bill canceled funds, for a total cut of \$1 billion over five years, for several programs including the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food systems.

Additionally, the bill cut important farm bill conservation programs by \$934 million over five years. The measure did not touch a \$5 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill, and after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry, the budget saved HMOs \$22 billion dollars. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05; [CQ Today](#), 2/1/06; [Washington Post](#), 2/1/06]

The bill passed 216-214 [HRS653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Opposed Emergency Funding for Farmers

In 2007, Calvert voted against emergency appropriations legislation to provide \$4.5 billion for agriculture disaster assistance, including crop and livestock disaster payments.

The bill provided \$1.8 billion in crop disaster assistance and \$1.5 billion in livestock assistance, and appropriated \$500 million for wildfire management and suppression with \$400 million for the Forest Service and \$100 million for the Bureau of Land Management.

The bill also provided \$425 million for the secure rural schools program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 302-120. [HR 2207, [Vote #336](#), 5/10/07]

Voted Against Funding for Relief for America's Farmers

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans' medical care, \$650 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief and \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Opposed Country-of-Origin Labeling

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Farm bill conference report. The bill authorized a \$10 billion increase for nutrition programs, cut direct payment subsidies overall by \$313 million, and authorized \$1.3 billion to enroll new acreage in the Wetlands Reserve Program and reduce the Conservation Reserve Program to 32 million acres.

Farm Bill ensures that consumers will be able to know where the foods they feed their families come from. Specifically, country-of-origin labeling will be provided for fruits, vegetables and peanuts. [Rep. Salazar Release, 5/14/08]

President Bush threatened to veto the legislation to sharply limit government subsidies to farmers at a time of near-record commodity prices and soaring global demand for grain. Critics of the bill countered that it lacked needed reform. [New York Times, 5/15/08]

The conference report passed, 318-106. [HR 2419, [Vote #315](#), 5/14/08]

Opposed Country-of-Origin Labeling

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment that required labels that would tell shoppers from what country their meat comes from.

Country of origin labeling (COOL) benefited both American consumers and ranchers.

COOL provided-U.S. raised products with a competitive advantage over foreign products because U.S. consumers, if offered a clear choice, chose fresh foods of domestic origin over foods of foreign origin.

In fact, a majority of the nation's major trading partners already required country of origin labeling. Origin information was particularly important to consumers whenever specific health and safety problems arose that may be linked to imported foods such as the outbreaks of mad cow disease in Canada and Europe.

Originally passed as part of the 2002 Farm Bill, Congress already postponed the labeling from its original implementation date of 2004 to September 2006.

The annual bill that funded agriculture programs would extend the delay even further—until 2007. The delay applied only to meat and meat products; labels went into effect in April 2005 for fish and shellfish. [Associated Press, 6/8/05; Americans for Country of Origin Labeling, "Reasons for Labeling," www.americansforlabeling.org; CRS Report for Congress, "Country-of-Origin Labeling for Foods: Current Law and Proposed Changes," 03/27/01; www.ncseonline.org]

The amendment was defeated 187-240. [HR 2744, [Vote #231](#), 6/08/05]

A Record of Opposing Country-of-Origin Labeling

Calvert previously voted against Country of Origin Labeling:

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against 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. [HR 2673, [Vote #354](#), 7/14/03]

Voted to Endanger Farm Service Agency Offices

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to shelve the USDA's so-called "FSA Tomorrow" plan - a proposal that would have closed 713 of the Farm Service Agency's 2,351 offices across America.

If the plan had moved forward, nearly a third of FSA's total field offices would have closed at a time when Rural America was battling drought, the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and skyrocketing energy costs - all leading to what had been a steady deterioration of its economic base.

The motion also would have prohibited a state agency from using federal funds if they privatized a certain percentage of their Food Stamp Program operations.

The bill was defeated 209-216. [Rep. DeLauro, Dear Colleague, 10/19/05; Palladium Item, 10/23/05; HR2744, [Vote #535](#), 10/20/05]

Supported Cuts to Agriculture Programs

In 2005, Calvert supported the Republican cuts to commodity, research, rural development and conservation programs.

Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the following five years.

Due to the billions of dollars in tax cuts passed separately, the budget reconciliation package would increase the deficit. The measure made several cuts to agriculture programs including \$934 million from farm conservation initiatives and \$1 billion from programs focused on rural development, enhanced broadband and renewable energy.

Finally, the bill reduced the amount of direct payments available to farmers in advance to 40% in 2006 and 22% in 2006.

It extended the Milk Income Loss Contract through 2007 at a cost of \$998 million. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05]

The measure passed 212-206. [S 1932, [Vote #670](#), 12/19/05]

Opposed Extending Bankruptcy Protections for Family Farmers

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to make permanent Chapter 12 bankruptcy protection for family farmers and would expand eligibility requirements for Chapter 12, including permitting family fishermen to file for bankruptcy.

The amendment failed 158-204. [S 1920, [Vote #8](#), 1/28/04]

Opposed Increasing Funding for Farmer's Market Promotion

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for the Farmer's Market Promotion Program by \$6 million.

Farmer's markets, an integral part in the urban/farm linkage, have continued to rise in popularity, mostly due to the growing consumer interest in obtaining fresh products directly from the farm.

The number of farmer's markets in the United States has grown dramatically, increasing 79 percent from 1994 to 2002. According to the 2002 National Farmer's Market Directory, there are over 3,100 farmer's markets operating in the United States.

This growth clearly indicated that farmer's markets were meeting the needs of a growing number of farmers with small- to medium-size operations. [[CQ Vote Report #369](#), 7/13/04; [USDA Agricultural Marketing Service](#)]

The amendment was defeated 206-213. [HR 4766, [Vote #369](#), 7/13/04]

Opposed 2002 Farm Bill

In 2002, Calvert voted against the final version of the new farm bill, which reauthorized federal agriculture programs for six years.

The bill included the following major provisions:

- ✓ Re-established programs that supply payments to farmers when commodity prices fall below specified levels
- ✓ Raised mandatory and direct farm program spending by \$73.5 billion over 10 years
- ✓ Provided \$243 billion for food stamps and restore benefits for legal immigrants
- ✓ Increased conservation spending to \$17.1 billion
- ✓ After two years, required certain goods to be labeled by country origin
- ✓ Lowered the total limit on payments to individual farmers to \$360,000
- ✓ Authorized a new \$1 billion dairy program for three and a half years

The bill passed, 280-141. [HR 2646, [Vote #123](#), 5/02/02]

... But Supported Initial Version of Farm Bill Revamp

Calvert voted in favor of the House version of the 2001 Farm Bill, which made a number of changes to U.S. farm policy that was established by the so-called "Freedom to Farm" bill that was passed in 1996.

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.

The bill passed 291-120. [HR 2646, Vote [#371](#), 10/05/01]

Opposed Ethanol Reserve in 2001

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to establish a 10-year renewable energy reserve program to purchase and store agricultural products needed to produce bio-energy and renewable fuels.

The amendment was defeated, 100-323. [HR 2646, [Vote #363](#), 10/03/01]

Opposed Applying Loan Gains to Benefit Caps

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to require the Secretary of Agriculture to consider marketing loan gains, loan deficiency payments, and gains from certificates or crop forfeiture when determining whether the limit on the total amount of payments or gains any person can receive for a single commodity in a crop year has been reached.

The amendment was defeated 187-238. [HR 2646, [Vote #365](#), 10/03/01]

Opposed Farm Conservation

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to shift \$1.9 billion from fixed and countercyclical payments to farm and undeveloped land conservation programs, including the Farm and Ranchland Protection Program and the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.

The measure also would have increased the amount of land that could be included in various preservation programs.

The amendment was defeated, 200-226. [HR 2646, [Vote #366](#), 10/04/01]

Opposed National Dairy Compact

In 2001, Calvert opposed an amendment to create a nationwide dairy compact in which all states that have already voted to join a dairy compact could decide to join.

The amendment was defeated, 194-224. [HR 2646, [Vote #368](#), 10/04/01]

Opposed Rural Improvement Grants

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to shift \$100 million in fixed payments for agricultural producers to several rural grants.

The grants included \$45 million annually for Rural Strategic Planning Initiatives, \$45 million annually for Community Water Assistance Grants and \$10 million annually for the Value-Added Grants Program.

The amendment passed, 235-183. [HR 2646, [Vote #369](#), 10/04/01]

Supported Sugar Subsidies

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment that would reduce the loan rates for raw cane sugar by 1 cent, increase the forfeiture penalty by 1 cent per pound and authorize up to \$300 million in resulting savings for conservation and environmental stewardship programs, with a priority for Everglades restoration.

The amendment was defeated, 177-239. [HR 2646, [Vote #367](#), 10/4/01]

Opposed Elimination of Sugar Subsidies

In 1997, Calvert opposed an amendment to prohibit the use of funds to pay the salaries and expenses of Department of Agriculture personnel who issue nonrecourse loans to sugar beet or sugar cane processors, effectively ending the nonrecourse loan program for sugar.

The amendment was defeated, 175-253. [HRes. 2160, [Vote #312](#), 7/24/97]

Supported Funding Cut for Agriculture Programs in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to cut \$102 million from crucial agriculture programs, including elimination of the research education and extension service and slashing funds for the Agricultural Research Service and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program.

The amendment passed 234-195. [HR 1906, [Vote #175](#), 06/08/99]

Opposed Eliminating Peanut Price Supports

In 1997, Calvert opposed 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. [HRes 2160, [Vote #314](#), 7/24/97]

Supported Agricultural Export Assistance Programs

In 1996, Calvert voted 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.

The bill was defeated 157-260. [HR3759, [Vote #412](#), 9/11/96]

Supported Cutting Offices in the U.S. Department of Agriculture

In 1995, Calvert voted for an amendment to cut the offices in the U.S. Department of Agriculture responsible for administrative, communication, education, policy, economic and statistical functions.

The amendment was defeated 196-232. [HR 1976, [Vote #539](#), 7/20/95]

Opposed Prohibiting Government Farm Subsidies for Some Farmers

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to prohibit persons with annual adjusted gross incomes of \$100,000 or more from off-farm sources from receiving deficiency payments or land diversion payments.

The amendment was defeated 158-249. [HR 1976, [Vote #545](#), 7/20/95]

Supported Cutting \$12 Billion from Agriculture Programs

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a budget bill that reduced projected spending by \$894 billion and taxes by \$245 billion over seven years to provide for a balanced budget by fiscal 2002.

Over seven years, the bill reduced projected spending on agriculture programs by \$12 billion, Medicare by \$270 billion, Medicaid by \$163 billion, welfare programs by \$82 billion, the earned-income tax credit by \$32 billion, and federal employee retirement programs by \$10 billion.

The bill also included a \$500 per-child tax credit for families with incomes up to \$110,000, reduced taxes on capital gains income, and expanded eligibility for Individual Retirement Accounts.

The bill allowed oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska; imposed royalties for hard-rock mining on federal lands; capped the federal direct student loan program and increased the federal debt limit from \$4.9 trillion to \$5.5 trillion.

The bill passed 237-189. [HR 2491, [Vote #812](#), 11/17/95]

Supported Earlier Version of the Bill

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of the initial version of the 1995 budget reconciliation bill, which cut \$13.4 billion from agriculture programs.

The bill passed 227-203. [HR 2491, [Vote #743](#), 10/26/95]

Supported Implementation of Meat and Poultry Inspections

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide exemptions from a moratorium for regulations dealing

with meat and poultry inspections, the cryptosporidium parasite in public water supply and importation of food in lead-soldered cans.

The amendment was defeated 177-249. [HR 450, [Vote #161](#), 2/23/95]

Supported Massive Cut to Agricultural Programs

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a budget plan that cut agriculture spending by \$17 billion over the next seven years.

The budget passed 238-193. [HConRes 67, [Vote #345](#), 5/18/95]

Opposed Prohibiting Government Farm Subsidies for Wealthy Farmers

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to prohibit persons with annual adjusted gross incomes of \$100,000 or more from off-farm sources from receiving deficiency payments or land diversion payments.

The amendment was defeated 158-249. [HR 1976, [Vote #545](#), 7/20/95]

Supported Cutting Aid to Disadvantaged Farmers

In 1994, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to eliminate \$3 million for outreach and technical assistance to individuals whose livelihoods as farmers had been hindered by discrimination or economic circumstances.

The amendment was defeated, 139-264. [HR 4554, [Vote #254](#), 6/17/94]

Supported Cut to Rural Development Grants

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to cut rural development grants by \$14.25 million.

The amendment was defeated, 145-288. [HR 2493, [Vote #292](#), 6/29/93]

Calvert's Positives on Agriculture

Calvert voted against cutting grants for rural economic development and supported \$93 billion in discretionary spending for the USDA and FDA. Calvert has been a strong supporter of a program to provide trade associations with funding to promote their agricultural products overseas.

Voted Against Cutting Grants for Rural Economic Development

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would reduce funding by \$6.3 million for the Rural Community Advancement Program, which provides rural development direct loans, loan guarantees and grants.

The Rural Community Advancement Program assists small communities with low per capita incomes develop strategies to spur economic development.

The program provides financial and technical assistance, as well as priority for many federal and state programs. [Rural Community Advancement Program]

The amendment was defeated 90-337. [HR 3161, [Vote #804](#), 8/2/07]

NOTE: State-by-state program success stories which demonstrate the value of this program can be found at this site: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rd/stories/index.htm#mi>

Supported the \$93.6 Billion Agriculture Appropriations Bill

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the \$93.6 Billion Agriculture Appropriations Bill. The bill included \$17.8 billion in discretionary spending and funds for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Money in the bill was also to go towards entitlement programs such as food stamps and crop subsidies.

The bill passed 378-46. [[CQ Today](#), 5/23/06; HR5384, [Vote #193](#), 5/23/06]

Supported Farm Bankruptcy Bill

In April 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill extending a provision protecting farmers from having to forfeit their farms and equipment when they declare bankruptcy.

The bill passed 407-3. [HR 4167, [Vote #95](#), 4/16/02; [States News Service](#), 4/19/02]

Supported Helping Farmers Keep Their Land and Equipment

In April 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill extending a provision protecting farmers from having to forfeit their farms and equipment when they declare bankruptcy.

The bill passed 407-3. [HR 4167, [Vote #95](#), 4/16/02; [States News Service](#), 4/19/02]

Supported Export Subsidy Programs

Calvert has been a strong supporter of the Market Access Program, which provided trade associations and cooperatives with funding to promote their agricultural products overseas.

Each year, MAP helped launch and expand sales of U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products. Rural American farmers and ranchers, as the primary suppliers of commodities, benefited from MAP.

All regions of the country benefited from the program's employment and economic effects from expanded agricultural export markets.

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to eliminate funding for the Market Access Program. [[CQ Weekly](#), 7/14/01; USDA Foreign Agricultural Service; <http://www.fas.usda.gov/>]

The amendment was defeated 85-341. [HR 2330, [Vote #220](#), 7/11/01]

Supported Market Access Program in Previous Years

Calvert has consistently voted to protect the Market Access Program from cuts that would hurt the agriculture industry.

- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against an amendment to bar federal funds from paying for any new allocations under the Market Access Program or to pay for any staff salaries to award such allocations. The amendment was defeated, 77-301. [HR 4461, [Vote #376](#), 7/10/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against an amendment prohibiting use of funds for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Market Access Program, which provided grants to businesses and trade associations to promote exports of agricultural products. The amendment was defeated 72-355. [HR 1906, [Vote #174](#), 6/08/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against prohibiting funding to the market access program. The amendment was defeated 118-307. [HR 4101, [Vote #262](#), 6/24/98]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted against an amendment prohibiting the use of funds to pay the salaries and expenses of Department of Agriculture personnel who administer the Market Access Program, effectively defunding the program, which provided grants to businesses and trade associations to promote exports of agricultural products. The amendment was defeated, 150-277. [HRes 2160, [Vote #316](#), 7/24/97]

Supported Retaining Poultry Labeling Laws

In 1995, Calvert voted for a motion to implement new poultry regulations that prohibited the labeling of chickens as "fresh" if they had been chilled below 26 degrees.

The motion was implemented 158-264. [HR 1976, [Vote #707](#), 10/12/95]

Arts and Quality of Life Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported privatizing National Endowment for the Arts, but sought grant for local guitar museum*
- ✓ *Repeatedly voted to cut NEA grants and arts programs*

Calvert has not supported the arts, voting to cut NEA grants and programs. He wanted to privatize the NEA and have wealthy actors contribute part of their income to fund an endowment instead. Meanwhile, he sought federal art and endowment grants to help build a guitar museum locally.

Supported Privatizing National Endowment for the Arts

In 1995, Calvert proposed privatizing the National Endowment for the Arts by having wealthy actors contribute 10 percent of their income over \$1 million to an endowment fund.

“How dare Hollywood, and the obscene wealth it represents, lecture hardworking Americans on the necessity for federal funding of NEA, when the acting community could truly endow the arts,” Calvert said in a news release.

Calvert said he would introduce a non-binding resolution calling for members of the Screen Actors Guild to make such contributions. [[Press-Enterprise, 3/31/95](#)]

Calvert’s bill, H. Con. Res. 70, was referred to committee where it died. [[H.CON.RES 70, thomas.loc.gov](#)]

Sought Grants for Guitar Museum

In 1996, a Calvert aide said that Calvert would work toward getting federal art and endowment grants to help build a guitar museum for Fender in downtown Corona.

The effort was disclosed in concert with Fender plans a \$40 million expansion of its operations, the bulk of it at its plant in Corona. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/09/96](#)]

Calvert put together a list of grants that Fender was eligible to apply for to build and operate the museum and performing arts center.

An aide said that the office would also help Fender with the application process. [[Press-Enterprise, 8/12/96](#)]

Low Grades on Arts and Humanities

While his marks improved over time, Calvert received very low grades from the Americans for the Arts Action Fund for his support of the arts.

Year	Group	Rating
2006	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	44

2004	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	37
2002	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	50
2001	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0
2000	Americans for the Arts Action Fund	0

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Voted to Cut NEA Grants

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to reduce funding in the bill for grants through the National Endowment for the Arts by \$32 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 137-285. [HR 2643, [Vote #564](#), 6/26/07]

Voted to Cut NEA

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to increase funding for the Agriculture Department's forest and rangeland research by \$13 million.

The amendment was offset by cutting funds for the National Endowment for the Arts by \$32 million.

The amendment was defeated 156-270. [HR 2643, [Vote #554](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Cutting NEA

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to increase funding for fighting forest fires by \$27.5 million, offset by cuts to the National Endowment of the Arts.

Supporters of the proposal argued that the summers of 2000 and 2002 were the two largest and most destructive fire seasons in the last 50 years.

According to United States Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth, in 2002, some 73 million acres of the 192 million acres managed by the United States Forest Service remained at risk to catastrophic wildfire - an area greater in size than Arizona.

Opponents countered that the Interior bill already increased firefighting by \$116 million and the National Endowment for the Arts was too important to cut. [Statements by Reps. Beauprez, Taylor and Dicks, 109th Congressional Record, pgs H3646 - H3647, 5/19/05]

The amendment was defeated 122-298. [HR 2361, [Vote #195](#), 5/19/05]

Opposed Increased Funding for NEA Programs

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Interior funding bill that would increase funding by \$10 million for the National Endowment for the Arts, bringing funding for the agency to \$131 million.

It would also increase funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities by \$3.5 million, to bring that agency's total to \$142 million.

Some of the increases would fund programs championed by first lady Laura Bush that had been rejected by appropriators earlier in committee action, including one she proudly announced in January to facilitate a new

“American Masterpieces” initiative to bring art and theater to all 50 states. [[CQ Weekly](#), 6/19/04; [Wall Street Journal](#), 6/16/04]

The amendment passed 241-185. [HR 4568, [Vote #248](#), 6/16/04]

Opposed Increased Funds for NEA, NEH

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to add \$10 million for the National Endowment for the Arts and \$5 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The amendment would bring funding to \$127 million for the arts agency, \$12 million over fiscal 2003 funding, and \$126 million for the humanities agency, \$17 million more than in 2003.

The amendment passed 225-200. [HR 2691, [Vote #376](#), 7/17/03]

Opposed Increase for Arts Programs in 2002

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2003 Interior Department appropriations bill that would increase funding for Challenge America grants and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Challenge America, a program of the National Endowment for the Arts, funded projects focusing on arts education and enrichment, after-school arts programs for youth, access to the arts for underserved communities, and community arts development initiatives. [NEA Fact Sheet]

These increases would have been offset by reductions in administrative funds for the Interior Department and the Forest Service.

The amendment passed, 234-192. [HR 5093, [Vote #310](#), 7/17/02]

Opposed Increase for Arts Programs in 2001...

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment that would defer \$15 million of Clean Coal Technology funding until fiscal year 2003 and provide increases of \$10 million for the National Endowment for the Arts, \$3 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and \$2 million for the Institute of Museums and Library Services.

The amendment passed 221-193. [HR 2217, [Vote #177](#), 6/21/01]

... And Supported Arts Funding Cut in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2001 Interior Appropriations Bill that would decrease the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts by \$2 million.

The amendment was defeated 152-256. [HR 4578, [Vote #282](#), 6/15/00]

Supported Eliminating NEA

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to eliminate the National Endowment for the Arts.

The amendment replaced NEA with an \$80 million in block grant funding to states for arts funding. The amendment directed 37 percent of the funding to state arts commissions, 60 percent to local school boards to fund school-based art activities and 3 percent for administrative costs.

The amendment also prohibited the use of funds to support obscene or pornographic art.

The amendment was defeated 155-271. [HR2107, [Vote #266](#), 7/11/97]

... But Opposed Eliminating NEH

In 1997, Calvert voted against an amendment to eliminate all funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The amendment was defeated 96-328. [HR2107, [Vote #270](#), 7/15/97]

Budget Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed FY09 budget to create a budget surplus in 2012*
- ✓ *Supported irresponsible Republican budget proposals; accomplice to Bush's creation of massive amounts of debt*
- ✓ *Voted six times against instituting PayGo rules to offset spending*
- ✓ *Supported budgets with cuts to critical safety net programs*
- ✓ *Supported GOP budget that cut veterans funding by over \$13 billion*
- ✓ *Supported raids on Social Security trust fund*

Calvert spent a decade supporting irresponsible Republican budgets and was an accomplice to the Bush Administration's creation of more debt in six years than every other president in history combined. Those budgets included cuts to critical safety net programs, to veterans funding, and to the Social Security trust fund. Calvert even voted six times against responsible PayGo rules to offset spending with cuts or raised revenue.

Opposed Fiscal Responsibility through "PAYGO"

In 2009, Calvert voted against PAYGO legislation that was designed to ensure fiscal responsibility by reestablishing "Pay-as-you-Go" (PAYGO) policy as federal law. [CQ Today Online News, 7/22/09]

The measure passed 265-166. [H.R. 2920, [#612](#), 7/22/09]

Opposed Fiscally Responsible FY 2009 Budget That Would Create Budget Surplus in 2012

In 2007, Calvert voted against a budget resolution that would establish the congressional budget for FY 2009. The resolution would call for expenditures of \$3.1 trillion and would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would call for the federal budget to reach a surplus in fiscal year 2012. The bill would also include instructions for the Ways and Means Committee to reduce mandatory spending by \$750 million over six years. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 212-207. [H Con Res 312, [Vote #141](#), 3/13/08]

Opposed Congressional Progressive Caucus FY 2009 Budget Substitute

In 2008, Calvert voted against a substitute budget amendment sponsored by the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

The substitute calls for \$551.7 billion in billion in domestic, non-defense discretionary spending in FY 2009, \$131.9 billion more than the president's request. It also calls for \$468.3 billion for national defense spending, \$68.7 billion less than the president's request and the reported resolution.

The substitute establishes spending and revenue figures for 10 fiscal years, covering the period of FY 2009 through FY 2018, rather than the five-year period through FY 2013 covered by the underlying budget resolution. The substitute also projects a budget surplus in FY 2012, and then again in FY 2018. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), 3/12/08]

The budget assumes a redeployment of U.S. military personnel and contractors from Iraq by Sept. 30, 2009 and an extension of tax credits for investment in renewable and alternative energy.

It also assumes a repeal of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for the top 1 percent of U.S. households and the elimination of certain corporate tax provisions. It would call for increased funding for transportation, global warming efforts, education, housing, health care and job training. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment failed 98-322. [H Con. Res. 312, [Vote #138](#), 3/13/08]

Opposed Congressional Black Caucus FY 2009 Budget Substitute

In 2008, Calvert voted against a substitute budget amendment sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus.

The substitute would achieve a budget surplus of \$183 billion in fiscal 2012. It would assume increased federal revenue by a repeal of the 2001- and 2003-enacted tax cuts for household income that exceeds \$200,000. It also would assume the repeal of certain corporate tax provisions, as well as increased funding for health care, education and job training programs, and veteran benefits and services.

The CBC substitute calls for the same level of defense spending as the underlying budget resolution and the president's request, and it also assumes \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2009.

However, it also expresses the sense of Congress that the war in Iraq should end as safely and quickly as possible and our troops should be brought home, and declares that the performance of U.S. military personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan should be commended. It states that the purpose of funds made available by the measure should be "to transition the mission of the armed forces in Iraq and undertake their redeployment and not to extend or prolong the war and occupation."

The CBC substitute calls for higher levels of non-defense spending than the underlying budget resolution. It assumes increased funding for health care, which would be \$84.6 billion more over five years than under the reported resolution, and would allow all eligible uninsured children to be covered under the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). [[CQ House Action Reports](#), 3/12/08]

The amendment failed 126-292. [H Con. Res. 312, [Vote #137](#), 3/13/08]

Opposed Fiscally Responsible Budget in 2007

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that began to reverse six years of Republican fiscal mismanagement, provided for middle-class tax relief and would return the budget to balance – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – without raising taxes. [House Budget Committee, Overview of FY2008 Budget Conference Agreement, 5/16/07]

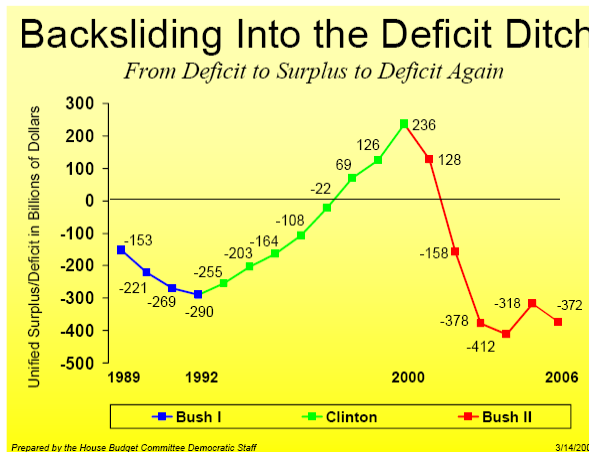
According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the budget represented “a major step toward restoring fiscal responsibility in the Congress...” [Center for Responsive Politics, 5/29/07]

The budget passed 214-209. [SCR 21, [Vote #377](#), 5/17/07]

A Record of Supporting the Bush Administration’s Disastrous Budget Policies

When George Bush took over the White House, the nation had a budget surplus.

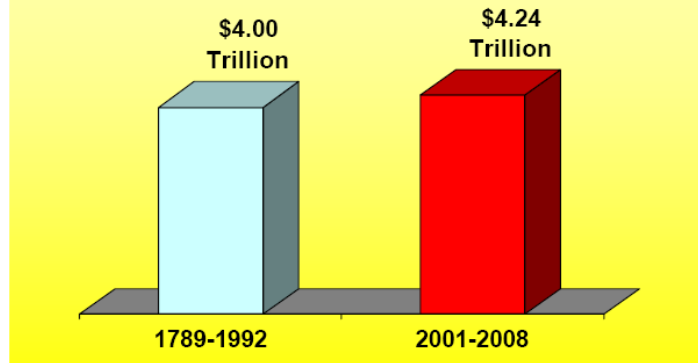
Six years later, the nation faced the largest budget deficits in history and trillions more in history thanks to George Bush’s disastrous budget policies. In fact, the five largest budget deficits in history came between 2001 and 2006.



During this period of unprecedented fiscal irresponsibility, Calvert was Bush’s willing accomplice in creating more debt in the past six years than every single president in history... combined.

Bush Accumulates More Debt Than The First 41 Presidents...Combined

Gross Federal Debt at end of Fiscal Year



Calvert has walked in lockstep with the Bush administration and the irresponsible Republican leadership is passing budgets that have created enormous deficits.

Opposed Earmark Reform

In 2007, Calvert voted against new House rules to reform the process of creating “earmarks” in legislation.

The rule required legislation and conference reports to be accompanied by a list of earmarks and limited tax or trade benefits, and their sponsors.

Members would have to provide information about the recipient and purpose of an earmark.

It also created new budget points of order, including pay-as-you-go rules which would require offsets to any new entitlement spending or tax cuts.

The earmark and Pay-as-you-Go reforms passed 280-152. [HRS 6, [Vote #9](#), 1/05/07]

Opposed “PayGo” Rules

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation to re-enact so-called Pay-As-You-Go (PayGo) rules.

The rules were originally established under the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act and extended in 1997, but had been allowed to lapse during the Bush administration. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), [Legislative Day: 6/24/04](#); [CQ Vote Report #317](#), 6/25/04]

The rules required that both increases in mandatory spending and tax cuts be offset, either by cuts in mandatory spending or increases in taxes.

The motion would have imposed “budgetary rules that would force any increase in entitlement spending or cut in taxes to be funded by equal spending cuts or revenue raisers.” [[Washington Post](#), 11/19/04; [CQ Today](#), 11/18/04]

The earmark and Pay-as-you-Go reforms passed 280-152. [HRS 6, [Vote #9](#), 1/05/07]

Opposed PayGo on Previous Votes

Calvert has consistently opposed PayGo rules.

- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted against a motion to insist that an increase in the debt ceiling be accompanied by stricter fiscal discipline when passing tax cuts. The motion failed 194-218. [S 2986, [Vote #535](#), 11/18/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted against similar measures to re-establish PayGo. The motion failed 196-218. [HR 4663, [Vote #317](#), 6/25/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted against similar measures to re-establish PayGo. It too was defeated, 179-233. [HR 4663, [Vote #314](#), 6/24/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted against a Pay-Go provision to require Congress to pay for new spending and tax cuts with a pay-as-you-go provision. The motion was defeated 208-215. [S.Con.Res.95, [Vote #145](#), 5/5/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted against a motion to require any tax cut or mandatory spending expansion to have either an offset or a 60-vote point of order in the Senate. The non-binding motion to instruct was rejected 209-209. [SCR 95, [Vote #97](#), 3/30/04]

Supported Budget That Hurt America's Working Families

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the \$2.8 trillion budget for FY 2007 that was fiscally reckless and harmful for America's working families. The budget added hundred of billions to the already record budget deficit and included a provision to increase the debt limit by \$653 billion to \$9.6 trillion. It cut key programs like education, health and veterans programs.

It did nothing to help lower gas prices and did not provide a permanent fix for the Alternative Minimum Tax, which hurt millions of middle-class families every year. The budget included a projected deficit for 2006 of \$372 billion and a deficit for 2007 of \$348 billion.

By 2011, the deficit could total \$1.1 trillion. The budget resolution contained no plans to balance the budget, and, in fact, the Republican policies make the deficit worse by \$410 billion over five years relative to current budget policies. [House Budget Committee, Minority Staff Analysis of the FY 07 Budget]

The bill passed 218-210. [HCR376, [Vote #158](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed Democratic Alternative FY 07 Budget That Was Fiscally Responsible

In 2006, Calvert voted against the Democratic alternative budget for FY 2007. The Democratic alternative budget would have re-imposed fiscal discipline without the drastic cuts to vital programs that were present in the GOP's budget. The Democratic alternative would have instituted pay as you go rules for future spending and would balance the budget within 6 years.

It would have kept America secure by providing \$6.5 billion more over the next five years for homeland security, thereby guaranteeing funding for border security, port security, and first responders. It would have provided \$8.6 billion more over the next five years for veterans' health care than the GOP budget.

It also rejected increases in TRICARE health care costs for more than 3 million military retirees and their families. The Democratic budget also targeted \$150 billion in tax cuts to the middle-class. [Leadership Document, "GOP vs. Democratic Budgets," 5/17/06]

The bill failed 184-241. [HCR376, [Vote #157](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed Democratic Attempt to Institute Fiscal Responsibility in the Budget

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to institute fiscal responsibility in the FY 07 budget.

Democrats offered a motion that would require the Congress to reinstitute Pay-as-you-go rules for the budget. The motion also would have required a separate vote on the \$653 billion debt limit increase that was in the Republican budget.

With the passage of the budget, the debt limit would be \$9.6 trillion. [Leadership Document, “Democrats are Fighting to Re-Impose Pay-As-You-Go,” 5/17/06]

The bill passed 224-193. [HCR376, [Vote #153](#), 5/17/06]

Supported Giving President Bush Line Item Veto Authority

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of granting President Bush line item veto authority, meaning that the President could single out specific spending or tax measures in larger bills passed by Congress and ask lawmakers to delete them. Bush and some Republican members of Congress have argued that the authority was a necessary tool for imposing fiscal discipline and controlling pork barrel spending.

The bill gave the president 45 days to propose rescissions of line items in bills he signed into law, prohibited duplicative requests and limited the number of rescission packages per bill to five, or 10 in the case of omnibus spending packages.

The bill allowed the president to delay spending for no more than 90 days unless Congress endorsed a rescission. According to the bill’s sponsors, this bill was different from an earlier line-item veto struck down by the Supreme Court in 1998, because Congress had the final say on the president’s rescissions. The measure required Congress to give expedited consideration to these presidential proposals, without amending them. [[CQ Today](#), 6/20/06]

The bill passed 247-172. [HR4890, [Vote #317](#), 6/22/06]

Opposed Fiscally Responsible Line Item Veto Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit legislation to implement a line item veto bill with instructions to replace it with the Democrats’ substitute, offered by Rep. John Spratt (D-SC).

The Spratt substitute: 1) re-imposed the Pay-As-You-Go rules that turned deficits into surpluses in the 1990s; 2) protected mandatory programs, including Social Security, Medicare and veterans’ benefits, from cuts under the line-item veto; 3) cracked down on earmarks; 4) prevented reconciliation from being used to make the deficit worse.

The alternative also cut down the time that the President had to submit rescissions to Congress from 45 days to 10 days. [Leadership Document “Support Spratt Substitute Amendment that Protects Social Security, Medicare, and Veterans’ Benefits,” 6/22/06]

The motion was defeated 170-249. [HR4890, [Vote #316](#), 6/22/06]

Opposed Investigation of Mishandling of a Budget Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to kill a resolution that would ask the Ethics Committee to begin an immediate investigation into the inaccuracies in the process and enrollment of the budget reconciliation bill.

Due to a clerical error, the House and Senate passed different versions of the budget reconciliation bill that was signed by President Bush on February 8, 2006. The constitution stated that the same bill must pass both the House and Senate in order for the President to sign it and become law.

The dispute stemmed from a last-minute concession made in December 2005 to round up votes for the bill. Republican leaders in the House and Senate agreed to restore Medicare payments for some personal medical equipment for up to 36 months while cutting off others at 13 months. In producing the formal bill after the Senate vote, a Senate clerk changed both reimbursement periods to 36 months.

The House then approved that bill. After the vote, a clerk than returned the language to the original 36 months and 13 months. "This could be a small clerical error which they have turned into a huge constitutional issue because they don't want to level with the American people," Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi said. [[New York Times](#), 2/17/06]

The motion to kill the resolution passed 219-187. [HRS687, [Vote #13](#), 2/16/06]

Opposed Instructing Conferees to Offset Tax Cuts

In 2006, Calvert voted against instructing conferees to offset tax cuts. The vote was against for a motion to instruct conferees to the tax cut bill, which passed last year, that any final agreement reached must be revenue neutral, meaning that in order for there to be future tax cuts, spending must be reduced. [Rep. Tanner Press Release, 3/15/06]

The motion passed 222-87. [HR4297, [Vote #67](#), 3/16/06]

Supported Budget Bill That Cut Critical Safety Net Protections By Billions Of Dollars

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years.

The measure cut \$2.6 billion from programs serving single-parent families, foster children and low-income elderly and disabled people. The cuts included \$1.5 billion from child support enforcement, \$343 million from foster care programs and \$732 million from Supplemental Security Income for the elderly.

The measure did not touch a \$5 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill, and after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry, the budget saves HMOs \$22 billion dollars by maintaining Medicare reimbursement formulas that favored the industry. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill," 12/19/05; [CQ Today](#), 2/1/06; [Washington Post](#), 2/01/06]

The agreement passed 216-214. [HRS653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Supported Budget Bill That Cut Critical Safety Net Protections By Billions Of Dollars

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years. Due to the billions of dollars in tax cuts passed separately, the budget reconciliation package would increase the deficit.

The measure cut \$2.6 billion from programs serving single-parent families, foster children and low-income elderly and disabled people. The cuts included \$1.5 billion from child support enforcement, \$343 million from foster care programs and \$732 million from Supplemental Security Income for the elderly. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, “Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill,” 12/19/05]

The bill passed 212-206. [S1932, Vote [#670](#), 12/19/05]

Opposed Proposal to Balance Budget & Protect Social Security

In 2005, Calvert voted against a budget plan to balance the budget by 2012 and implement budget enforcement procedures (pay-go) to block additional spending or tax cuts that require further borrowing from the Social Security trust fund.

Compared to the Republican budget, the Democratic alternative provided \$41 billion more for education and training programs over five years, \$17 billion more for veterans and \$9 billion more than the GOP budget for community and regional development efforts such as Community Development Block Grants. [House Budget Committee Democratic Caucus, Fact Sheets for House Consideration of the 2006 Budget, 3/16/05]

The alternative was defeated 165-265. [HCR 95, [Vote #87](#), 3/17/05]

Supported \$50 Billion in Cuts to Education, Child Support Enforcement

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a \$49.9 billion budget cut package pushed by House conservatives under the guise of offsetting the costs associated with Hurricane Katrina.

Billed as a deficit reduction measure, the “savings” in the package were found by cutting \$14 billion from federal student aid, \$4.9 billion from child support enforcement, more than \$1 billion from agriculture support programs and increasing health care costs for low income children who rely on Medicaid.

The bill also found \$3.2 billion in “savings” by repealing a law that helped local employers compete with foreign trade violations. [House Budget Committee Democrats, “Summary of House and Senate Reconciliation Bills,” 11/22/05]

The bill passed 217-215. [HR 4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Vote Showed “Hypocritical Rhetoric”

Calvert sold his vote as a stand against spending and called out colleagues for their “hypocritical rhetoric” if they did not vote for the budget.

“I have been struck by the hypocritical rhetoric being used by some of my colleagues who deride the budget deficit yet oppose every effort to rein in spending,” continued Calvert.

“Every time someone claims to support reducing the deficit, you should look no further than today’s vote.” [Calvert press release, 11/18/05]

Supported GOP Budget that Cut Veterans Funding by \$13.5 Billion

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the conference report on the Republican budget plan (HCR 95), which projected \$2.6 trillion in spending and a \$382 billion deficit for fiscal 2006.

The budget cut Medicaid spending by \$10 billion, spent every penny of the Social Security surplus, increased the nation deficit by \$167.5 billion over five years and paved the way for oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Furthermore, the conference report cut funding for veterans' health care by \$13.5 billion over five years. Yet the budget still found room for \$106 billion in tax cuts for those who need it the least. [House Budget Committee Democratic Caucus, "Summary and Analysis of FY 2006 Budget Resolution Conference Report," 4/28/05]

The measure passed, 214-211. [HCR 95, [Vote #149](#), 4/28/05]

Supported for \$94.5 Billion Emergency Supplemental Spending Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$94.5 billion emergency supplemental spending bill for hurricane relief and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The bill provided: \$65.8 billion for defense-related expenditures, primarily for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; \$19.8 billion for Katrina-related aid; \$500 million for agriculture aid for Gulf Coast states; \$4 billion for foreign assistance; \$2.3 billion for avian flu preparedness; and \$1.9 billion for border security.

Components of the bill included \$480 million for safer, armored Humvees; \$2 billion to develop IED countermeasures; \$3.7 billion for levee improvements; and \$5.2 billion for Community Development Block Grants to Gulf Coast states. [Leadership Document, "Fact Sheet: Conference Report on HR 4939, FY 2006 Iraq/Katrina Supplemental," 6/12/06]

The bill passed 351-67. [HR4939, [Vote #257](#), 6/13/06]

Supported Irresponsible Republican Budget

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican budget that did nothing to bring the deficit under control, failed to protect Social Security and imposed cuts on important national priorities.

The measure cut education by \$2.5 billion in 2006 and \$38 billion over the following five years.

Veterans health care programs were cut by \$14 billion over five years and required general veterans cuts of \$798 million through either increased fees on health care or reduced benefits for those receiving disability pay or pension benefits.

Additionally, the budget cut \$20 billion from Medicaid, a move that could jeopardize health care for the 52 million children, seniors, parents and disabled individuals who rely on the program for their health care. [House Budget Committee Democratic Caucus, Fact Sheets for House Consideration of the 2006 Budget, 3/16/05]

The budget passed, 218-214. [HCR 95, [Vote #88](#), 3/17/05]

Supported GOP Budget, Massive Social Security Raid

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican budget that proposed spending the entire \$1.0 trillion Social Security surplus from 2005 to 2009. [House Budget Committee Minority Caucus, 3/23/04]

The resolution called for making the 2001 and 2003 tax bills permanent.

The budget resolution passed 215-212. [HCR 393, [Vote #92](#), 3/20/04]

Voted to Spend Billions of Social Security Trust Fund

Later in 2004, Calvert voted in favor of another version of the Republican budget that spent \$174 billion of the Social Security Trust Fund in order to pay, in part, for \$55.2 billion in additional tax cuts.

The measure also increased the public debt limit by \$690 billion. [CQ House Action Reports, “The Budget Agreement,” 5/19/04; USA Today, May 20, 2004]

The measure passed 216-213. [SCR 95, [Vote #198](#), 5/19/04]

2004: Opposed Budget Plan to Cut Deficit, Cut Taxes for Working Families

Calvert voted against a substitute to the budget resolution that would cut the deficit in half in two years and balance the budget in 2012.

The bill would have temporarily extended tax cuts for working families, such as the \$1,000 child tax credit and the marriage penalty relief, but would have linked further tax cuts and spending to offsets. [CQ Weekly, 3/26/04]

The budget was defeated 183-243. [HCR 393, [Vote #89](#), 3/25/04]

2004: Opposed Balanced Budget Plan, Middle-Class Tax Cuts for the Middle Class

Calvert voted against a substitute to the budget resolution that would balance the budget by 2012.

The bill would have increased spending at the rate of inflation, extended tax cuts for working families such as the \$1,000 child tax credit and the marriage penalty relief, and reduced the tax cuts for the wealthy, those who earn over \$500,000 a year. [CQ Weekly, 3/26/04]

The budget was defeated 194-232. [HCR 393, [Vote #91](#), 3/25/04]

Supported Budget that Imposed Massive Raid on Social Security, Massive Deficits

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a budget resolution that added \$2.4 trillion to deficits and the national debt between 2003 and 2013.

The resolution passed 216-211. [HCR 95, [Vote #141](#), 4/10/03]

According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the huge deficits and new debt “reflects the impact of the tax cuts, as well as of spending increases for defense and a prescription drug benefit and the increase in interest payments that will result from the higher debt. Under the budget resolution, which includes the \$75 billion the President requested to fund the initial costs of the war in Iraq, the deficit is estimated to be \$347 billion in fiscal year 2003 and \$385 billion in fiscal year 2004.” [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, 4/17/03]

Calvert also voted for the original version of the resolution. It passed 215-212. [HCR 95, [Vote #82](#), 3/20/03]

2003: Opposed Alternative Balanced Budget Plan with \$500 Billion Less Debt

Calvert voted against an alternative budget plan to balance the budget by 2010 with \$500 billion less public debt than the GOP-sponsored proposal.

Unlike the GOP plan, the alternative would not cut domestic spending below the level needed to keep pace with inflation and would not contain any cuts in mandatory spending. Furthermore, the alternative plan provided \$500 billion more in new funds for a Medicare prescription drug benefit than the GOP-sponsored budget. [[CQ House Action Reports, Legislative Day, 3/30/03](#)]

The budget plan was defeated 192-236. [HCR 95, [Vote #81](#), 3/20/03]

2003: Opposed Blue Dog Alternative Budget

Also in 2003, Calvert voted against the Blue Dog Budget substitute to provide for a balance budget by postponing future tax cuts for high income individuals in response to continuing budget deficits.

The budget was defeated 174-254. [HCR 95, [Vote #78](#), 3/20/03]

Supported Spending 86 Percent of Social Security Surplus

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a budget that the Office of Management and Budget said would spend 86 percent of the Social Security trust fund over the 2003 fiscal year plus the following five-year budget window (2002 through 2007). [House Budget Committee, Democratic Caucus, 3/20/02]

In total, the Republican plan called for raiding \$2 trillion from the Social Security Trust Fund surplus. [House Budget Committee, Minority Caucus, 10/25/02]

The budget resolution passed 221-209. [HCR 353, [Vote #79](#), 3/20/02]

Supported Republican's \$600 Billion Raid of Social Security

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a budget that called for using approximately \$600 billion of the Social Security surplus to fund new privatized retirement accounts for stock market investment. [House Budget Committee, Democratic Caucus, 3/27/01]

The budget resolution passed 221-207. [HCR 83, [Vote #104](#), 5/09/01]

2001: Opposed Debt Reduction Plan, Tax Cuts

In 2001, Calvert voted against a budget plan that focused on reducing the national debt over tax cuts.

The so-called "Blue Dog Coalition" budget called for dividing the projected budget surplus over five years (The Republican budget set a 10-year budget framework). One-half would be designated to reduce the public debt; one-quarter for increasing priority discretionary spending projects; and one-quarter for cutting taxes.

The amendment also called for surpluses generated by Social Security and Medicare to go toward debt reduction.

The budget plan was defeated, 204-212. [H CRES 83, [Vote #67](#), 3/28/01]

2001: Opposed Using Budget Surplus to Extend Solvency of Social Security

In 2001, Calvert voted against a fiscally responsible alternative to the 2002 Republican budget plan.

The substitute called for dividing the non-Social Security, non-Medicare, 10-year surplus (\$2.7 trillion) into approximately one-third for spending, one-third for cutting taxes, and one-third for reducing the debt and providing additional Medicare and Social Security resources.

The amendment also called for extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs.

The substitute was defeated, 183-243. [H CON RES 83, [Vote #69](#), 3/28/01]

Opposed Tying Tax Cuts to Surplus

In 2001, Calvert voted against a motion to add language to the Energy Plan bill that would have required any tax reduction be contingent on sufficient non-Social Security, non-Medicare surpluses.

The motion was rejected, 206-223. [HR 4, [Vote #319](#), 8/2/01]

Supported Republican Budget Plan

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican budget plan that called for cutting taxes by \$150 billion over five years and created a 'reserve fund' of \$25 billion that could also be used for tax cuts.

The budget passed 220-208. [HCR 290, [Vote #125](#), 4/13/00]

2000: Opposed Budget Protecting Social Security and Medicare, Debt Reduction

In 2000, Calvert voted against an alternative budget plan that called for extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs, repaying the public debt and providing targeted tax cuts.

The plan called for \$20 billion more in non-defense discretionary spending than the budget resolution and \$306 billion overall in defense discretionary spending.

The plan also allowed for \$3 billion in net tax cuts.

The budget plan was defeated 184-233. [HCR 290, [Vote #74](#), 3/23/00]

2000: Opposed Blocking Tax Cuts until Passage of Prescription Drug Bill

In 2000, Calvert voted against a motion to block tax cuts until Congress had enacted legislation to establish a Medicare prescription drug program.

The motion was defeated 198-201. [HCR 290, [Vote #114](#), 4/10/00]

Supported GOP Raids on Social Security

In 1999, Calvert voted twice in favor of the GOP Leadership's budget plan that required using part of the Social Security surplus to pay for an exploding tax cut, of an estimated \$778 billion, 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. [[CQ Weekly Report](#), 4/17/99; H Con Res 68, #72, 73, 77, 84, 85, 3/25/99- 4/14/99; [New York Times](#), 4/15/99]

While supporting the GOP budget plan, Calvert voted against Democratic alternatives that were designed to delay the implementation of any tax cuts until the long-term solvency of Social Security and Medicare could be guaranteed.

- ✓ Calvert voted against a Democratic plan to set aside all of the federal budget surpluses in reserve until the solvency of Social Security and Medicare were assured. Republicans defeated this plan 205-222. [HR 1259, [Vote #163](#), 5/26/99]
- ✓ Calvert voted against a proposal to save all of the Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund surpluses before instituting any new tax cuts or spending hikes. This plan was defeated 173-250. [H Con Res 68, [Vote #76](#); 3/25/99]

1999: Supported Raiding Up to \$17 Billion from Social Security

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an attempt to force across-the-board cuts from every program—no matter how important to seniors, including Meals-on-Wheels and money for the enforcement of nursing home standards.

The bill, the last in a string of flawed spending bills, was proposed by the extreme GOP leadership and also forced a raid of the Social Security Trust Fund by more than \$17 billion, according to a letter released by the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office.

The bill passed 218-211. [HR 3064, [Vote #549](#), 10/28/99]

Later in 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an omnibus appropriations bill that independent sources claimed would spend \$17 billion of the Social Security surplus.

The bill passed 296-135. [HR 3194, [Vote #610](#), 11/18/99; [Associated Press](#), 12/2/99]

Opposed Alternative Budget Calling for Tax Cuts, Class Size Reductions

In 1998, Calvert voted against an alternative five-year budget plan that would have reduced taxes by \$30 billion over five years and provided \$10 billion for new spending initiatives, including funds to reduce classroom sizes and child care.

The budget plan failed 164-257. [HCR 284, [Vote #209](#), 6/05/98]

Supported Balanced Budget Amendment

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a proposed constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget by 2002 or two years after ratification by three-fourths of the states, whichever came later.

Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit. A simple majority could waive the requirement in times of war or in the face of a serious military threat.

The measure passed the House 300-132 but died in the Senate. [HJR 1, [Vote #51](#), 1/26/95]

Opposed Clinton Budget Plan in 1993

Calvert voted three times against President Clinton's successful budget plan to reduce the deficits that were created during the Reagan-Bush years.

In the final vote, Calvert opposed the conference report to reduce the deficit by an estimated \$496 billion over five years through almost \$241 billion in additional taxes and \$255 billion in spending cuts by closely tracking President Clinton's economic proposals.

The bill passed 218-216. [HR 2264, [Vote #406](#), 8/05/93]

Calvert voted against previous versions of the plan as well. [HR 2264, [Vote #199](#), 5/27/93; HConRes. 64, [Vote #85](#), 3/18/93]

Mixed Grades on Budget, Spending and Taxes

Depending on the cause of the organization, Calvert has received mixed grades on the budget, spending and taxes. Calvert generally score higher from anti-tax groups, but mixed grades from the more extreme groups for that cause.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	National Tax Limitation Committee	90
2007	Americans for Tax Reform	90
2007	FreedomWorks	74
2007	National Taxpayers Union	B-
2006	Americans for Tax Reform	100
2006	FreedomWorks	67
2006	National Taxpayers Union	54
2005/2006	Citizens for Tax Justice	0
2005/2006	National Tax Limitation Committee	71
2005	Americans for Tax Reform	96
2004	FreedomWorks	71
2005	National Taxpayers Union	55
2005	Taxpayers for Common Sense	11
2004	American Shareholders Association	90
2004	American for Tax Reform	90
2004	National Taxpayers Union	48
2004	Taxpayers for Common Sense	0
2003/2004	FreedomWorks	55
2003/2004	National Tax Limitation Committee	70
2003	Americans for Tax Reform	90
2003	National Taxpayers Union	59
2003	Taxpayers for Common Sense	59
2002	American For Tax Reform	100
2002	National Taxpayers Union	58
2002	Taxpayers for Common Sense	33
2001/2002	Concord Coalition	53
2001/2002	FreedomWorks	85
2001/2002	National Tax Limitation Committee	83
2001	American Shareholders Association	100
2001	Americans For Tax Reform	100
2001	National Taxpayers Union	62
2001	Taxpayers for Common Sense	27
2000	Americans for Tax Reform	90
2000	Concord Coalition	19
2000	Taxpayers for Common Sense	21
1999/2000	National Tax Limitation Committee	61
1999	Americans For Tax Reform	88
1999	Concord Coalition	22
1999	National Taxpayers Union	56

1998	Taxpayers for Common Sense	25
1998	Americans For Tax Reform	100
1998	Concord Coalition	16
1998	National Taxpayers Union	49
1998	Taxpayers for Common Sense	15
1997/1998	National Tax Limitation Committee	100
1997	Concord Coalition	56
1997	National Taxpayers Union	50
1997	Taxpayers for Common Sense	8
1996	Concord Coalition	37
1995/1996	National Tax Limitation Committee	100
1995	Concord Coalition	45
1995	National Taxpayers Union	80
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute - Budget	76
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute – Deregulation	83
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute – Spending	57
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute – Taxes	100
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute – Totals	74

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Campaign Finance and Election Law Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Introduced self-serving bill that would negatively affect poor districts*
- ✓ *Supported English-only ballots*
- ✓ *Called McCain-Feingold “welfare for politicians”*

Without competitive races or well-funded challengers, Calvert has not had to contribute substantively to campaign finance reform or election law issues. Tellingly, his only contribution to the area was a self-serving bill that disadvantaged poorer, Democratic districts without voters who could contribute the maximum amount. But even with a district over 40 percent Hispanic, Calvert supported English-only ballots and voted against assistance for non-English speakers.

Introduced Self-Serving Campaign Finance Reform Bill

In 1997, Calvert introduced a bill that would require other Congressional campaigns to be funded as his had been, with at least half of the funds coming from individuals with their districts.

Calvert had been able to do that in his three campaigns, with 59 percent coming from individuals in his 1996 race.

Making sure the money is local would ensure that politicians know their constituencies, Calvert said.

“If Mr. Calvert is introducing this bill and saying this is his contribution to campaign finance reform, he’s not fooling anybody,” Matt Keller, a lobbyist with Common Cause, said.

The bill would disproportionately affect Democrats in district’s with constituents that could not max out to candidates. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/08/97]

Opposed Funding for States to Use Paper Ballots

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would authorize reimbursement for states and counties that convert to paper-ballot voting machines before the November 2008 elections or need help paying for manual audits afterward.

The bill would authorize a one-time-only funding to set up a paper-ballot-counting system or to retrofit printers onto electronic voting machines. It would also authorize federal reimbursements for hand counts and manual audits of the 2008 election results. [[CQ Today](#), 4/15/08]

The bill was rejected 239-178 after failing to get the necessary 2/3 majority under suspension of the rules. [HR 5036, [Vote # 188](#), 4/15/08]

Voted to Block Enforcement of McCain-Feingold

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to block enforcement of electioneering provisions of the McCain-Feingold law.

The amendment barred the use of funds in the bill to enforce the 2002 McCain-Feingold campaign finance law provisions dealing organizations that make electioneering communications. [Congressional Quarterly; Congressman Mike Pence Press Release, 7/26/07]

The electioneering communications section of McCain-Feingold prohibits the use of corporate or labor union funds to finance broadcast advertisements that include the name or a depiction of a federal candidate within 30 days of a primary or 60 days of a general election.

Opponents of the provision that the amendment sought to block claim that it restricts the First Amendment right of Americans to lobby their representatives in Washington by use of the airwaves. [Congressman Mike Pence Press Release, 7/26/07]

The amendment passed 215-205. [HR 3093, [Vote #737](#), 7/26/07]

Called McCain-Feingold “Welfare for Politicians”

In 1998, Calvert voiced his opposition to the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform bill in a questionnaire published in the [Press-Enterprise](#).

“The McCain-Feingold bill tramples on First Amendment free-speech rights, is welfare for politicians, and gives too much power to political parties and the media to decide elections,” Calvert responded. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/23/98]

Flip Flopped on Voter Assistance for Non-English Speakers

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Voting Rights Act reauthorization that would have eliminated Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.

Section 203, the provision of the VRA, guaranteed that US citizens with limited English proficiency receive the help they need while voting.

Section 203 did not apply to non-US citizens—only provided language assistance to U.S. citizens who may not speak English fluently enough to comprehend some of the complex ballot initiatives that are often a part of the voting environment.

More than 70 percent of the citizens who used the language assistance provisions of the VRA were born in the United States and included not only Latino citizens, but Alaskan natives, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. The rest were naturalized U.S. citizens. [HR 9, [Vote #372](#), 7/13/06; Leadership Document, “Democrats Support HR 9, The Bi-Partisan Voting Rights Extension Act, and Strongly Oppose All Amendments, 7/13/06]

The amendment was defeated 185-238. [HR 9, [Vote# 372](#), 7/13/06]

Voted to Enforce Same Provision Month Earlier

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have prohibited funds from being used to enforce Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.

Section 203 ensured that American citizens with limited English proficiency get the help they need at the polls.

By eliminating funding for Section 203 enforcement, states and localities would be free to discriminate against taxpaying American citizens and impede their right to vote.

Three-quarters of those who are covered by the language assistance provision are native-born United States citizens. The rest are naturalized U.S. citizens. [HR 5672, Vote #340, 6/28/06; CQ Weekly, 7/10/06]

The amendment failed 167-254. [HR5672, [Vote #340](#), 6/28/06]

Signed Letter Supporting English-Only Ballots

In 2006, Calvert signed a letter detailing Rep. Steve King's proposal to reauthorize the Voting Rights Act without the language assistance provision that allowed for bilingual ballots in 466 jurisdictions across 31 states.

King, a supporter of making English the country's official language, said that the proposal would not hurt the GOP among the growing number of Latino voters.

King and others averred that English language ability was a requirement for citizenship and that level of ability should allow someone to vote. [Los Angeles Times, 5/06/06]

Government Reform Issues

Calvert has received mixed grades from government reform groups, including very low grades from public interest groups but higher grades from Citizens Against Government Waste.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	National Association of Counties	83
2007	Citizens Against Government Waste	41
2006	State PIRGS Working Together	9
2006	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	9
2005/2006	Citizens Against Government Waste	68
2005/2006	Freedom Democrats – Economic Issues	15
2005/2006	Freedom Democrats – Social Issues	13
2005/2006	National Association of Counties	69
2005	Citizens Against Government Waste	68
2005	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	0
2004	Citizens Against Government Waste	40
2004	State PIRGs Working Together	0
2004	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	0
2003/2004	Radical Middle	25
2003	Citizens Against Government Waste	65
2003	State PIRGs Working Together	5
2003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5
2002	Citizens Against Government Waste	75
2002	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5
2001/2002	Council for Government Reform	81
2001/2002	National Association of Counties	79

2001/2002	Radical Middle	30
2001	Citizens Against Government Waste	77
2001	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	10
2000	Citizens Against Government Waste	58
2000	National Association of Counties	28
1999/2000	Common Cause	0
1999/2000	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	0
1999	Citizens Against Government Waste	69
1999	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	11
1998	Citizens Against Government Waste	68
1997/1998	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	11
1997	Citizens Against Government Waste	57
1996	Citizens Against Government Waste	66
1995/1996	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	0
1995	Citizens Against Government Waste	64

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Supported “Poison Pill” to Exempt Gun Ads from Soft Money Ban

In 2002, Calvert voted for an amendment exempting ads “pertaining to the Second Amendment” from the restrictions on issue advertising contained in the Shays-Meehan campaign finance reform bill.

Republican strategists had hoped the gun measure, backed by the N.R.A., would put pro-gun Democrats in a difficult position and wrest them from their coalition.

The measure was considered a “poison pill” amendment by campaign finance supporters and meant only to make the underlying legislation more difficult to pass. [New York Times, 2/14/02; Associated Press, 2/14/02]

The amendment was defeated 209-219. [HR 2356, [Vote #24](#), 2/13/02]

Supported “Poison Pill” to Ban Soft Money from State & Local Parties

In 2002, Calvert voted for a “poison pill” provision to ban soft money contributions to state and local parties.

Under the Shays-Meehan bill, state and local parties would be permitted to raise soft money, but only in amounts of \$10,000 or less. None of the funds could be spent on political commercials. The bill’s sponsors described the amendment as a deal-breaker.

The amendment was rejected, 185-244. [HR 2356, [Vote #29](#), 2/13/02]

Opposed Low TV Rates for Political Ads

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Shays-Meehan bill that would remove a provision that would have required television stations to provide candidates for federal office with low rates for political advertisements.

Proponents of the amendment said the provision would cost broadcasters advertising revenue and would crowd out non-political commercials. [States News Service, 2/15/02]

The amendment passed 327-101. [HR 2356, [Vote #23](#), 2/13/02]

Opposed Motor Voter

In 1993, Calvert voted against “Motor-voter” legislation, which required states to offer voter registration by mail and at a wide range of public agencies including motor vehicle, public assistance, and disability offices. [Washington Times, 5/09/93]

The bill passed 259-164. [HR 2, [Vote #154](#), 5/05/93]

Did Not Vote on Effort to Prevent Voter Disenfranchisement of Military, Elderly, and Minorities

In 2005, Calvert did not vote on a motion that would modify the GOP’s bill requiring photo ID and proof of citizenship in order to vote. The motion to recommit would have sent the bill back to committee with instructions to exempt military voters and their families, elderly voters, voters with disabilities, and certain Katrina victims from the GOP bill’s requirements.

The motion also required four key conditions that must be met before the ID law was applied:

1) That the law shall be inapplicable unless it was proven, by an independent commission, that the bill would not unfairly disenfranchise the elderly, people with disabilities, minorities, and Native Americans. 2) The bill shall not take effect unless 95% of the voting age population had acquired a photo ID that meets the requirements of the act. 3) The law shall not take effect until the governor, chief election official, and attorney general of a state certify that illegal voting was a problem that could not be solved by laws already on the books. 4) The law shall not take effect unless the state has been given sufficient funds by the federal government to implement it. [Leadership Document, “Vote Yes On Democratic Motion to Recommit the GOP Voter Id Bill,” 9/20/06]

The motion failed 196-225. [HR4844, [Vote #458](#), 9/20/06]

Consumer Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed helping families with bankruptcy and mortgages*
- ✓ *Voted against prohibiting deceptive credit card practices*
- ✓ *Opposed tax breaks for first-time homebuyers*
- ✓ *Supported bankruptcy bill making it harder to wipe out debt*
- ✓ *Supported bill to weaken food safety by wiping out state labeling and safety laws*

Voting with his party and with big business, Calvert is not a friend of the consumer. He opposed helping families with bankruptcy and mortgages, making it harder to declare bankruptcy and wipe out debt. Calvert opposed tax breaks for first-time homebuyers. He also opposed grants and loans for foreclosed properties and housing assistance for working families.

Opposed Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Helping Families Save their Home Act.

The bill allowed bankruptcy judges to modify mortgages, made permanent an increase in the insurance limit for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The bill made several changes to the Hope for Homeowners Program, which guarantees mortgages to help refinance at-risk borrowers into viable mortgages. It provided a “safe harbor” to mortgage servicers that participate in mortgage modification programs. The provisions that related to mortgage modifications only applied to mortgages issued before the bill’s enactment. [CQBill Analysis HR1106]

The bill passed 234-191. [HR 1106, [Vote #104](#), 3/05/09]

Voted Against Bill to Reform Credit Card Billing Practices

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would prohibit credit card companies from retroactively increasing interest rates and finance charges.

The bill sought to outlaw several credit card practices deemed “unfair and deceptive” by federal regulators. [CQ Today, 9/23/08]

“We see this as truly a historic vote,” Consumer Federation of America Legislative Director Travis Plunkett said. “The credit card industry has been able to stop proposals to rein them in for over a decade.” [CQ Today, 9/23/08]

The bill passed 312-112. [HR 5244, [Vote #623](#), 9/23/08]

Zero Score from Consumer Advocate

In 1996, Calvert received a zero score from consumer advocate and then presidential candidate Ralph Nader for votes ranging from public health and safety to environmental protections.

In a written statement, Calvert dismissed the survey as an election ploy by the Green Party's presidential candidate.

In a written statement, Nader called Calvert a "callous" legislator who had voted for corporate interests and against the people "across the board."

Calvert has "repeatedly endangered the health and safety of the American people by striving to undermine important consumer, environmental, health and safety laws," Nader said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/28/96]

Opposed Tax Breaks for First-Time Homebuyers

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to a housing package that would establish a refundable tax credit of up to \$7,500 for first-time homebuyers that would serve as an interest-free loan.

It provided an additional standard deduction in 2008 of up to \$350 for individuals and \$700 for married couples for state and local property taxes.

It also would authorize an additional \$10 billion in tax-exempt bonds that would be used to refinance subprime loans, finance the construction of low-income rental housing, and support loans to first-time homebuyers.

Finally, it increased the number of low-income housing tax credits. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion passed 322-94. [HR 3221, [Vote #302](#), 5/08/08]

Opposed Mortgage Reforms

In 2008, Calvert voted against legislation that combined several major pieces of housing-related legislation into one package that was aimed at slowing the pace of foreclosures and stimulating the real estate market.

The package provided an overhaul of mortgage finance companies Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, loan programs aimed at helping borrowers get out from under mortgages they can't afford. It also would overhaul the Federal Housing Administration and expand its loan guarantee program.

It also would provide legal protections for mortgage servicers who made certain loan modifications, permit federal savings associations to make investments designed primarily to promote the public welfare through the provision of housing, services and jobs, and expand access to reverse mortgages. [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion to concur with the Senate amendment passed 266-154. [HR 3221, [Vote #301](#), 5/08/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Mortgage Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to consider a bill aimed at slowing the pace of foreclosures and stimulating the real estate market.

The bill would provide tax breaks for homebuilders and those buying foreclosed homes, expand Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs, and included other provisions to alleviate the housing crisis. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-198. [HR 3221, [Vote #281](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Mortgage Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted against the rule to consider amendments to a bill aimed at slowing the pace of foreclosures and stimulating the real estate market.

The bill would provide tax breaks for homebuilders and those buying foreclosed homes, expand Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs, and include other provisions to alleviate the housing crisis.

The rule would provide for a motion to concur with the Senate amendments, with three amendments that would incorporate provisions from several housing-related bills and clarify that no provision could be construed to pre-empt state laws dealing with residential foreclosures. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The rule was adopted 224-198. [HR 3221, [Vote #283](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Bill to Provide Mortgage Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted for a partisan delay to considering Senate amendments to a bill aimed at slowing the pace of foreclosures and stimulating the real estate market.

The vote was against killing a motion to reconsider the rule which allowed for floor consideration of Senate amendments to a bill that would provide tax breaks for homebuilders and those buying foreclosed homes, expand Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs, and include other provisions to alleviate the housing crisis.

The rule would provide for a motion to concur with the Senate amendments, with three amendments that would incorporate provisions from several housing-related bills and clarify that no provision could be construed to pre-empt state laws dealing with residential foreclosures. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion to kill the delay passed 227-196. [HR 3221, [Vote #284](#), 5/07/08]

Opposed Grants and Loans for Foreclosed Properties, Housing Assistance for Working Families

In May 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would establish a loan and grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for states and localities to buy and rehabilitate foreclosed properties. The bill would authorize \$7.5 billion for zero-interest loans and \$7.5 billion for grants.

The bill would direct states to allocate funds to the 100 largest cities with high foreclosure rates and 50 most populous counties. Properties purchased for rental with the funds could serve only families having incomes at or below the area's median income. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 239-188. [HR 5818, [Vote #299](#), 5/08/08]

Opposed Capping Purchase Price of Foreclosed Properties at Current Value

In May 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to a bill providing grants and loans to rehabilitate foreclosed properties. The amendment would allow allocations of the bill's grants and loans to qualified cities and counties and would cap the purchase price of the foreclosed property at its current appraised value.

The underlying legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-vacated, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The amendment passed 256-157. [HR 5818, [Vote #293](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted against ordering the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on adoption of the rule (H Res 1174) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a loan and grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for states and localities to buy and rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-vacated, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The motion passed 220-187. [HR 1174, [Vote #287](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted against reconsidering a vote on ordering the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on adoption of the rule (H Res 1174) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a loan and grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for states and localities to buy and rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-vacated, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The motion passed 226-186. [HR 1174, [Vote #288](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted against adoption of the rule (H Res 1174) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a loan and grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for states and localities to buy and rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-vacated, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The rule was adopted 223-192. [HR 1174, [Vote #289](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted against killing a motion to reconsider adoption of the rule (H Res 1174) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a loan and grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for states and localities to buy and rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-occupied, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The motion passed 212-183. [HR 1174, [Vote #290](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to adjourn, stalling consideration of a bill to provide grants and loans to rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-occupied, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The motion failed 140-264. [HR 1174, [Vote #291](#), 5/07/08]

Voted to Stall Consideration of Bill to Provide Grants to Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties

In May 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to rise from the Committee of the Whole. The motion would have stalled consideration of a bill to provide grants and loans to rehabilitate foreclosed properties.

The legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-occupied, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The motion failed 184-231. [HR 5818, [Vote #292](#), 5/07/08]

Supported Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights

In 2009, Calvert voted for the Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights. The bill expanded a number of disclosure requirements, prohibited certain practices related to interest rate charges and restricted the ability of credit card companies to change the terms of accounts after they were established. [CQ Today Online, 5/20/09]

The bill prevented credit card companies from raising interest rates arbitrarily and charging certain fees. Companies were prohibited from raising interest rates on existing balances unless the borrower pays at least 60 days late. If the cardholder paid on time for the following six months, the company had to restore the original rate. [Washington Post, 5/23/09]

The bill required consumers to be able to elect to avoid over-the-limit fees by prohibiting the card company from completing a transaction that would push an account over its spending limit. [CQ House Action Reports Legislative Week, 5/19/09]

The bill passed 361-64. [HR627, [Vote #276](#), 5/20/09]

Opposed Bill to Reduce Number of New Smokers

In 2009, Calvert voted against a bipartisan effort to give the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) new authority to regulate the advertising, marketing, and manufacturing of tobacco products. [CQ Bill Analysis]

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) tobacco accounts for approximately 443,000 deaths annually. [Annual Deaths Attributable to Cigarette Smoking—United States, [2000–2004](#)]

The bill passed 307-97. [H.R. 1256, [#335](#), 6/21/09].

Business and Consumers

Calvert's highest consumer ratings came from the business industry, small business federations and the Chamber of Commerce. These ratings generally coincide with his support of anti-tax initiatives.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	American Forest and Paper Association	100
2007/2008	Associated General Contractors of America	71
2007/2008	National Federation of Independent Business	90
2007/2008	National Restaurant Association	100
2007/2008	National Retail Federation	100
2007	Business-Industry PAC	100
2007	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	89
2006	Business-Industry PAC	87
2006	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	91
2006	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
2005/2006	American Forest and Paper Association	91
2005/2006	Associated General Contractors of America	80
2005/2006	International Warehouse Logistics Assoc.	100
2005/2006	National Association of Manufactures	96
2005/2006	National Electrical Contractors Association	88
2005/2006	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2005/2006	National Restaurant Association	90
2005/2006	National Retail Federation	75
2005/2006	National Small Business Association	82
2005/2006	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors National Association	81
2005/2006	Public Citizens Congress Watch	6
2005	Business-Industry PAC	89
2005	Maryland Business for Responsive Government	93
2005	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2005	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100
2005	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	93
2004	Financial Executives International	100
2004	National Association of Government Contractors	33
2004	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	89
2004	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93
2004	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
2003-2004	American Forest and Paper Association	100

2003-2004	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
2003-2004	Business Industry PAC	100
2003-2004	Associated General Contractors of America	100
2003-2004	National Association of Manufactures	100
2003-2004	National Electrical Contractors Association	85
2003-2004	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2003-2004	National Restaurant Association	100
2003-2004	National Retail Federation	100
2003-2004	National Small Business Association	82
2003-2004	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors National Association	82
2003-2004	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	0
2003	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
2003	Business-Industry PAC	100
2003	Maryland Business for Responsive Government	100
2003	National Association of Government Contractors	100
2003	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2003	National Retail Federation	100
2003	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	0
2003	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
2002	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100
2002	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
2001-2002	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
2001-2002	Associated General Contractors of America	100
2001-2002	Business-Industry PAC	100
2001-2002	National Association of Manufactures	100
2001-2002	National Electrical Contractors Association	100
2001-2002	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2001-2002	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors National Association	100
2001-2002	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	9
2001-2002	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93
2001	National Federation of Independent Business	100
2001	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association	100
2001	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	100
2001	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
2000	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
2000	Business-Industry PAC	92
2000	Consumer Federation of America	44
2000	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	93
2000	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	80
1999-2006	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	80
1999-2004	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association	60
1999/2000	National Federation of Independent Business	100
1999/2000	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	0
1999	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
1999	Business-Industry PAC	100
1999	Consumer Federation of America	8
1999	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	96
1998	Associated Builders & Contractors	100

1998	Consumer Federation of America	20
1998	Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council	95
1999	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
1997/1998	Business-Industry PAC	98
1997/1998	National Federation of Independent Business	100
1997/1998	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	0
1997	Associated Builders & Contractors	100
1997	Business-Industry PAC	96
1997	Consumer Federation of America	50
1997	National Federation of Independent Business	100
1997	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	9
1997	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
1996	Business-Industry PAC	100
1996	Consumer Federation of America	15
1996	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	100
1995-1996	Associated Builders & Contractors	93
1995-1996	National Federation of Independent Business	97
1995-1996	Public Citizen's Congress Watch	7
1995	Associated Builders & Contractors	92

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Opposed Bill to Regulate the Manufacturing, Sale and Promotion of Tobacco Products

In 2009, Calvert opposed a bill to give the Food and Drug Administration the authority to regulate the production and marketing of tobacco products. The agency could require tobacco companies to change their products to reduce their harmful health effects, including reducing levels of nicotine or menthol. The FDA would not be able to require companies to eliminate nicotine completely or ban tobacco products. The bill imposed strict marketing restrictions on tobacco companies, within a year they would no longer be able to advertise on outdoor billboards or signs near schools and playgrounds. They would also not be able to give away non-tobacco products or sell cigarettes in vending machines outside of adult-only locations. [CQ Weekly, 4/06/09]

The bill passed 298-112. [HR 1256, [Vote #187](#), 4/02/09]

Opposed Strengthening Rules Governing Food Safety Warning Labels

In 2006, Calvert voted against amending the National Uniformity for Food Act, a bill that set national standards for food safety warning labels. The amendment prevented the federally mandated standards in the bill from preempting state laws that required products to contain adequate notification regarding the risks of cancer, birth defects, reproductive health risks, and allergic reactions associated with sulfiting agents in bulk foods.

Additionally, the amendment permitted states to maintain or enact warning laws notifying parents of the risks of cancer, reproductive or developmental toxins, and food-borne pathogens associated with certain foods, as well as laws governing food safety standards and tolerance levels relating to limiting children's exposure to these risks. [Rep. Capps Dear Colleague Letter, 3/06/06]

The bill was defeated 161-259. [HR4167, [Vote #29](#), 3/08/06]

Opposed Strengthening Food Warning Labels About Mercury

In 2006, Calvert voted against amending the National Uniformity for Food Act, a bill that set national standards for food safety warning labels. The amendment prevented the federally mandated standards in the bill from

preempting state laws that govern state and local methyl mercury labeling laws. Methyl mercury exposure is toxic to the developing brain.

When emitted from smokestacks and other sources, it drifts into bodies of water and is absorbed by fish and shellfish that eventually find their way to supermarkets. [Rep. Wasserman-Schultz Press Release, 3/08/06]

The bill passed 253-168. [HR4167, [Vote #30](#), 3/08/06]

Supported Bill to Weaken Food Safety

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of the National Uniformity for Food Act, a bill that set national standards for food safety warning labels. Under the bill, the Food and Drug Administration would establish national standards for determining when warnings would be required on packaging, on store shelves and in advertising.

States would be prohibited from imposing different rules without federal approval. Attorneys General from about 40 states opposed the measure, as did consumer advocacy groups, because they believed that the measure would weaken pre-existing state laws governing food safety warnings. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 3/09/06]

Opponents of the measure, including the Consumers Union, said that bill would undermine food safety laws.

“Proponents of the legislation have been characterizing H.R. 4167 as a pro-consumer bill,” the Consumers Union said. “This simply is not true. The bill could lead to increased food-borne illnesses by handcuffing local and state food safety inspectors and wiping out at least 200 state labeling and food safety laws without guaranteeing strong federal protections.” [Consumers Union, Myths vs. Truths about H.R. 4167, National Uniformity for Food Act]

The bill passed 283-139. [HR4167, [Vote #32](#), 3/08/06]

Supported Increasing Interest Rates on Disaster Loans

In 2006, Calvert voted against the Democratic amendment to the emergency appropriations bill, which provided funds for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and for hurricane relief, that would have blocked President Bush’s proposal in his FY 2007 budget to increase the interest rates on disaster loans.

By opposing the amendment, Republican Members chose to force disaster loan victims to shoulder additional costs at a time when these individuals were struggling to make ends meet.

Under the administration’s proposal, small businesses and homeowners could end up paying an increase of as much as 50 percent in interest rate costs. [Committee on Small Business Release]

The amendment failed 200-219. [HR4939, [Vote #62](#), 3/16/06]

Voted for “Cheeseburger Bill”

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit lawsuits in federal or state courts against restaurants, food manufacturers and distributors based on claims that the food contributed to the plaintiff’s obesity or weight gain.

The bill would allow suits if the defendant knowingly and willfully violated federal or state laws governing the labeling, advertising or selling of food products.

Any party bringing a suit, as permitted by the bill, would be required to state the particular federal and state statutes allegedly violated and the facts alleged to have caused the injury claimed.

The bill passed 306-120. [HR 554, [Vote #533](#), 10/19/2005]

Opposed Protecting Seniors from HMO Telemarketers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to protect the privacy of seniors and block the ability of big HMOs to access to the private information of Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries for the purposes of telemarketing.

A provision tucked deeply in the 680-page Medicare bill of 2003 allowed the Bush administration to give private health insurers personal information about Medicare beneficiaries for the purposes of marketing and enrollment.

The provision would even allow HMOs to pester the millions of people who have signed up for the federal do-not-call registry.

The amendment to block the provision was rejected, 192-210. [[Oregonian](#), 6/25/05; Rep DeFazio Press Release, 6/24/05]

The amendment was defeated 192-210. [HR 3010, [Vote #319](#), 6/24/05]

Supported Bankruptcy Bill Weakening Consumers' Rights

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation intended to make it harder for consumers to wipe out debt through bankruptcy.

Its passage by Congress, marking the most significant changes to bankruptcy law since 1978, was a victory for executives in the credit card, retail and auto financing industries who had pushed it for nearly a decade.

The central feature was to take away much of the discretion bankruptcy judges had in deciding who was eligible to wipe out substantial portions of debt by filing under Chapter 7 and who should be forced into filing for Chapter 13 bankruptcy, which required some repayment of obligations over several years.

While supporters argued the bill would force those able to pay debts to pay them, opponents noted that 45 percent of those filing for bankruptcy had skipped a needed doctor's visit, 25 percent had utilities shut off, and nearly 20 percent went without food.

While bankruptcy filings increased 17 percent in the previous eight years, credit card profits increased more than 160 percent, from \$11 billion to more than \$30 billion. There were 5 billion credit card solicitations a year, many targeted at teenagers with no jobs, no income, and no visible means of support to pay credit card bills. [[Washington Post](#), 4/15/05; Statement by Rep. Nancy Pelosi, 109th Congressional Record, 4/14/05]

The bill passed 302-126. [S 256, [Vote #108](#), 4/14/2005]

Supported Bankruptcy "Reform" in 2004

In 2004, Calvert also voted in favor of the bankruptcy "reform" measure.

The bill was aimed at making it more difficult for Americans to erase debts owed to credit card companies and other businesses. The bill set a higher standard for debtors, requiring those who have

median incomes to repay their debts according to a court-approved plan. [[Las Vegas Review Journal](#), 2/1/04]

The bill passed 265-99. [S 1920, [Vote #10](#), 1/28/04]

Supported Bankruptcy “Reform” in 2002

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of another bankruptcy bill pushed by banking and credit card companies to make it harder for people to erase their debts in bankruptcy court.

The bill applied a new standard in which, if a debtor had sufficient income to repay at least 25 percent of the debt over five years or earned at least the median income for his state, he or she would be forced into a repayment plan. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), 11/15/02]

The measure passed 244-116. [HR 333, [Vote #484](#), 11/14/02]

Calvert voted in favor of the bill in 2001 as well.

It passed 306-109. [HR 333, [Vote #25](#), 3/01/01]

Supported Bankruptcy Reform in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of allowing creditors to challenge bankruptcy claims and against allowing a means-testing system for those declaring bankruptcy under Chapter 7.

The bill passed 306-118. [HR 3150, [Vote #225](#), 6/10/98]

Supported Class Action Reform that Protects Big Business

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a legal reform bill that would move more class action lawsuits from state to federal courts where judges have been more conservative with decisions and damages.

Specifically, the bill gave federal courts jurisdiction over class action cases involving at least 100 plaintiffs if at least \$5 million was at stake and two-thirds of the plaintiffs lived in different states.

The nation’s largest bank, Citicorp, admitted, “the practical effect [of the bill] will be that many cases will never be heard. Federal judges, facing overburdened dockets and ambiguities about applying state laws in federal court, often refuse to grant standing to class-action plaintiffs.” [House Committee on Judiciary Minority Press Release, 2/17/05; [Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#), 2/18/05]

The bill passed 279-149. [S5, [Vote #38](#), 2/17/05]

Opposed Banning Conflict-of-Interest Arrangements

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to maintain a ban on investment bankers continuing to represent corporations after they file for bankruptcy.

By promoting impartiality, the 65-year-old ban was designed to protect creditors. On this vote, members refused to advise House-Senate conferees to keep the ban in the final version of the bill. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 2/1/04]

The motion failed 146-203. [S 1920, [Vote #11](#), 1/28/04]

Supported Weak Pension Reform Rules

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to increase employees' control over their pension funds and provide them more information about their retirement investments.

Employees could sell the company stock in their pension plans three years after a contribution was made.

Over five years, they could sell all company stock acquired in retirement plans before the bill's enactment.

Companies would be required to provide employees quarterly statements about their pension plans and could provide them with access to professional investment advice, provided the advisor disclosed fees and potential conflicts of interest.

Opponents of the bill claimed it didn't go far enough. "This is a very simple issue," said Representative Martin Frost (D-Texas). "The question is 'which side are you on'? They're with the top executives. We're with the employees."

Democrats strongly opposed the provision allowing workers to receive investment advice from the same companies that manage their 401(k) retirement accounts, saying the advice would be tainted by financial conflicts of interest.

Democrats cited Merrill Lynch & Co. as an example of problems that could occur if investment firms were allowed to advise workers. The firm had been ordered to reform its business practices after being accused of giving advice that hurt clients but enriched the company. [[Associated Press](#), 4/11/02; [States News Service](#), 4/12/02]

The bill passed 271-157. [HR 1000, [Vote #189](#), 5/14/03]

Opposed Amendment Strengthening Bill

Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2003 bill that would apply the same pension rules to corporate executives and their employees and to require stricter disclosure and accountability rules in the administration of 401(k) accounts.

The amendment failed 193-236. [HR 1000, [Vote #187](#), 5/14/03]

Opposes Strong Protections for Personal, Medical, Consumer Privacy

Calvert has a poor record on individuals' right to privacy, voting to protect tax return privacy, but not consistently to protect social security numbers or for other medical or financial information.

Opposed Legislation to Protect Social Security Numbers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to protect the privacy of senior citizens and their Social Security numbers.

The amendment prohibited funds from being used to place Social Security account numbers on identification cards issued to Medicare beneficiaries.

The amendment passed 314-94. [HB 3010, [Vote #311](#) Filner amendment, 6/24/05]

Voted for Tax Return Privacy

In December 2004, Calvert voted to strip a provision from a spending bill (HR 4818) that would have allowed lawmakers and congressional staff members to randomly inspect income tax returns at the IRS.

Fifty Members did not vote, claiming that they were unaware the provision was in the bill.

The provision was removed on a 381-0 vote. [HR 4818, [Vote #543](#), 12/06/04]

Opposed Privacy Standards for Bankruptcy Filers

In 2001, Calvert voted against a substitute amendment to the Bankruptcy Overhaul bill that would include debtor privacy provisions.

The bill would also allow debtors to deduct additional medical and child-care expenses before determining their eligibility for Chapter 7, expand the definition of family farmer and change the standards for calculating median income.

The amendment was rejected, 160-258. [HR 333, [Vote #23](#), 3/01/01]

Opposed Protecting Medical and Financial Information

In 1999, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the bill to the Banking Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to prohibit insurance “redlining,” stronger privacy protections to shield customers’ medical and financial information, prohibit its use for distribution without customers’ consent and prevent the distribution of information by affiliates.

The motion was defeated, 198-232. [HR 10, [Vote #275](#), 7/01/99]

Opposed Privacy Protections

In 1999, Calvert voted against a motion to allow customers to forbid personal data sharing among affiliated financial companies with a written notice.

Supporters claimed that as Congress allowed banks, brokerages and insurers to merge, unease was growing about the privacy of people who used the new consolidated financial companies. [[Associated Press](#), 5/25/99]

The motion was passed, 241-132. [S. 900, [Vote #355](#), 7/30/99]

Opposed Effort to Provide Greater Drivers’ License Security

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Department of Transportation funding bill to provide \$500,000 for the Department of Transportation to study how to make drivers’ licenses more secure to prevent identity theft.

The amendment passed 213-203. [HR 2989, [Vote #472](#), 9/4/03]

Opposed TV Market Consolidation...

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a funding bill for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State that included a provision barring the FCC from enforcing its rule allowing a company to own television stations to reach up to 45 percent of American households.

The bill passed 400-21. [HR 2799, [Vote #422](#), 7/23/03]

...But Opposed Amendment to Block Media Deregulation

In 2003, Calvert voted against legislation to block the Federal Communications Commission from implementing part of its recent regulatory ruling allowing media companies to own more television stations. [[Denver Post](#), 7/24/03]

The amendment would have prohibited any funds in the bill for the Federal Communications Commission to implement part of its ruling which would allow ownership of a newspaper and radio or television station in the same market.

It was defeated 174-254. [HR 2799, [Vote #407](#), 7/22/03]

Opposed Limits on Rent-To-Own Merchandise Prices

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to limit the total price of merchandise purchased through a rent-to-own contract to two times its cash price.

Supporters argued that a TV with a store price of \$200 might end up costing three or four times that under a rent-to-own contract. The underlying bill would impact up to 3 million Americans who rent appliances, furniture and electronics from companies with an option to buy through installment payments.

Most rent-to-own customers were low-income people who can't afford to pay outright for a major household item such as a couch or washer-dryer. [[Associated Press](#), 9/18/02; [News & Record](#), 9/19/02]

The amendment was defeated 184-232. [HR 1701, [Vote #392](#), 9/18/02]

Supported Allowing Credit Card Companies to Prey on Minors

In 2001, Calvert voted against a motion to include language in the Bankruptcy Overhaul bill that would prohibit the issuance of credit cards to people under 21 unless the child has independent means or a parent co-signs.

The motion was rejected 165-253. [HR 333, [Vote #24](#), 3/01/01]

Calvert's Positives on Consumer Issues

Calvert voted for some mortgage reforms and a do-not-call registry that passed with single-digit opposition.

Supported Mortgage Fraud Task Force

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would establish an FBI national mortgage fraud task force, with branches in 10 states the bureau determines have the highest concentration of that type of fraud. It would require the task force to coordinate law enforcement agencies to combat mortgage fraud and allow the task force to establish mortgage fraud reporting measures.

The bill would require the task force to establish branch offices in the 10 states that the FBI director determines to have the highest concentration of mortgage fraud. "This is an important bill that addresses an important issue facing our communities and our families," said Rep. Sutton. The task force that would be established under Meek's measure would coordinate the anti-fraud efforts at the federal, state and local levels. The task force would also train law enforcement officials in relevant laws.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 350 to 23. [HR 6853, [Vote #618](#), 9/22/08]

Supported Sweeping Mortgage Relief Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3221 with House amendment #1.

The House amendment would provide government backing to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by allowing government purchase of the entities' stock, and create independent agency to regulate the two mortgage entities and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

The House amendment would also overhaul the Federal Housing Administration and provide \$300 billion in new loan guarantee authority for the FHA to help refinance borrowers in danger of losing their homes, create a \$7,500 tax credit to some first-time homebuyers, raise loan limits for FHA-backed loans, and provide a standard tax deduction of \$500 for single filers and \$1,000 for joint filers on property taxes.

The House amendment would also authorize \$3.92 billion in Community Development Block Grants to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed properties, and increase the federal debt limit to \$10.6 trillion.

The motion passed 272-152. [HR 3221, [Vote # 519](#), 7/23/08]

Voted to Overhaul of Mortgage System

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would create a nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. The bill would also establish minimum standards for home loans and expand certain limits on high-cost mortgages. It would also prohibit brokers from steering consumers to mortgages they are unlikely to be able to repay. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

Opponents of the bill included the mortgage banking industry and the White House, who were concerned that tightening mortgage regulations could make it harder for potential homebuyers to get loans. [[CQ Weekly](#), 11/18/07]

The bill passed 291-127. [HR 3915, [Vote # 1118](#), 11/15/07]

Voted for Revising Mortgage Lending Practices

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill that would overhaul the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage lending practices and designate certain agency surpluses for an affordable-housing fund. The measure would raise loan limits in high-cost areas for FHA-backed loans, allow the agency to support zero-down loans and vary the premiums it charges borrowers based on their credit risk. It also would permit lower monthly payments for borrowers who make on-time payments for the first five years of a loan. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The portion of the bill which would allow certain holders of subprime loans to refinance through the FHA was written in reaction to the subprime mortgage problem in the country. [[CQ Today](#), 9/18/07]

The bill passed 348-72. [HR 1852, [Vote # 876](#), 9/18/07]

Supported Mortgage Forgiveness Debt Relief Act

In 2007, Calvert voted for the Mortgage Forgiveness Debt Relief Act of 2007. The legislation was designed to lessen the tax burden on struggling homeowners, fixing an unfair anomaly in the tax code.

The bill also extended the deduction for private mortgage insurance and slightly broadened the definition of housing cooperatives to allow more people to deduct payments they made to cooperatives as mortgage interest. [[CQ Today](#), 10/04/07]

The bill passed, 386-27. [HR 3648, [Vote #948](#), 10/04/07]

Supported Do-Not-Call Registry

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to allow the Federal Trade Commission to collect fees for the implementation and enforcement of a "do-not-call" registry.

The bill passed 418-7. [HR 395, [Vote #26](#), 2/21/03]

Months later, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to ratify the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to establish a do-not-call registry.

The bill passed 412-8. [HR 3161, [Vote #521](#), 9/25/03]

Supported Greater Disclosure for Mutual Funds

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would improve transparency related to the fees and costs of mutual fund investors and to improve the corporate governance of mutual funds.

Proponents claimed the bill would strengthen fund management and curb trading abuses.

The bill passed 418-2. [HR 2420, [Vote #638](#), 11/19/03]

Supported Overturning Tough State Laws on Rent-To-Own Contracts

In 2002, Calvert voted for a bill to regulate rent-to-own contracts as leases instead of tougher credit laws.

The bill prohibited states from requiring companies to publish an effective interest rate for the transaction, which could be more than 300 percent. Four states - Vermont, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New Jersey - had laws classifying rent-to-own agreements as credit sales that would have been overturned by the federal bill.

If the agreements were classified as credit sales, they could be subject to limits on finance charges and interest rates. The bill would impact up to 3 million Americans who rent appliances, furniture and electronics from companies with an option to buy through installment payments.

Most rent-to-own customers were low-income people who can't afford to pay outright for a major household item such as a couch or washer-dryer. [[News & Record](#), 9/19/02; [Washington Post](#), 9/19/02]

The bill passed 215-201. [HR 1701, [Vote #395](#), 9/18/02]

Supported Privacy Protection Commission

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize \$5 million to establish a Commission for the Comprehensive Study of Privacy Protection.

The Commission would be charged with studying individual privacy and how to balance the protection of individual privacy with appropriate use of personal information collected by governments and private industry.

The bill, which required a two-thirds majority under a motion to suspend the rules, was defeated 250-146. [HR 4049, [Vote #503](#), 10/02/00]

Supported Notification of ATM Fees

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to eliminate existing barriers erected by the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act and other laws that impede affiliations between banking, securities, insurance and other firms.

The bill also required that owners of automated teller machines (ATMs) provide notice on the ATM and on-screen of any charges imposed for the use of the terminal.

The bill passed 362-57. [S 900, [Vote #570](#), 11/04/99]

Crime and Public Safety Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed keeping funds from police departments with a record of brutality*
- ✓ *Blamed the Civil Rights Act for expensive lawsuits against officers*
- ✓ *Multiple votes against COPS program*
- ✓ *Opposed COPS program to fight meth despite co-founding Meth Caucus*
- ✓ *Opposed increased funding to fight child pornography on Internet*

Despite a recent vote to reauthorize the COPS program, Calvert opposed increased funding for state and local law enforcement programs repeatedly. Calvert even opposed two COPS programs to fight methamphetamine use despite being the co-founder of the Meth Caucus. Calvert has not wanted to spend the money necessary to keep communities safe.

Opposed Law Enforcement Funding, Including COPS Funding

In 2009, Calvert voted against an appropriations bill that contained \$802 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). This included \$298 million for COPS Hiring Grants. The bill also contained \$510 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. [CQ Bill Analysis; CQ House Action Reports, 6/12/09]

The bill passed 259-157. [H.R. 2847, [Vote #408](#), 6/18/09]

Opposed Keeping Federal Funds from Police Departments With Record of Police Brutality

In 1999, Calvert opposed a suggestion from Rep. Maxine Waters that proposed cutting federal funds to departments with a record of police brutality.

Calvert said that would undermine their ability to fight crime.

The discussion came after a series of police killings of blacks, including by four Riverside police officers who were cleared of criminal charges after shooting a black teenager.

Calvert supported creating a commission to study how police officers are selected and trained but supported investigating claims of brutality, not keeping funding from those offices. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/13/99, 5/14/99]

Co-Authored Bill to Limit Police Officer Liability; Blamed Civil Rights Act Revisions

In 1995, Calvert co-authored a bill to limit the liability of police officers for punitive damages to \$10,000 and the amount of fees attorneys could collect for cases to one-third of the total damages awarded.

“After various revisions in the Civil Rights Act, the number of suits, and the attendant cost of defense and attorneys’ fees paid to prevailing parties has exploded,” Calvert said.

Rep. John Conyers and others said the cap was ill-timed considering recent police scandals in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/09/95]

Supported Funds to Help Mexico Crackdown on Drug Trafficker

In 2008, Calvert voted to support a motion that would suspend the rules and pass a bill that would authorize \$1.1 billion over three years to help train and equip Mexican forces to control drug trafficking.

The bill would authorize funding that would train and equip security forces, strengthen judicial systems and boost a U.S. program to prevent guns from traveling illegally into Mexico. [CQ Today, 6/10/08]

The bill passed 311-106. [HR 6028, [Vote #393](#), 6/10/08]

Voted to Allow Suspension of Driving Privileges for Repeat Drunk Drivers

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to concur with Senate revisions to the Surface Transportation Law. Among other provisions, the legislation allowed a state to impose a 45-day suspension of driving privileges on repeat intoxicated drivers, followed by a period during which the offender could drive only to work, school or alcohol treatment programs. [Congressional Quarterly, 5/01/08]

The repeat intoxicated driver law was amended to allow for use of ignition interlock devices, strongly supported by Mothers Against Drunk Driving. This legislation gave States more flexibility to either continue with the 1-year license suspension or permit a 45-day license suspension with limited driving privileges. [Statement by Rep. Oberstar, H2881, 4/30/08]

The motion was agreed to, 358-51. [HR 1195, [Vote #229](#), 4/30/08]

Voted For Making Dogfighting a Federal Felony

In 2007, Calvert voted for legislation which upgraded the federal penalties for illegal dogfighting and cockfighting activities to a felony.

The legislation made it a felony punishable by a fine and up to 3 years in prison to sponsor or exhibit animals transported across state lines in fights, or to buy and sell materials, such as gaff blades worn by roosters, that can be used during a fight. [[Chicago Tribune](#), 3/29/07]

The legislation passed 368 – 39. [HR 137, [Vote #188](#), 3/26/07]

A Record of Voting Against More Police on the Street

Since 1994, the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) program has placed over 100,000 new police officers on the street while also providing administrative and technological resources for state and local law enforcement entities.

The COPS program, which has been the cornerstone of community crime prevention efforts, has helped reduce violent crime since 1994, bringing the nation’s crime rate to a 25-year low.

While Calvert supported reauthorization in 2007, he has been a consistent opponent of the COPS program in the years prior.

Supported Reauthorization of COPS in 2007

In 2007, Calvert voted for legislation to reauthorize the Community Oriented Policing Services between fiscal 2008 and 2013. The bill provided \$6.9 billion for the COPS program, and also added a number of new policing activities, such as those designed to reduce the distribution and abuse of illegal drugs, for which the program could award grants. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 381-34. [HR 1700, [Vote #348](#), 5/15/07]

Opposed Increasing COPS Program Funding by \$476 Million

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 SSJC appropriations bill that would have provided an additional \$476 million to the COPS program.

The extra money would come out of NASA's budget. The COPS program, first implemented in the 1994 landmark crime bill, was a federal program that provided financial assistance to state and local police to make capital improvements and hire more officers. [[CQ Today](#), 6/28/06]

The amendment failed 185-236. [HR5672, [Vote #341](#), 6/28/06]

Opposed \$200 Million for Local Law Enforcement & COPS

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill to increase funding for state and local law enforcement programs, including COPS, by \$200 million.

Law enforcement grants were cut by \$400 million from the previous year and that year's level was \$226 million below the year before.

Of the 44 largest metropolitan police departments, 27 had been forced to reduce the number of police on the streets.

According to the Department of Justice, every \$1 invested in COPS grants contributes to a decline of 10 violent crimes and 27 property crimes per 100,000 residents. Cleveland, New York, Minneapolis, New Orleans and many other communities have reduced the number of police since September 11th.

The amendment was defeated 196-230. [HR 2862, [Vote #244](#), 6/14/05]

Supported Republican Cuts to COPS program

Calvert has voted regularly against the COPS program and allowed irresponsible Republican cuts, including his vote in 1995 to eliminate the COPS program:

- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of an appropriations bill that cut funding for the COPS program by \$1 billion. The bill passed, 217-210. [HR 2670, [Vote #387](#), 8/05/99; [CQ Breaking News](#), 8/06/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against a proposal to restore \$1 billion in funding for the COPS program. The proposal was defeated, 208-219. [HR2670, [Vote #386](#), 8/05/99]
- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to eliminate the COPS program and other efforts created in the 1994 Crime Bill and replace it with a \$10 billion block grant program that would distribute the money directly to local communities based on their violent crime rate to use as they best see fit in fighting crime. The bill passed 238-192. [HR 728, [Vote #129](#), 2/14/95]

- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted against an amendment to retain the COPS program. The amendment was defeated, 196-235. [HR 728, [Vote #124](#), 2/14/95]

Opposed \$106.9 Million Increase to Put More Cops on the Street

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase law enforcement grants by \$106.9 million under the Community Oriented Policing Services program.

The COPS program had been targeted by the Bush administration for drastic cuts. The program helped police departments hire extra police officers or pay for overtime to keep more officers on the streets. The Bush administration wanted to cut spending on the program from \$482 million to \$97 million.

The amendment was defeated 206-212. [HR 4754, [Vote #330](#), 7/07/04]

Opposed COPS Program to Fight Meth...

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services' methamphetamine lab seizures program by \$11.7 million.

The increase was offset by a cut in funding for international broadcasting operations.

The amendment was defeated, 187-227. [HR 2500, [Vote #233](#), 7/17/01]

... And Opposed \$20 Million to Fight Meth along the Border

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill that would provide \$20 million to fight international methamphetamine trafficking and improve the investigation and prosecution of meth offenses.

The amendment would provide \$10 million in additional funds to the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat international trafficking of methamphetamine and allocate \$10 million in additional funds to the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to provide training to state and local prosecutors and law enforcement agents for the investigation and prosecution of meth-related offenses.

According to some estimates, two-thirds of the methamphetamine used in the United States comes from Mexican meth labs. [Rep. Baird Press Release, 6/14/05; [Southwest Nebraska News](#), 6/15/05]

The amendment passed 260-168. [HR 2862, [Vote #248](#), 6/14/05]

... Despite Being Co-Founder of Meth Caucus

Calvert was a co-founder of the meth caucus and later criticized the Bush Administration for their lack of strategy to stop meth production, smuggling, and usage.

In 2005, the White House announced that they would issue \$1.62 million for meth treatment grants which was seen by many members, including Calvert, as not enough funding. The administration announced another \$1 million for television ads.

“While this is an improvement,” Calvert, co-founder of the meth caucus, said, “we still need a better national and international strategy to stop meth production, smuggling, and reduce usage.” [[New York Times](#), 8/19/05]

Others criticized the White House for taking credit for the grant money when it previously sought to cut \$1 billion in assistance to local police forces.

Calvert was also not informed of the event where the grants were announced, learning about it through news reports. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 8/19/05]

Calvert: Bush Administration Doing “Not Enough”

In response, Congress submitted several bills to fight methamphetamine use, some with the White House’s backing.

Asked what the administration was doing to work with Mexico to decrease methamphetamine trafficking, Calvert said, “not enough.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/05]

Opposed Increasing Funding to Fight Child Pornography on the Internet

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Homeland Security appropriations bill that would increase funding for the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Cyber Crimes Unit by \$5 million.

This would double the budget of the unit, which battles child pornography and exploitation on the internet.

In 2003, ICE launched Operation PREDATOR, which was administered through the Cyber Crimes Center.

Since 2003, Operation PREDATOR has arrested more than 7,500 child predators, more than 88% of whom were non-US citizens. [Rep. Stupak Press Release, 5/26/06]

The bill passed 348-74. [HR5441, [Vote #215](#), 5/25/06]

Supported Budget Package That Cut Child Support Enforcement by \$5 Billion

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a \$49.9 billion budget cut package pushed by House conservatives under the guise of offsetting the costs associated with Hurricane Katrina. Some of the “savings” in the bill were found by cutting \$4.9 billion from child support enforcement efforts.

The cut would reduce the help families received to establish legal child support orders and enforce orders to make sure the child support owed actually was paid. The cut to child support enforcement would result in custodial parents receiving \$7.1 billion less child support over five years. [House Budget Committee Democrats, “Summary of House and Senate Reconciliation Bills,” 11/22/05]

The bill passed 217-215. [HR4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Opposed \$286 Million to Aid in the Fight Against Meth

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill to restore \$286 million in cuts to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG) program.

The underlying bill cut funding for the program by 45 percent - a move that endangered almost 400 state and local task forces. These task forces were a primary source of funding for state efforts to curb the production and distribution of methamphetamine. [Rep. Lee Terry Press Release, 6/14/05]

The amendment was rejected, 175-252. [HR2862, [Vote #245](#), 6/14/05]

Opposed Leniency in Child Porn Cases

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of an 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 also be required to have government agreement to reduce a sentence because of ‘acceptance of responsibility.’ It also provided increased penalties for individuals who possess child pornography that depicts violent conduct.

The amendment passed 357-58. [HR 1104, [Vote #87](#), 3/27/03]

Opposed “Zero-Tolerance” Policies for Underage Drivers

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to require states to enact and enforce zero tolerance’ laws that would make it illegal for drivers under 21 to drive with a blood alcohol content of 0.02% or higher.

Under the amendment, states would have three years to enact such laws. Failure to do so would result in a withholding of five percent of their federal highway funds in fiscal 1999 and ten percent in each succeeding year.

The amendment passed 223-203. [HR 2274, [Vote #678](#), 9/20/95]

Calvert's Positives on Crime

Calvert has supported bipartisan efforts to crack down on drugs and enforcing tough penalties for those who break our laws, including sex offenders, drug smugglers, and dead beat parents.

Supported Funds to Help Mexico Crackdown on Drug Trafficker

In 2008, Calvert voted for a motion that would suspend the rules and pass a bill that would authorize \$1.1 billion over three years to help train and equip Mexican forces to control drug trafficking.

The bill would authorize funding that would train and equip security forces, strengthen judicial systems and boost a U.S. program to prevent guns from traveling illegally into Mexico. [CQ Today, 6/10/08]

The bill passed 311-106. [HR 6028, [Vote #393](#), 6/10/08]

Voted for Increase to Crime Victims Fund

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to increase funds to assist the victims of crime.

The amendment added \$10 million to the fiscal year 2008 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill for Crimes Victims Fund, offset by a reduction of the same amount for the Commerce Department's administrative salaries account.

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund was created by Congress in 1984 to provide federal support to federal, state, tribal and local programs that assist victims of crime. The VOCA Fund is derived entirely from fines and penalties paid by offenders at the federal level, not taxpayer revenues. Approximately 4,400 agencies depend on continued VOCA Victim Assistance Grant funding to serve 3.8 million victims a year. [Congressman Ted Poe press release, 7/25/07]

The amendment passed 395-34. [HR 3093, [Vote #731](#), 7/25/07]

Supported Funding for Drug Intelligence Center

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 defense appropriations bill to cut funding for the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC).

The NDIC is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice and a member of the Intelligence Community. The General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan, signed by the President in February 2000, designated NDIC as the nation's principal center for strategic domestic counterdrug intelligence. [<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/>]

The amendment barred the use of funds in the bill for the National Drug Intelligence Center in Johnstown, PA. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 109-301. [HR 3222, [Vote #845](#), 8/5/07]

NOTE: The headquarters for this agency is located in the district of Congressman John Murtha (D-PA). Some of the agencies' accomplishments can be viewed at this site: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/accomp/index.htm>

Supported Funds for the Improvement of Inmate Treatment and Release Preparedness

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize \$362 million over the next two years for numerous grant programs for states and localities to improve treatment of inmates and help them prepare for their release into society. It would also authorize \$20 million over that time for the Bureau of Prisons to develop a new system to help federal prisoners re-enter society. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 347-62. [HR 1593, [Vote #1083](#), 11/13/07]

Opposed Cutting \$100 Million from Fighting Drugs in Latin America

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to cut \$100 million from the \$734.5 million total for a drug eradication plan in the Andean region.

According to the Congressional Research Service, the \$5.4 billion spent on the plan since 2000 has made no dent in the availability of cocaine on American streets and prices were at all-time lows.

United Nations figures showed that coca cultivation in the Andean region increased by 2% in 2004 as declines in Colombia were swamped by massive increases in Peru and Bolivia.

Conservative groups joined efforts to lobby against continued funding with the National Taxpayers Union calling the anti-drug program a “boondoggle.” [[Los Angeles Times](#), 6/28/05]

The amendment to cut funding was rejected, 189-234. [HR 3057, [Vote #329](#), 6/28/05]

Supported Anti-Drug Efforts in Central and South American on Other Occasions

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize \$2.3 billion through fiscal 2001 for a variety of programs to strengthen narcotics interdiction and eradication programs in Central and South America.

The bill passed 384-39. [HR 4300, [Vote #442](#), 9/16/98]

Supported Aid for Drug Enforcement in Colombia

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations bill that would strike \$1.7 billion for Colombian anti-drug efforts.

The \$1.7 billion earmarked for Colombia would be spent over two years for helicopters and other counter-narcotics technology, as well as military advisors to help the Colombian military and police forces battle drug traffickers.

The amendment was rejected, 158-262. [HR 3908, [Vote #86](#), 3/29/00]

Supported Making Drug Interdiction a Top Priority of the Defense Department

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to express the sense of Congress that the administrative priorities for assets of the Defense Department should be revised so that the counter-drug mission of the department was second only to its war-fighting mission.

The amendment passed 362-61. [HR 4300, [Vote #438](#), 9/16/98]

Supported Funding for U.S. Custom Service Drug Interdiction

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize \$2 billion in fiscal 1999 and \$2.2 billion in fiscal 2000 for drug interdiction activities of the U.S. Customs Service.

The bill passed 320-86. [HR 3809, [Vote #164](#), 5/19/98]

Supported Mandatory Sentencing Guidelines for Child Abductors

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the bill that would require federal judges to adhere to sentencing guidelines for child abusers and abductors.

The amendment passed 357-58. [HR 1104, [Vote #87](#), 3/27/03]

Supported Mandatory Life Sentences for Serial Child Molesters

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill requiring that would mandate automatic life sentences for two-time federal child sex offenders.

The bill's sponsor, Representative Mark Green (R-Wisconsin) said it was inspired by the California kidnapping and murder of 12-year-old Polly Klaas by a repeat sex offender in 1993. [[Associated Press](#), 3/14/02; [States News Service](#), 3/15/02]

The bill was opposed by Representative John Conyers (D-Michigan), who claimed Congress shouldn't "expose countless teen-agers to life sentences for being involved in consensual relationships."

The bill passed, 382-34. [HR 2146, [Vote #64](#), 3/14/02]

Supported Cracking Down on Child Pornography

In May 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that provided \$9.1 billion over three years to beef up U.S. Customs Service operations.

The bill contained a provision to increase efforts against the Internet transmission of child pornography. [[Washington Post](#), 5/26/02; [Gannett News Service](#), 5/24/02]

The bill passed 327-101. [HR 3129, [Vote #193](#), 5/22/02]

Supported Amber Alert Bill to Protect Against Child Abductions

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill (HR 5422) that would increase law-enforcement abilities to prevent child abductions.

The bill would establish new federal crimes relating to sexual abuse, increase fines and prison sentences for such crimes, and make it easier to investigate sex offenders.

The bill also would direct the Attorney General to act as the national coordinator for the AMBER Alert communications network, which was used by state and local law enforcement agencies to search for abducted children.

The bill passed 390-24. [HR 5422, [Vote #446](#), 10/8/02]

Supported Similar Bill in 2003

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill (HR 1104) containing essentially the same provisions of the 2002 bill.

The bill passed 410-14. [HR 1104, [Vote #89](#), 3/27/03]

Supported Creation of Family-Friendly Internet Domain

In May 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill creating of a new, second-level Internet domain that would provide only family-friendly sites for children and help prevent children from being exposed to harmful material on the Internet. [[Gannett News Service](#), 5/24/02]

The bill passed the House 406-2. [HR 3833, [Vote #174](#), 5/22/02]

Supported Drug-Free Communities Bill

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to authorize \$414 million in grant funding to extend through fiscal 2007 the Drug-Free Communities Support Program.

It would allow local anti-drug coalitions to receive funding beyond their original five-year grants, fund mentoring efforts between established and new coalitions, authorize the establishment of an institute to train and assess coalitions, and cap the program's administrative costs at six percent of its annual funding.

The bill passed, 402-1. [HR 2291, [Vote #333](#), 9/05/01]

Supported Bill Promoting Testing for Children's Drugs

In November 2001, Calvert voted in favor of 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. [[Associated Press](#), 11/15/01; [States News Service](#), 11/16/01]

The bill passed 338-86. [HR 2887, [Vote #444](#), 11/15/01]

Opposed Cut to DEA Funding

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations bill that would cut Drug Enforcement Administration funding by \$293 million.

The amendment also prohibited funding of the Colombian Army by the Defense Department and Kosovo and East Timor operations unless the purpose was to bring U.S. troops stationed there home.

The amendment was rejected, 45-367. [HR 3908, [Vote #92](#), 3/30/00]

Supported More Restrictive Standard for Drunk Driving

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of adopting the FY01 Transportation Appropriations Conference report that required states to reduce the blood alcohol content standard for drunk driving to 0.08.

The bill passed 344-50. [HR 4475, [Vote #516](#), 10/06/00]

Opposed Early Release of Convicted Felons

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment prohibiting federal courts in civil cases from ordering the release from prison, or the non-admission to prison, of a convicted felon on the basis of prison overcrowding.

The amendment passed 296-133. [HR 1501, [Vote #215](#), 6/16/99]

Supported Ban on Sexually Explicit Materials Being Sold to Minors

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the juvenile justice bill that would have outlawed selling or renting children films, recordings, videogames, books and other media depicting extreme violence and sex.

The amendment also encouraged retailers to make lyrics available to a customer before purchase and required NIH to study the effects of violence on children.

Opponents, including Representative Bob Barr (R-Georgia), claimed the amendment would be ineffective. "Nothing we do will solve the problems," said Barr. "It's up to parents."

Representative John Conyers (D-Michigan) agreed, adding that the amendment was an "overreaction" and an "unparalleled assault on the First Amendment." [[Copley News Service](#), 6/16/99]

The amendment failed 146-282. [HR 1501, [Vote #213](#), 6/16/99]

Supported Cracking Down on Deadbeat Parents

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to increase penalties on parents who willfully fail to pay court-ordered child support for a child living in another state.

The bill passed 402-16. [HR 3811, [Vote #139](#), 5/12/98]

Supported Juvenile Crime Block Grants Bill

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to consolidate juvenile crime prevention funding, including boot camps, gang prevention and mentoring programs, into block grants to the states.

The bill also reauthorized programs to serve runaway and homeless youth and the National Missing Children Center.

The bill passed 413-14. [HR 1818, [Vote #267](#), 7/15/97]

Supported Helping Communities Fight Drugs

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize \$144 billion through 2002 to establish a program to support and encourage local communities that first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to reduce substance abuse among youth.

The bill would redirect funds from existing federal drug-control programs to communities that have such plans in place.

The bill passed 420-1 and was signed into law. [HR 956, [Vote #153](#), 5/22/97; Public Law No: 105-20]

Supported FBI Database of Released Sex Offenders

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to establish a national database of released sex offenders.

The bill also allowed for community notification when a convicted sex offender moves into a neighborhood.

The bill passed 423-1. [HR 3456, [Vote #436](#), 9/26/96]

Supported Higher Penalties for Crimes against Seniors, Children

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to increase penalties for violent crimes committed against children, the elderly, and other vulnerable individuals.

The bill passed 414-4. [HR 2974, [Vote #148](#), 5/7/96]

Supported Life Sentences for Repeat Sex Offenders

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to require life sentences without parole upon the second conviction of a rape or serious sexual assault if the rapist crossed state lines in connection with committing the crime.

The bill passed 411-4. [HR 2974, [Vote #146](#), 5/7/96]

Supported Limiting Appeals for Death Row Prisoners

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to strengthen statutes allowing federal law enforcement officials to combat domestic and international terrorism and limit the number of habeas corpus appeals by death row prisoners to federal courts.

The bill also encouraged states to provide legal counsel to defendants for state habeas corpus proceedings and prohibited federal courts from overturning a state conviction unless a flagrant error was made.

The bill passed 229-191. [HR 2703, [Vote #66](#), 3/14/96]

Supported Funds for Ohio Association of Professional Firefighters

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds for the Ohio Association of Professional Firefighters to renovate a hall in Ohio. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 66 – 364. [HR 2643, [Vote #568](#), 6/27/07]

Supported 1994 Crime Bill

In 1994, Calvert voted for a \$28 billion crime bill that would put 50,000 more police on the streets and substantially expand the number of federal crimes punishable by death. [[Washington Times](#), 4/24/94]

The bill passed 285-141. [HR 4092, [Vote #144](#), 4/21/94]

Earmark Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Pushed a road project near property he owned*
- ✓ *Earmarked funds for projects near properties he sold for a profit*
- ✓ *Requested \$274 million in earmarks for FY2010*
- ✓ *Opposed earmark reform*
- ✓ *Supported funds for pet projects; opposed stripping earmarks from spending bills*

Calvert has brought home the bacon for his district. Unfortunately for him, newspapers and environmental groups haven't forgotten that Calvert owns and develops land in his district and he hasn't been afraid of using federal dollars to enhance those projects. An investigation in 2006 showed how Calvert secured almost \$10 million around land he owned. Less than a year later, the land was sold for a 79 percent increase. As a result, Calvert said he would have his earmarks requests vetted by the Ethics Committee – although the requirement for an acceptable earmark has been criticized as overly lenient. It is no wonder that Calvert has voted against earmark reform, against eliminating earmarks from spending bills, and for his colleagues' pet projects.

Environmental Group: Calvert Pushed Road Project Near His Property

In 1995, an environmental group accused Calvert of pushing a road project because he owned property near the area. The city wanted to rebuild Rincon Street since it was closed due to flooding in 1993. The Spirit of the Sage Council said that the construction would harm two songbirds on the federal endangered species list.

A spokesman from Calvert's office said that the city asked him to push the project.

"It is a matter of public safety. With the construction of this bridge, police, fire and ambulance services will save crucial minutes off their emergency response time," Calvert said in a statement issued from his congressional office.

"The Spirit of the Sage are [a] bunch of irresponsible environmental extremists who are not concerned with the health, safety and welfare of the residents of northeast Corona. I am," he said.

Calvert's ex-wife owned a house on a road near Rincon Street and Calvert's brother was trying to sell property at an intersection with Rincon. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/30/95]

Earmarked Funds for Projects Near Properties Sold at a Profit

In May 2006, an investigation was printed in the [Los Angeles Times](#) detailing how Calvert earmarked projects in Riverside County near properties he sold at a profit.

The article documented the 2005 purchase of a “dusty” four-acre parcel south of March Air Force Reserve Base for \$550,000. Less than a year later, without cleaning the property at all, Calvert and a partner sold the land for almost \$985,000, a 79 percent increase.

While Calvert owned the land, he secured \$8 million in earmarks for a planned freeway interchange 16 miles from the property, and an additional \$1.5 million to support commercial development around the airfield.

Calvert had also secured earmarks for campaign contributors, including employees of the Washington lobbying firm, Copeland Lowery & Jacquez. The firm was Calvert’s top political donor in the 2004 election cycle. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06]

Calvert: Rise in Land Value Not Connected to Earmarks...

Asked about the 79 percent increase in land value, Calvert and his partner said that the increase in value of the land was unrelated to the federal funding for the interchange or air base. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06]

... But Certainly Was “Efficient”

Despite averring that the land was not affected by the interchange or the air base, Calvert’s own press release on the transportation bill suggested otherwise.

The press release – which announced Calvert’s accomplishments in the transportation bill – said that the interchange would “provide efficient and direct connectivity for the March Air Reserve Base.”

Local property sales personnel acknowledged that transportation improvements impact real estate value. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06; Calvert press release, 3/24/04]

Calvert: Earmarks Solely to Benefit District

In response, Calvert said that the earmarks were solely to benefit the district and that the appropriations had nothing to do with his investments or financial gain.

“Because of the political atmosphere in Washington, D.C., people are trying to manufacture controversy, even where there isn’t any,” Calvert said. Noting that property values have climbed throughout the Inland Empire, he added: “They haven’t passed a law against investing yet.”

“All my life in public service, I’ve never done anything to enrich myself, using the position I hold,” Calvert said.

Local officials contacted for the investigation said that they had requested the funds.

However, at the time, the earmarking process was relatively secretive, with lawmakers and committees at times refusing to divulge justifications or information on projects. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06]

Others More Cautious About Investments

Other lawmakers who had previously worked in real estate either sold off their investments or decided not to buy within the district.

“What gets you in as much trouble around here as a conflict is the appearance of a conflict,” said Rep. Elton Gallegly, who had adopted that approach.

Several legal experts quoted in the piece said that they would advise selling off the property or recuse themselves of all earmarks.

A Department of Transportation official said that Calvert had not discussed his earmarks with the agency.

Woodrow Harpole, vice president of Calvert Real Estate, said that he never discussed politics with his boss. But he did acknowledge that he had to consult with Calvert when investing money and that he did not make all of the decisions by himself. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/15/06]

Press-Enterprise: Conflict of Interest Charge was “Flimsy”

After the investigation, activist Art Cassel accused Calvert of a conflict of interest because Calvert secured funding for a road at Cajalco Road and Interstate 215. However, Cassel was incorrect when he spoke; the interchange was located at Interstate 15, some 16 miles away from Calvert’s property.

In an editorial, which did not specifically address the [Los Angeles Times](#)’ story, the [Press-Enterprise](#) said Cassel was “trumping up flimsy charges.”

“Sounding false alarms of corruption only breeds more cynicism about government,” the paper wrote. They also pointed to a LA-based watchdog who noted that Calvert’s profit matched the rise in market value of the area. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Editorial, 5/19/06]

In a separate article, Cassel admitted his error but maintained that Calvert’s deal raised questions about the Congressman’s decisions. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/16/06]

Asked Ethics Committee to Vet Requests

In 2007, due to the investigation and [Times](#) story, Calvert said that he would have the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct vet his future earmark requests. The move was part of an effort to respond to criticism surrounding his appointment to the Appropriations Committee.

“Obviously, I can be objective about it as much as I like ... but I’d rather have a letter stating that.” [[Roll Call](#), 5/17/07]

Sought Guidance on Transit Center Earmark

In 2007, Calvert sought the ethics committee’s advice on a \$5.6 million earmark to fund the Corona Transit Center because it was near holdings.

The committee found that the seven buildings - which range from one-tenth of a mile to 1.7 miles from the Corona Transit Center - would not be directly or significantly affected by the earmark.

However, it also considered that because Calvert was not the sole beneficiary of the money, the earmark was not inappropriate. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/16/07; [The Hill](#), 5/18/07]

Declined to Make Earmark Requests Public in 2006

In 2006, before lawmakers’ earmarks were published, Calvert declined to make public his requests when asked by the [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#).

“This, when transparency is so important to a process that allows requests for specific projects and programs to be made outside normal budget scrutiny. Now, we see those at the helm of congressional spending refusing to divulge to taxpayers how their money may be spent,” the paper wrote. [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), Editorial, 7/09/06]

Included \$100,000 for Rock N Roll Program

In 2003, Calvert requested \$100,000 for the “Kids Rock Free” educational program at the Fender Museum of Music and the Arts as part of a \$328 billion spending bill. California was slated to receive \$589 million for similar earmarked pet projects.

Calvert defended the request.

“With schools cutting back musical programs, parents hoping to expose their children to music are left with few options outside of hiring expensive tutors or traveling to the Los Angeles area for these types of programs,” Calvert said. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 12/10/03]

Requested \$274 Million in Earmarks for FY 2010

In 2009, Calvert requested \$274,397,209 worth of earmarks for 68 projects, as disclosed on his official House website.

Bill	Description	City / County	Amount Requested
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Pierce’s Disease and Invasive Species Research	Oakland, CA	\$3,000,000
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Cooperative Agreement with the Municipal Water District of Orange County for Efficient Irrigation	Orange County	\$500,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Advanced Technology for Cold Case Investigations, Orange County District Attorney	Orange Count	\$880,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Chabad of Riverside’s Project Pride (Prevention, Resource, Information, Drug Eradication)	Riverside, CA	\$400,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	City of Corona Interoperability for Police Department	Corona, CA	\$150,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	City of Riverside Public Utilities Infrastructure Video Security	Riverside, CA	\$1,000,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Night Vision Binoculars for the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department	Riverside County	\$713,520

Commerce, Justice & Science	Olive Crest Independent Living Skills for At- Risk Youth	Santa Ana, CA	\$525,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Riverside Gang Suppression Enforcement Team, California Department of Justice	CA	\$600,000
Defense	Center for Nanoscale Science and Engineering, University of California Riverside	Riverside, CA	\$6,600,000
Defense	Fleet Readiness Data Assessment, Naval Surface Warfare Center	Corona, CA	\$2,400,000
Defense	March ARB Building Demo-NE Corner	CA	\$5,000,000
Defense	Measurement Standards Research and Development Program	CA	\$5,800,000
Defense	NSWC Corona Item Unique Identification (IUID) Center	CA	\$1,800,000
Defense	University of California Irvine Photomedicine	Irvine, CA	\$8,000,000
Defense	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	Arlington, VA	\$650,000
Energy & Water	Aliso Creek Mainstem, CA	CA	\$386,000
Energy & Water	City of Corona Water Recycling and Reuse Project	Corona, CA	\$4,000,000
Energy & Water	City of Norco Waste-to-Energy Facility	Norco, CA	\$1,800,000
Energy & Water	Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Project	CA	\$5,000,000
Energy & Water	Irvine Basin Groundwater and Surface Water Improvement	CA	\$5,000,000
Energy & Water	Murrieta Creek, CA	CA	\$14,000,000
Energy & Water	Orange County Regional Water Reclamation Project	CA	\$6,900,000
Energy & Water	Ranco California Water District	CA	\$2,000,000
Energy & Water	Riverside- Corona Feeder	Riverside and Corona, CA	\$1,000,000
Energy & Water	Riverside County Special Area Management Plan, CA	CA	\$221,000
Energy & Water	San Clemente Shoreline, CA	San Clemente, CA	\$100,000
Energy & Water	San Juan Creek, South Orange County, CA	Orange County	\$582,000

Energy & Water	Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA	CA	\$44,000,000
Energy & Water	Seven Oaks Dam Water Conservation Study, CA	CA	\$800,000
Energy & Water	Situational Awareness for the Los Angeles District	CA	\$600,000
Energy & Water	South Perris, CA	CA	\$2,000,000
Energy & Water	Upper Newport Bay, CA	CA	\$12,222,000
Homeland Security	Santiago and Freeway Fire Wildland Fire Mitigation	Orange County, CA	\$252,000
Interior	Arlington Desalter Biodentrification	Riverside, CA	\$1,000,000
Interior	Ground Water Recovery Plant Expansion and Regional Distribution Facility	San Juan Capistrano, CA	\$1,000,000
Interior	Secondary Treatment Upgrades	Fountain Valley, CA	\$1,000,000
Interior	UC Riverside Atmospheric Research Chamber	Riverside, CA	\$1,000,000
Interior	Water Treatment Plant Improvements	Riverside County	\$1,000,000
Labor-HHS-Education	iSTEM: Virtual Learning in Science and Mathematics	Riverside, CA	\$325,500
Labor-HHS-Education	THINK Together After-School Programs in California's 44 th District	CA	\$160,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Adult LiNK to Higher Education at La Sierra University	Riverside, CA	\$40,124
Labor-HHS-Education	Ben Clark Training Center Public Safety Curriculum	Riverside, CA	\$810,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Equipment for Sustainable Energy Design and Training, California Baptist University	Riverside, CA	\$635,000
Labor-HHS-Education	UC Riverside SEARCH (Support, Education, Advocacy, Resources, Community and Hope) Program	Riverside, CA	\$600,000
Labor-HHS-Education	CT Scanner for Parkview Community Hospital	Riverside, CA	\$1,500,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Health Information Technology Upgrade at Riverside County Regional Medical Center	Riverside County	\$600,000

Labor-HHS-Education	Health Information Technology for Saddleback Memorial Center in San Clemente, CA	San Clemente, CA	\$437,060
Labor-HHS-Education	Equipment for the Allied Health Services Program at Riverside Community College	Riverside, CA	\$500,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Expansion and Renovation of Riverside County Regional Medical Center Trauma Facility	Moreno Valley, CA	\$2,000,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Nursing Education Building Construction at Riverside County Medical Center	Moreno Valley, CA	\$500,000
Labor-HHS-Education	UC Riverside School of Medicine	Riverside, CA	\$5,000,000
Military Construction	Joint Regional Deployment Cargo Processing Facility	CA	\$8,000,000
Military Construction	Joint Regional Deployment and Passenger Terminal Facility	CA	\$14,900,000
Military Construction	Small Arms Range	CA	\$9,900,000
Military Construction	Test and Training Range Engineering Lab	Corona, CA	\$18,800,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Alameda Corridor East Grade Separations	Riverside County	\$5,000,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	City of Corona Community Center	Corona, CA	\$400,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	City of Corona Dial-A-Ride Bus Replacement	Corona, CA	\$208,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	National Community Renaissance	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	\$8,000,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Perris Valley Line, Riverside County Transportation Commission	CA	\$30,000,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Regional Library Addition and Renovation	San Juan Capistrano, CA	\$1,400,000

Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Riverside Transit Agency Bus Replacement Program	Riverside County	\$3,800,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	San Diego Freeway (I-5) Widening and Improvement	CA	\$5,000,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	San Juan Creek Road Widening	San Juan Capistrano, CA	\$4,200,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Santa Ana River Trail	Norco, CA	\$800,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	SR-91 Improvements, Orange and Riverside Counties, CA	Orange and Riverside Counties	\$5,000,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Zero-Emissions Enabling-technology Transit Users Group	CA	\$2,000,000
		TOTAL:	\$274,397,209

[calvert.house.gov, 2010 Appropriations Requests]

Requested \$42,264,500 in Earmarks for FY 2009

In 2008, Calvert requested \$42,264,500 worth of projects in earmarks, disclosed in FY 2009 appropriations bills.

Bill	Description	City / County	Final Amount
Interior	Orange County Sanitation District, OCSD Secondary Treatment Upgrades	Orange County, CA	\$300,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Multi-modal Transit Centers, Riverside and Corona, CA	Riverside and Corona, CA	\$950,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Riverside County Probation Department Automated Kiosk Reporting System	Riverside County	\$500,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA Regional	San Bernardino	\$1,925,000

	Fingerprint ID (CAL-ID)	and Riverside Counties	
Energy & Water	Aliso Creek Mainstem, CA	CA	\$369,000
Energy & Water	Riverside County Special Area Management Plan, CA	Riverside County	\$339,000
Energy & Water	Upper Newport Bay, CA	Newport Bay	\$2,871,000
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Pierce's Disease, CA	CA	\$1,531,000
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Municipal Water District of Orange County for Efficient Irrigation, California	Orange County, CA	\$134,000
Energy & Water	Heacock and Cactus Channels, CA	CA	\$215,000
Energy & Water	Murrieta Creek, CA	CA	\$3,349,000
Energy & Water	Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Project	CA	\$5,000,000
Interior	Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center / Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies	National	\$2,000,000
Interior	City of Norco, Norco Water Treatment Plant Improvements	Norco, CA	\$500,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	San Diego Freeway (I-5) Widening and Improvement, CA	San Diego, CA	\$237,500
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Alameda Corridor East Grade Separations, Riverside County, CA	Riverside County	\$570,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	SR-91 Improvements, Orange and Riverside Counties, CA	Orange County, Riverside County	\$475,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	City of San Clemente, CA for construction of the Coastal Trail	San Clemente, CA	\$285,000

Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside County Office of Education, Riverside, CA for the School Dropout Prevention and Student Success Initiative	Riverside County	\$476,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside Unified School District, Riverside, CA for the Virtual School Curriculum Expansion program, including purchasing curriculum and equipment	Riverside, CA	\$238,000
Labor-HHS-Education	California Baptist University, Riverside, CA for purchase of equipment	Riverside, CA	\$238,000
Labor-HHS-Education	La Sierra University, Riverside, CA for the Building Science Capacity Initiative, including purchase of equipment	Riverside, CA	\$143,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside Community College District, Riverside, CA for purchase of equipment	Riverside, CA	\$333,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside County Regional Medical Center, Moreno Valley, CA for facilities and equipment	Moreno Valley, CA	\$523,000
Energy & Water	Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA	CA	\$14,000,000
Energy & Water	South Perris, CA	South Perris, CA	\$946,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	City of Corona Police Department Interoperability Equipment	Corona, CA	\$330,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	City of Corona Police Department Public Safety Wireless Network	Corona, CA	\$325,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	City of Riverside Public Safety	Riverside, CA	\$895,000

	Interoperability System		
Commerce, Justice & Science	Office of Orange County District Attorney DNA Expansion Project	Santa Ana, CA	\$500,000
Energy & Water	San Clemente Shoreline, CA	San Clemente, CA	\$392,000
Energy & Water	San Juan Creek, South Orange County, CA	Orange County	\$717,000
Energy & Water	Orange County Regional Water Reclamation Project	CA	\$558,000
Energy & Water	Riverside-Corona Feeder	CA	\$100,000
		TOTAL:	\$42,264,500

[Taxpayers for Common Sense, FY2009 Earmarks]

Requested \$6.4 Million in FY09 Projects

Also in 2008, Calvert requested \$6,400,000 worth of projects in FY 2009 defense appropriation bills.

Bill	Description	City / County	Amount Requested	Final Amount
Defense	Former MARCH AFB Building Demo - NE Corner	CA		\$1,200,000
Defense	3-D Electronics and Power			\$2,400,000
Defense	U.S. Navy Metrology and Calibration (METCAL)			\$2,800,000
		TOTAL:		\$6,400,000

[Taxpayers for Common Sense]

Requested \$46 Million in Earmarks for FY 2008

Until 2007, earmarks requested by a particular Member were undisclosed, unless there were news reports or press releases from congressional offices trumpeting their requests. That changed in 2007, under Democratic leadership, when reforms meant that members were required to disclose their earmarks.

In 2007, Calvert requested \$46,100,000 worth of projects in earmarks disclosed in FY 2008 appropriations bills.

Bill	Description	City / County	Amount Requested	Final Amount
Defense	Advanced Measurement Standards Development	Corona, Riverside County	\$4,000,000	\$3,200,000

Labor-HHS-Education	California Baptist University, Riverside, CA for purchase of equipment	Riverside, Riverside County	\$350,000	\$335,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	City of San Clemente for Continued Construction of Coastal Trail	San Clemente, Orange County	\$300,000	\$294,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Corona, CA	Corona, Riverside County	\$184,000	\$172,960
Defense	EMI Grid Fabrication Technology	Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Fresh Produce food safety, CA University of California	California	\$521,000	\$521,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Grade Separations	Riverside, CA	\$500,000	\$1,391,600
Energy & Water	Heacock and Cactus Channels	CA	\$400,000	\$411,000
Energy & Water	Inland Empire regional water recycling project	CA	\$2,000,000	\$984,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Inter-County Express Bus	Orange County	\$500,000	\$490,000
Military Construction	Joint Deployment Processing Facility	March ARB, CA	\$972,000	\$972,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Kids Peace In San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA	San Bernardino, Riverside Counties	\$200,000	\$188,000
Labor-HHS-Education	La Sierra University, Riverside, CA	Riverside, CA	\$200,000	\$200,000
Defense	Medical Free Electron Laser	Irvine & Stanford, CA; Boston, MA; Durham, NC; Nashville, TN	\$2,000,000	\$2,400,000
Ag-Rural Development-FDA	Municipal Water District of Orange County for efficient irrigation, CA	Orange County	\$198,000	\$143,000

Energy & Water	Murrieta Creek	CA	\$2,000,000	\$1,813,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Operation SafeHouse, Riverside, CA for a substance abuse prevention program	Riverside, CA	\$100,000	\$95,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Regional Fingerprint ID Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA	San Bernardino, Riverside Counties	\$1,800,000	\$1,880,000
Transportation and Housing & Urban Development	Riverside and Corona Transit Centers	CA	\$700,000	\$686,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside Community College, Riverside, CA for the Fast-Track to the Associate Degree Nursing Program	Riverside, CA	\$250,000	\$335,000
Energy & Water	Riverside Corona Feeder	Riverside County	\$98,000	\$98,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside County Office of Education, Riverside, CA for the High School Science Initiative	Riverside, CA	\$210,000	\$335,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside County Regional Medical Center Trauma Center renovation	Moreno Valley, CA	\$575,000	\$575,000
Labor-HHS-Education	Riverside County Regional Medical Center, Moreno Valley, CA for facilities and equipment	Moreno Valley, CA	\$225,000	\$134,000
Energy & Water	Riverside County Samp	Riverside County	\$97,000	\$97,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Riverside County, CA Sheriff's Department	Riverside County	\$877,000	\$940,000
Commerce, Justice & Science	Riverside County, CA Sheriff's Department Endangered Children Program	Riverside County	\$1,164,000	\$1,094,160

Energy & Water	San Clemente Shoreline, CA	San Clemente, CA	\$479,000	\$236,000
Interior	San Juan Capistrano Historic Adobe Preservation	San Juan Capistrano, CA	\$200,000	\$197,000
Energy & Water	Santa Ana River Mainstem	San Bernardino Riverside, Orange	\$21,000,000	\$20,664,000
Interior	The City of San Clemente for Expansion of Water Reclamation Facility	San Clemente, CA	\$500,000	\$492,000
Interior	The City of San Clemente for Expansion of Water Reclamation Facility	San Clemente, CA	\$500,000	\$492,000
Energy & Water	Upper Newport Bay	Orange County	\$1,000,000	\$2,222,000
		TOTAL:	\$46,100,000	\$24,760,500

[Taxpayers for Common Sense]

Sought More Than \$900 Million in 2007 Earmark Requests

In 2007, Calvert sought 72 earmarks for almost \$616 million. He also attached another 32 projects and programs – more than \$32 million – to bills.

In 2008, Calvert requested 50 earmarks for almost \$312 million. [Press-Enterprise, 6/14/08]

Received \$58.3 Million in Earmarks in FY05 Omnibus Appropriations Package

In November 2004, Calvert announced that \$58,348,000 in earmark requests were included in the fiscal year 2005 omnibus bill. [Calvert press release, 11/17/04]

Calvert justified his requests by stating that “California consistently receives less in federal appropriations than it pays in federal taxes.”

“Our local communities need to see a return on their tax dollars in order to provide vital services for residents such as funding to improve transportation, to prevent gang violence and improve education,” he continued.” [Calvert press release, 11/20/04]

Received \$68.2 Million in Projects in FY03 Omnibus

In February 2003, Calvert announced \$68.2 million in local projects added to the fiscal year 2003 omnibus appropriation package at his request.

Project Description	Source	Amount Received
USDA Animal and Plant and Health Inspection Service for containment of pests and disease	Agriculture	\$17,500,000
Cooperative State Research Education Extension Service special grant for Pierce's Disease at the University of California	Agriculture	\$1,900,000
University of California research to prevent and eradicate exotic pests	Agriculture	\$2,250,000
University of California Viticulture Consortium	Agriculture	\$1,800,000
Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project	Energy	\$750,000
Santa Ana River Mainstem Project	Energy	\$35,000,000
Special Area Management for San Jacinto & Santa Margarita River watersheds	Energy	\$1,000,000
Eastern Municipal Water District - South Perris & related infrastructure project	Energy	\$2,000,000
Riverside Police Department Phase II Automation Project under COPS	Commerce/Justice/State	\$250,000
Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department - Santa Ana mobile data computers	Commerce/Justice/State	\$250,000
Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department - Santa Ana mobile data computers	Commerce/Justice/State	\$250,000
March Air Reserve Base - Air and Marine Interdiction Coordination Center	Treasury/Postal Operations	\$4,000,000
Riverside County Office of Education- County Achievement Team	Labor/HHS/Education	\$500,000
Metrolink Commuter Train Stations- Corona and Riverside	Transportation	\$1,000,000
	TOTAL	\$68,200,000

[Calvert press release,

2/14/03]

Requested \$18.5 Million in Defense Funding in 2001

In 2001, Calvert voted for a \$317.5 Pentagon spending bill with nearly \$161 million in funding to spend in the Inland area.

Calvert requested \$16.5 million to fund technology at Bournes, a Riverside-based company aiming to improve the military's reconnaissance capabilities. He also requested \$2 million for Vertigo in Lake Elsinore, which developed lightweight military shelter systems. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/30/01]

Vertigo ultimately received \$33.5 million in requests for projects in the defense appropriations bill. [[Business Press](#), 12/03/01]

Secured Earmark for Community College

In 2004, Calvert secured a \$200,000 earmark to help build a nursing school at Riverside Community College.

The provision was included in the \$388 billion spending bill sent to Bush. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 11/24/04]

Pushed for Millions in Earmarks for Flood Prevention

In 2000, Calvert pushed for \$59 million, more than double what the Army Corps of Engineers recommended, to fund flood prevention programs in Riverside County. The funding came within a \$24 billion Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

The funding called for installing levees and widening and lowering portions of a waterway.

"This is now the law and it will be a fully authorized project as soon as it is signed by the president," Calvert said of the creek plans. "We understand the president is going to sign the bill."

Clinton had previously vetoed an earlier measure but was expected to sign the revised legislation. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/20/00]

Voted Against Amendment to Eliminate Wasteful Earmarks

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to eliminate 103 earmarks from the military construction appropriations bill.

Rep. Flake (R-AZ) proposed the amendment, noting that there was more than \$600 million in earmarks included in the Military Construction bill and he appealed to Members on both sides of the aisle to follow their own rhetoric on wasteful spending and vote to strip all the special projects out of the bill. [Statement by Rep. Flake, H7768, 7/31/08]

Rep. Obey, the chairman of the Appropriations Chairman, spoke in opposition to the amendment, noting that of the 518 total earmarks in the bill, "408 earmarks, 79 percent of them, were included at the request of the administration." [Statement by Rep. Obey, H7769, 7/31/08]

Rep. Edwards (D-TX) strongly opposed the amendment, saying it would "do harm to America's service men and women and our military families during a time of war." He pointed out that among the projects that would lose funding without the earmarks in the legislation were nine quality of life facilities such as chapels and community centers in our military bases, fifteen guard and reserve training facilities, seven active duty training facilities, new barracks and many others. [Statement by Rep. Edwards (TX), H7769, 7/31/08]

The amendment was rejected, 63-350. [HR 6599, [Vote #560](#), 8/01/08]

Opposed Earmark Reform

In 2007, Calvert voted against new House rules to reform the process of creating "earmarks" in legislation.

The rule required legislation and conference reports to be accompanied by a list of earmarks and limited tax or trade benefits, and their sponsors.

Members would have to provide information about the recipient and purpose of an earmark.

It also created new budget points of order, including pay-as-you-go rules which would require offsets to any new entitlement spending or tax cuts.

The earmark and Pay-As-You-Go reforms passed 280-152. [HRS 6, [Vote #9](#), 1/05/07]

Voted For Justice Department Review of Coconut Road Earmark

In 2008, Calvert voted for a motion to concur with Senate revisions to the Surface Transportation Law.

The bill contained approximately 6,200 earmarks for special projects around the country. Critics of excessive spending within both parties as well as government watchdog groups decried the inclusion of so many 'pet projects' in what was purported to be a simple clarifying measure. [Statement by Rep. Flake, H2882, 4/30/08]

One earmark that came under particular scrutiny was a \$10 million request to widen I-75 in Florida's Collier and Lee counties, but the final version of the measure sent to President Bush for his signature was changed to redirect that money to the Coconut Road Interchange in Lee County. Watchdog groups pointed to then House Transportation Committee Chairman Don Young, R-Alaska, as the source of the change, and said one of the prospective backers of the Coconut Road project had held a fundraiser for Young in 2005.

Sen. Tom Coburn, (R-OK) demanded an investigation, and the Senate, when it passed the highway corrections bill on April 17, directed the Justice Department to investigate whether criminal laws were broken when the project was inserted into the 2005 act after the final vote. [CQ Today, 4/17/08]

The motion was agreed to, 358-51. [HR 1195, [Vote #229](#), 4/30/08]

Voted to Cut Funds for Fisheries Disaster Assistance, Land Exchange in Vermont

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the farm bill to the conference committee with instructions that it strike three sections of the bill relating the sale or exchange of National Forest System lands to Vermont; fisheries disaster assistance; and qualified forestry conservation bonds.

Rep. Cantor introduced the motion to recommit the bill decrying the inclusion of earmarks in the conference version of the Farm bill and calling for their elimination.

Democratic opponents of the motion criticized it as an attempt to indefinitely stall the Farm bill after almost 18 months of work and negotiation. Rep. Mark Udall (D-CO) acknowledged that while the conference report had "flaws," none were so grievous to necessitate tearing it up completely. [Statement by Rep. Udall, H3821, 5/14/08]

The motion was rejected, 193-230. [HR 2419, [Vote #314](#), 5/14/08]

Supported Funds for Lobster Institute

In 2009, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Fiscal 2010 Commerce Justice Science Appropriations to block an earmark for the Maine Department of Marine Resources in Augusta for the Maine Lobster Research and the Inshore Trawling Survey.

The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 115-311. [HR 2847, [Vote #374](#), 6/18/09]

Supported Funds for Institute for Seafood Studies

In 2009, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Fiscal 2010 Commerce Justice Science Appropriations to block the use of funds appropriated in the bill for the Institute of Seafood studies at Nicholls State University in Thibodaux, Louisiana. It also reduced funding in the bill for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's operations, research and facilities by \$325,000.

The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 124-303. [HR 2847, [Vote #382](#), 6/18/09]

Supported \$5 Million for Rare Cat and Dog Conservation Program

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would authorize \$5 million annually between fiscal 2008 through 2012 for a grant program for rare cat and dog conservation activities in other countries. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 294-119. [HR 1464, Vote #335, 5/20/08]

Opposed Eliminating All Earmarks in Massive Appropriations Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services and Labor to eliminate all earmarks in the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 53-369. [HR 3043, [Vote #663](#), 7/18/07]

Voted to Remove Earmarks from Intelligence Authorization Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct House conferees to eliminate any House or Senate provisions providing for earmarks and insist on provisions authorizing the maximum level of funding permissible for human intelligence collection activities. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was agreed to 249-160. [HR 2082, [Vote #1125](#), 12/04/07]

Supported Weak Earmark Reform

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a change in House rules to reform the earmarking process. Earmarks, special projects anonymously inserted into bills, often only benefited one entity.

The famed "Bridge to Nowhere" in Alaska was a well-known example of an earmark.

The resolution passed by the House required all House committees to list the earmarks contained in the bills they reported or in the accompanying committee reports, along with the names of the members requesting those earmarks.

It also required a list of earmarks (and of the members requesting them) that were added in conference committees and not contained in the original House or Senate bills, and therefore not included in any previous earmark list. The rules change only applied to the House chamber and was only effective through the end of the 109th Congress. Democrats argued that the resolution would not actually eliminate a single earmark and would not reduce the total number of earmarks.

Democrats were also critical that the GOP had seemingly abandoned ethics reform.

Congressional Quarterly described the earmark reform resolution as, “a narrow rule change that will affect only one chamber for a few months.” [CQ Today, 9/14/06]

The bill passed 245-171. [HRS1000, [Vote #449](#), 9/14/06]

Supported Funding for Grape Research

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for grape genetics research in Geneva, N.Y. [Congressional Quarterly]

The Agriculture Research Service established the Grape Genetics Research Unit in Geneva, New York, at the center of New York’s grape-growing region in conjunction with Cornell University.

The goals of the program are to reduce losses to crop yield and quality that result from disease, pests and environmental stress, and to improve grape and grape product quality and utilization.

The genetic research unit’s primary research areas are development of resistance to pests and diseases, superior adaptation of grapes to growing conditions and tolerances for environmental and weather-related stress, and improved product quality through enhanced knowledge of genetic factors governing color, flavor, aroma, sensory characteristics and yield. [Statement of Congressman Jim Walsh, 8/2/07]

The amendment was defeated 76-353. [HR 3161, [Vote #810](#), 8/2/07]

Supported Catfish Disease Earmark

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill would bar the use of funds in the bill for the Catfish Pathogen Genomic Project in Auburn, Alabama.

The amendment would have prevented \$878,046 in federal funds from being used for catfish genome research in Auburn, Alabama, and would reduce the cost of the bill by a commensurate amount.

According to the earmark description in the certification letter, the funding would go to Auburn University “to help continue important research into the genomic behavior of catfish in order to resist and cope with virulent disease strains.”

“I think that this is definitely one earmark that the taxpayers would love to throw back,” said Congressman Jeff Flake (R-AZ), who sponsored the amendment. [Congressional Record, 8/2/07; Page H9631]

Opponents of the amendment pointed out that the research was necessary to protect the safety and health of the food supply, protect and strengthen important American products and an industry. [Floor Statement of Congressman Mike Rogers, 8/2/07; Congressional Record, 8/2/07; page H9631]

The amendment was defeated 74-357. [HR 3161, [Vote #809](#), 8/2/07]

Supported Funding for East Coast Shellfish Growers

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to block an earmark for the East Coast Shellfish Research Institute at the East Coast Shellfish Growers Association, Toms River, New Jersey. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 77-337. [HR 3093, [Vote #736](#), 7/26/07]

Supported Funds for Lobster Institute

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to block an earmark for the Lobster Institute at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 87-328. [HR 3093, [Vote #735](#), 7/26/07]

Supported Funding for Tobacco Earmark

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for earmark to study alternative uses of a tobacco grant in Maryland. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment would have removed \$400,000 in federal funds from being used for alternative uses for tobacco in Maryland and reduced the cost of the bill by a consistent amount.

The certification letter submitted to the Appropriations Committee stated that the funding would go to the University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources for the Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project.

The Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project is focused on finding new, nonsmoking uses for tobacco, such as pharmaceutical or biotechnology applications.

From 2002 to 2007, the Alternative Uses of Tobacco Research Project received earmarks of between \$320,000 and \$400,000. [Statement of Congressman Jeff Flake, 8/2/07]

The amendment was defeated 94-337. [HR 3161, [Vote #811](#), 8/2/07]

Opposed Amendment to Block Funding for Washington Arts Center

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would block an earmark for an arts center in Washington State.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill for the Edmonds Center for the Arts in Edmonds, Washington. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 97-327. [HR 3074, [Vote #705](#), 7/24/07]

Opposed Amendment to Block Funds for the Houston Zoo

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would block an earmark for the Houston Zoo in Texas. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 77-347. [HR 3074, [Vote #702](#), 7/24/07]

Opposed Amendment to Block Funds for West Virginia Trails Program

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would block an earmark for the Friends of Cheat Rails-to-Trails Program in West Virginia.

The Friends of Cheat Rails-to-Trails Program is one part of the 13,600 miles of trails built by the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy. The program's mission is to create a nationwide network of trails for former rail lines.

According to the amendment's sponsor, Congressman Jeff Flake (R-AZ), "The program is a nationwide effort, yet this earmark is aimed directly at one trail in West Virginia."

The earmark's sponsor, Congressman Alan Mollohan (D-WV) defended the project, claiming that it is "necessary and crucial to that new economy, and that aspect of our economy in the future of West Virginia is going to be tourism." [Congressional Record, 7/24/07; Page H8337]

The amendment was defeated 81-342. [HR 3074, [Vote #701](#), 7/24/07]

Opposed Amendment to Block Funds for National Mule and Packers Museum

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would block an earmark to construct the National Mule and Packers Museum.

The \$50,000 earmark for the National Forest Recreation Association was targeted at boosting tourism dollars in Bishop, CA by helping to build a local heritage museum to memorialize and help to preserve the role of mule teams and mule packers in opening and developing the West. [Congressional Record, 7/24/07; Page H8335]

The amendment was defeated 69-352. [HR 3074, [Vote #700](#), 7/24/07]

Voted to Fund Water Slide, Ice Rink in Pennsylvania

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would block an earmark for the Belmont Complex in Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

The Belmont Complex is a recreational facility owned by Armstrong County which offers an Olympic-size outdoor swimming pool with a 150-foot waterslide and an indoor ice skating rink and arena. [Armstrong County]

The amendment was defeated 87-335. [HR 3074, [Vote #698](#), 7/24/07]

Supported Funding for American Jazz Museum

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to eliminate an earmark for the American Jazz Museum in Kansas City, Missouri.

That amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill for the American Jazz Museum for exhibits, education programs and an archival project. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 96-327. [HR 3043, [Vote #679](#), 7/19/07]

Supported Funds for Library in Washington

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the Bremerton Public Library restoration in Washington. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 98-333. [HR 2643, [Vote #562](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Funds for Indiana Theater

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the St. Joseph's College Theatre Renovation in Indiana. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 96-100. [HR 2643, [Vote #560](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Funds for Arkansas Historic Site

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the Clover Bend Historic Site in Arkansas. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 98-331. [HR 2643, [Vote #559](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Funds for West Virginia Court House

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations to prohibit the use of funds for the Wetzel County Courthouse in West Virginia. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 104 - 323. [HR 2643, [Vote #565](#), 6/27/07]

Supported Funds for Historical Foundry in Pennsylvania

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds for the W.A. Young and Sons Foundry in Pennsylvania. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 104 – 328. [HR 2643, [Vote #567](#), 6/27/07]

Voted to Preserve Funds for St. Joseph's College in Indiana

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds for the St. Joseph's College Theatre Renovation in Indiana. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment failed 97 – 328. [HR 2643, [Vote #560](#), 6/26/07]

Voted to Allow Earmark for Maverick Concert Hall

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to block wasteful spending on a New York concert hall.

The amendment would have blocked the use of funds in the bill for the Maverick Concert Hall preservation in the Hudson Valley, New York. [Congressional Quarterly; <http://www.maverickconcerts.org>]

The amendment was defeated 114-316. [HR 2643, [Vote #561](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Funds for Presidio Trust

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 defense appropriations bill that cut wasteful pork barrel spending.

The amendment would have cut funding for the Presidio Trust national park in Speaker Nancy Pelosi's San Francisco, California district. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 94-311. [HR 3222, [Vote #839](#), 8/5/07]

Voted to Fund "Ruminant Nutrition" Program in Plains States

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for Ruminant Nutrition Consortium in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. [Congressional Quarterly]

This ruminant nutrition research program is run by South Dakota State University in collaboration with Montana State University, North Dakota State University, and the University of Wyoming.

The objective of the program is to add value to grain and forage crops through ruminant livestock (beef, sheep, bison and dairy) through the assessment of available resources, opportunities, constraints leading to the expansion of ruminant livestock production. [Senator John Thune Press Release, 6/17/07]

The amendment was defeated 74-355. [HR 3161, [Vote #812](#), 8/2/07]

Supported Earmark for Forest in Virginia

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill for the Corporation for Jefferson's Popular Forest in Forest, Virginia for expansion of exhibits and outreach.

The amendment was defeated 68-360. [HR 3043, [Vote #671](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Earmark for Prisons Museum in Kansas

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to block an earmark in the bill for the Kansas Regional Prisons Museum in Lansing, Kansas.

The amendment was defeated 112-317. [HR 3043, [Vote #670](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Funding for Aquarium in South Carolina

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to bar the use of funds in the bill for the South Carolina Aquarium in Charleston, South Carolina.

The amendment was defeated 70-360. [HR 3043, [Vote #669](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Earmark for Ballet in New York City

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to bar the use of funds in the bill for the American Ballet Theatre in New York City for educational activities.

The amendment was defeated 118-312. [HR 3043, [Vote #668](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Earmark for Exploratorium in San Francisco

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to bar the use of funds for the Exploratorium in San Francisco, Calif., for its Bay Area Science Teacher Recruitment, Retention and Improvement Initiative.

The amendment was defeated 89-341. [HR 3043, [Vote #664](#), 7/18/07]

Economic Stimulus and Financial Bailout

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Hypocritically opposed Recovery Act but sought federal stimulus dollars anyway*
- ✓ *Tried attaching own immigration proposal to Recovery Act*
- ✓ *Opposed TARP reform and accountability*
- ✓ *Supported bank bailout*
- ✓ *Voted against capping executive compensation for bailout companies*

Even in the worst economic environment, Calvert voted against the Recovery Act, which included tax credits for workers and college students, lowered taxes for most Americans, funded renewable energy grants and funded highway infrastructure investments and helped states avoid teacher layoffs. But that didn't stop Calvert from seeking stimulus funds or trying to attach his own immigration bill to see if it would pass.

Opposed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

In 2009, Calvert opposed the conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The bill was a \$787 billion spending package to provide aid to states and cities, funding for transportation and infrastructure projects and expansion of the Medicaid program to cover more unemployed workers. It included \$301.1 billion in personal and business tax breaks. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1; HR1, [Vote #70](#), 3/31/09]

"The strategy under this bill is to throw billions of dollars in every bureaucratic direction, cross our fingers and hope for the best," Calvert said on the House floor. [Press-Enterprise, 1/29/09]

... But Tried to Attach His Own Immigration Program to Bill

Despite his opposition to the bill, Calvert tried attaching an amendment to the legislation that would enact his initiative to extend E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system that allows companies to use a federal online database to check the immigration status and eligibility of potential hires.

"If they're going to go out and borrow a trillion dollars for this thing, they don't want to be giving assistance to people who are here illegally," Calvert said. [Press-Enterprise, 1/28/09]

The amendment extended the program for five years and required related GAO studies and protections for Social Security Administration programs.

Ultimately, the passed version did not contain the measure. [HR 679, Calvert amendment, 1/21/09; Press-Enterprise, 2/12/09]

... And Complained When it Was Stripped Out

In February 2009, Calvert complained when his E-Verify amendment was stripped out of the stimulus compromise.

“Tonight, behind closed doors with no input from House Republicans, Speaker Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Reid crafted the so-called compromise on the stimulus bill,” Calvert said. “What we now know is that while billions of American taxpayer dollars are going to be spent, there is no assurance that the jobs created will go to American workers.” [Calvert press release, 2/11/09]

... And Urged a Tax Credit Provision Be Added

Despite voting against the House version of the stimulus bill, Calvert urged the addition of a tax credit to individuals who purchase a home the next year to the reconciled version with the Senate.

“While I do not agree with the stimulus package as it is written now, the homebuyer tax credit is exactly the type of incentives Congress should be giving to people,” Calvert said. [Calvert press release, 2/11/09]

Opposed \$400 “Making Work Pay” Tax Credit

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included a refundable income tax credit for two years, beginning in 2009 and 2010. The credit was to be the lesser of 6.2 percent on an individual’s earned income or \$400, \$800 in the case of a joint return. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1; CQ House Action Reports, 2/13/09]

Opposed \$2,500 Tax Credit for College Students

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 created the American Opportunity Tax Credit, an expansion of an existing tax break called the Hope Scholarship Credit.

The new credit allowed for 100 percent of the first \$2,000 in tuition and related fees and 25 percent of the second \$2,000 (for a total of \$2,500). That increased from a maximum of \$1,800 previously. [Chicago Tribune, 3/01/09]

Lower Taxes for 95% of Taxpayers

Together the conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 individual tax provisions would lower taxes for 95% of all taxpayers. [CQ House Action Reports, 2/13/09]

“Largest Tax Cuts in American History.”

According to an editorial which ran in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, “The new stimulus law contains the largest tax cuts in the nation’s history.” [Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Editorial, 2/26/09]

Opposed Funding for Renewable Energy

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included \$16.8 billion to the Energy Department for energy efficiency and renewable energy. Of which, \$3.2 billion was for energy efficiency and conservation block grants. \$5 billion for weatherization projects, \$3.1 billion for the State Energy Program, and \$2 billion for grants for the manufacturing of advanced batteries. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1]

Opposed Funding for Highway Infrastructure Investment

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included \$27.5 billion for highway infrastructure investment projects and activities administered by the Federal Highway Administration. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1]

Opposed Funding for Healthcare and Medicaid

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included \$86.6 billion to help states with Medicaid costs based on increases in the state's unemployment rate. Provided a 65 percent subsidy for COBRA continuation premiums for up to nine months for workers and their families that had been involuntarily terminated. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1]

Opposed Education Funding to Help Avoid Teacher Layoffs

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included \$53.6 billion for a state fiscal stabilization fund of which, \$39.5 billion would be used to enhance local school budgets. Governors were to channel money to avoid teacher layoffs and modernization of school buildings. Also included \$1 billion for Head Start programs. The measure also included \$15.84 billion for student financial assistance and to carry out the Higher Education Act of 1965. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1, [New York Times](#), 2/14/09]

Opposed Alternative Minimum Tax Patch

The conference report of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included an Alternative Minimum Tax patch for 2009 to keep the number of individual AMT payers the same as in 2008. It protected an estimated 26 million middle-class families from being hit by the AMT. [CQ Bill Analysis HR1]

Note: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included funding for a variety of other measures not included in these highlights.

Opposed Original American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

In 2009, Calvert opposed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 a \$825 billion spending package that would provide aid to states and cities, funding for transportation and infrastructure projects and expansion of the Medicaid program to cover more unemployed workers. It included \$275 billion in personal and business tax breaks. [CQ House Action Reports, 1/26/09]

Calvert voted against reporting the bill favorably out of the Appropriations Committee. [HR 679, Vote to report, 1/21/09]

The bill passed the full House, 244-188. [HR 1, [Vote #46](#), 1/28/09]

Taken Over \$130,000 from Banks and Financial Sector

While in Congress, Calvert has taken \$45,175 from commercial banks and \$85,696 from securities and investments, including venture capital, hedge funds and private equity firms and interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/13/09]

Opposed Say on Executive Pay Bill

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Corporate and Financial Institution Compensation Fairness Act that gave shareholders a say on the pay of corporate executives. It did this by giving them a nonbinding vote on

executive compensation plans and allowing federal regulators to restrict incentive-based compensation practices deemed to threaten the health of larger financial institutions. The measure also required a separate non-binding shareholder vote on any “golden parachute” packages for executives who leave a company in the event of a merger or acquisition. It also required the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue independence standards for compensating consultants which advise a company’s board of directors on executive pay. [CQ Today, 7/31/09]

The bill passed 237-185. [HR 3269, [#686](#), 7/31/09].

Voted Against Important Programs in Committee

In January 2009, Calvert voted in committee against several important programs authorized in the Recovery Act.

Calvert voted for an amendment that would halt the creation of wireless and broadband programs, expanding school meals, providing loans for innovative technology, and fiscal stabilization funds. [CQ Committee Coverage, House Appropriations Committee markup, 1/21/09]

The amendment was rejected, 21-39. [HR 679, Tiahrt amendment, 1/21/09]

Calvert also voted to reduce the increase in broadband funds by \$150 million, but the amendment was rejected. [HR 679, Kingston amendment, 1/21/09]

Sought Federal Stimulus Dollars After Voting Against Recovery Act

Despite having voted against the Recovery Act twice, Calvert sought federal dollars for his district.

“While we philosophically have different opinions, we’re obligated to make sure this money is spent properly,” said Calvert. “All of us in the Inland Empire will do what we can to direct as much money as we can.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/13/09]

Calvert apparently saw no irony in fighting for the dollars while purporting to fight against wasteful spending.

“Despite my ‘no’ vote, residents of Riverside County can count on me to fight for the return of their tax dollars to our area through infrastructure projects while fighting against wasteful spending and tax increases,” Calvert wrote to the [Press-Enterprise](#). [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert LTTE, 2/21/09]

Opposed the TARP Reform and Accountability Act

In 2009, Calvert voted against placing new strict requirements on banks and other financial institutions that accept government assistance under the Treasury Department’s \$700 billion financial rescue program. The House measure included requiring recipients of government money to prove they are using the money to increase lending to consumers and small businesses, limit the ability to use the money to finance mergers, and bar them from paying bonuses to top executives until the money is repaid.

The measure also would require the President to dedicate at least \$40 billion to help distressed homeowners avoid foreclosure. Homeowners in part would be helped by the creation of a “safe harbor” that would protect loan servicers that modify troubled mortgages from lawsuits by investors in the mortgages. The reform also allowed for funds to be used to assist the domestic auto industry. [[The Washington Post](#), 1/22/09]

The Senate did not have plans to take up the reform bill. The bill passed 260-166. [HR 384, [Vote #26](#), 1/21/09]

Financial Meltdown “Not a Failure of Free Markets”

In 2009, Calvert argued that the financial meltdown was not a failure of free markets.

“In fact, the recent housing and financial meltdown was not a failure of free markets,” Calvert wrote.

“It was the failure of government intervention in the free markets through the mandate of lowered lending standards and the repackaging and sale of those loans into ‘low-risk’ securities to the secondary market with the full faith and credit of the U.S. taxpayer behind them.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert editorial, 4/09/09]

Supported Creating Commission to Try and Prevent Another Financial Meltdown

In 2009, Calvert voted for creating a bipartisan commission to try and prevent another financial meltdown. The independent commission would examine the causes that led to the financial crisis and provide the resources necessary to help prevent it from happening again. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The bill passed 338-52. [S. 386, [#268](#), 5/18/09]

Supported Final Financial Bailout Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that gave an historic rescue to the financial industry.

The bill specifically allowed the Treasury Department to buy up to \$700 billion in troubled assets, the largest government intervention in the financial market since the Great Depression. The measure was similar to a previous piece of legislation (HR 3997) but included significant restrictions on the Treasury program, including parceling out the money in installments, limiting executive compensation at participating firms and establishing a government insurance plan for asset-backed securities, paid for by financial institutions. [[CQ Today](#), 10/03/08]

The bill passed 263-171. [HR 1424, [Vote #681](#), 10/03/08]

Bailout Vote Among “Five Most Difficult”

In 2008, Calvert said that voting for the bailout bill was among his “five most difficult” votes in eight terms. While not perfect, the bill reflected an improvement and would help stabilize financial markets, he explained.

“I voted for the bill because there were provisions included that required Wall Street to pay back all of the funds, which I considered vital in order to protect Main Street and the typical taxpayer,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/30/08, 10/04/08]

Voted Against Bill to Cap Executive Compensation for Bailout Companies

In 2009, Calvert voted against a bill to bar any recipient of federal money from the \$700 billion financial industry bailout from paying any compensation that is “unreasonable or excessive,” as defined by standards to be set by federal banking regulators. The restrictions would be lifted once a company had repaid the government. This was one of the bills that came from the outrage over AIG bonuses. [CQ Today, 4/01/09]

The bill passed 247-171. [HR 1664, [Vote #182](#), 4/01/09]

Voted to Tax Bonuses of Employees at Companies That Received TARP Money at 90%

In 2009, Calvert voted to impose a 90 percent tax on employee bonuses paid in 2009 by companies that received more than \$5 billion in federal aid. The bill did not affect bonus recipients with household’s adjusted

gross income below \$250,000, \$125,000 for individuals or married people who file separately. Executives could avoid the tax by waiving any rights to the bonuses or returning the money by the end of the year. The bill was in response to the outrage over the reported bonuses to executives at AIG. [CQ Today, 3/19/09]

The bill passed 328-93. [HR1586, [Vote #143](#), 3/19/09]

Education Issues – Children and Head Start Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported cutting education initiatives by millions*
- ✓ *Twice voted to allow religious discrimination in Head Start hiring*

Calvert has not been fully committed to funding Head Start, siphoning money away and opposing student loan forgiveness for teachers. Calvert also twice voted to allow religious discrimination in schools when hiring, a Bush Administration priority.

Supported Cutting Education Initiatives Like Head Start by Millions of Dollars

In 2005, Calvert voted against an effort to strip a 1% across-the-board cut to all “discretionary” programs that had been attached to the FY 2006 defense spending bill.

The provision included a \$28 million cut to Title I that would leave behind 160,000 needy children. The measure also cut special education by \$7 million and Head Start by \$69 million, resulting in 9,500 children being expelled from Head Start classrooms. [Senate Committee on Appropriations Minority Staff, 12/19/05]

The vote failed 183-231. [HR2863, [Vote #668](#), 12/19/05]

No Friend of Head Start

Calvert has not been an ally of the Head Start program, one of the nation’s most successful and popular programs.

Throughout his/her career in Congress, Calvert has opposed efforts to expand the program so that it can serve more children and supported right-wing Republican efforts to undermine the program.

Supported Siphoning Money Away from Head Start Children’s Programs

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to allow for-profit grantees who spend less than the 15 percent ceiling to take difference for pure profit - so if they spent 13 percent on administrative costs, they could take 2 percent of their Head Start grant as profit.

Under existing law, Head Start programs may spend no more than 15 percent of their grant on administrative costs. When Head Start programs spend less than that on administrative purposes, the remaining money is spent on services for children.

A company with a \$10 million grant who spent 13 percent on administrative costs could take \$200,000 as profit instead of using that money to serve more kids, provide more services, and improve teacher pay. [Rep. Miller Dear Colleague, “Vote No on the Musgrave Amendment to HR 2123, 9/22/05”]

The amendment was defeated 175-241. [HR 2123, [Vote #491](#), 9/22/05]

Did Not Vote on Funding for Children’s Nutrition Programs

In 2007, Calvert did not vote on the \$90.7 billion fiscal 2008 appropriations bill for the Agriculture Department and related agencies.

The bill included \$39.8 billion in funding for the food stamp program, as well as \$13.9 billion for child nutrition program.

In addition, the bill provided \$5.6 billion for the Women, Infants and Children program.

The bill also barred the FDA from using funds to prevent the importation of drugs approved by the FDA. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 237-18. [HR 3161, [Vote #816](#), 8/2/07]

Opposed Student Loan Forgiveness Program for Head Start Teachers

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Head Start reauthorization bill that would authorize the Education Department to implement a program to forgive student loans for Head Start and Early Head Start teachers.

The program would apply to teachers who receive a bachelor's degree in a field related to early childhood education and agree to teach in the Head Start program for at least three years. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 312-207. [HR 1429, [Vote #278](#), 5/2/07]

Voted to Allow Religious Discrimination in Head Start Hiring

In 2007, Calvert voted for a motion to recommit the Head Start reauthorization bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language that would permit faith-based Head Start providers to take religion into account when hiring employees for their Head Start program.

The motion also clarified that faith-based organizations would not have to remove "religious art, icons, scripture or other symbols" in order to be eligible for Head Start programs.

The motion's sponsor, Congressman Buck McKeon (R-CA) argued that the measure was necessary "because of a flaw in the Federal Head Start law, faith-based institutions have been forced to relinquish their civil liberties if they choose to participate in the Federal early childhood program we are poised to reauthorize today.

President Bush supported the motion. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was defeated 195-222. [HR 1429, [Vote #284](#), 5/2/07]

Supported Religious Discrimination in Head Start Hiring in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of allowing - for the first time in Head Start's 40-year history - a faith based sponsored Head Start Program to use federal taxpayer dollars to discriminate against highly qualified teachers and other employees solely because of their religion or personal religious views.

Head Start Agencies should hire the most qualified teachers, irrespective of the teacher's religion or religious beliefs. [Rep Miller Dear Colleague, "Vote NO on the Boustany Head Start religious discrimination amendment to H.R. 2123." 9/22/05]

The bill passed 220-196. [HR2123, [Vote #492](#), 9/22/05]

Supported Cutting Head Start Enrollment

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize the Head Start Act, including provisions that would weaken the program.

The Republican Head Start bill started to dismantle the high-quality federal standards and comprehensive services that have made Head Start the premiere early childhood education program for American toddlers.

At the time, funding only allowed three out of five eligible children to be served. And yet, instead of expanding Head Start to serve more children, the Republican bill froze funding levels in real terms and ultimately cut enrollment in Head Start for the first time in history.

The bill also created a block grant that specified no minimum for class size, child-teacher ratios or curriculum effectiveness.

The bill passed 217-216. [HR 2210, [Vote #444](#), 7/24/03]

Opposed Higher Academic Components for Head Start

In 2003, Calvert voted against a substitute to the GOP Head Start Reauthorization bill.

The substitute would have strengthened school readiness, improved program quality, and struck the GOP provisions that began to dismantle the high-quality federal standards and comprehensive services in Head Start.

The substitute also would have improved teacher quality by putting greater focus on teacher skills and training, and would have created new quality standards for development of school readiness skills.

In addition, the substitute would have eliminated the bill's provisions to repeal civil rights protections for employees of Head Start programs operating through faith-based organizations.

The amendment was defeated 200-229. [HR 2210, [Vote #442](#), 7/24/03]

Opposed Minimum Funding for Head Start and Pell Grants

In 2000, Calvert voted against a motion to the 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill to include minimum funding levels for certain Education Department programs, such as Head Start and Pell Grants, and for the National Institutes of Health.

The motion failed 207-212. [HR 4577, [Vote #415](#), 7/19/00]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Head Start

Despite voting for religious discrimination in schools, Calvert has supported funding and reauthorizing Head Start, including a nutrition program and block grants for three education programs.

Supported Bipartisan Early-Childhood Education Program

In 2007, Calvert voted on agreeing to a conference report to reauthorize the Head Start program through 2012.

The Head Start program has provided over 24 million children with education and needed social services, like health and nutrition, since its inception in 1965. The conference report increased Head Start teacher salaries, increased the number of eligible participants, tightened program accountability, and authorized \$24 million for the program from 2008-2010. The final version did not include a provision to take faith-based hiring into account for religious providers of Head Start services. [CQ Floor Votes, 11/14/07; Congressional Quarterly, 11/19/07]

“Head Start is one of America’s most popular investments because it is one of our most effective,” said Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi. “This legislation builds on its success and strengthens Head Start for the future.” [Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi press release, 12/12/07]

The conference report passed 381-36. [HR 1429, [Vote # 1090](#), 11/14/07]

Supported Measure to Strengthen Head Start

In 2007, Calvert voted for legislation to reauthorize the Head Start program from 2008 to 2012.

The bill authorized \$7.4 billion in fiscal 2008 and such sums as necessary from fiscal 2009 through 2012. [Congressional Quarterly]

Those funds would provide up to 10,000 more children access to the program, prioritizing expansion of the Early Head Start program and expanding services to additional Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Indian Head Start programs. [House Education and Workforce Committee]

The bill would require at least 50 percent of Head Start teachers to have a bachelor’s degree by 2013, and would provide for a new system to review applications to identify which programs provide high quality comprehensive early childhood programs.

The bill would allow Head Start programs to increase income eligibility to 130 percent of poverty, if the programs demonstrate a community need. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 365-48. [HR 1429, [Vote #285](#), 5/2/07]

Supported Reauthorization of Head Start, Higher Teacher Standards, Migrant Programs

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize the Head Start program through fiscal year 2011.

Under the bill, five percent of the annual total Head Start funds would be reserved for migrant and seasonal Head Start programs, and half of all Head Start teachers would be required to have at least a bachelor’s degree by 2011.

The bill would authorize the Health and Human Services Department (HHS) to conduct unscheduled reviews of Head Start programs and allow HHS to contract out monitoring activities to third parties. As amended, it would allow faith-based charities that operate Head Start programs to consider religion as a factor in hiring decisions.

The bill passed 231-184. [HR 2123, [Vote #493](#), 9/22/05]

Opposed Limiting Eligibility for Special Education

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to narrow the scope of what qualifies as a disability under special education laws.

The amendment would have redefined “specific learning disability” as a disorder due to a medically detectable and diagnosable psychological condition relying on physical and scientific evidence. [[States News Service](#), 5/2/03]

The amendment was defeated 54-367. [HR 1350, [Vote #153](#), 4/30/03]

Supported Block Granting of Education Programs

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would establish a new block grant combining three existing education programs – a teacher performance program, the Goals 2000 program and a program to reduce class size by hiring 100,000 teachers.

The new grant was authorized at \$2 billion per year for five years, and states were given greater flexibility in deciding how to spend the funds

The bill passed 239-185. [HR 1995, [Vote #320](#), 7/20/99]

Supported Reauthorizing Head Start in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize several programs, including Head Start, the Community Development Block Grant and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

The bill passed 346-20. [S 2206, [Vote #426](#), 9/14/98]

Supported School Breakfast, After-School Nutrition Program

In 1998, Calvert twice voted in favor of a bill (HR 3874) that would expand and test an elementary school breakfast program.

The bill also allowed students through age 18 to receive a snack during an after-school program. Many educators stated that they believed such programs help to prevent unsupervised teen-agers from committing crimes, using drugs and alcohol or having sex.

Previously, the nutrition program’s cutoff age was 13, making it financially difficult for many schools to offer after-school services for older students that must include some kind of light food.

The measure also lifted a restriction that prevented schools from participating in the after-school nutrition program unless it had already been in place in 1989. [[Associated Press](#), 7/20/98]

The bill passed 383-1, passed again in its final form 422-1, and was signed into law. [HR 3874, [Vote #297](#), 7/20/98; [Vote #510](#), 10/9/98; Signed by President, 10/31/98]

Supported Expanding Head Start

In 1994, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize Head Start and expand the program for preschoolers.

The bill included new performance standards for grantees, and authorized several other anti-poverty programs:

- ✓ Community Services Block Grant Program, which primarily financed local community action agencies serving the poor
- ✓ The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which helped low-income families pay heating and cooling bills and insulate their homes
- ✓ The Community-Based Family Resource Programs, which were mainly designed to prevent child abuse

The bill passed 393-20. [S 2000, [Vote #170](#), 5/12/94]

Education Issues – K-12

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Low scores from teachers organizations*
- ✓ *Voted against modernizing, repairing, constructing schools*
- ✓ *Opposed bilingual education in California*
- ✓ *Voted against budgets with billions for education funding*
- ✓ *Supported No Child Left Behind but repeatedly voted to cut funding*

Calvert has voted against making the necessary investments in our schools. It's no wonder that he has consistently received low marks from teachers organizations when Calvert has voted against the funds needed to modernize, repair and construct our schools to remain globally competitive. Typically, Calvert voted to pass No Child Left Behind but repeatedly voted to cut the program – at one point by \$8 billion.

Low Marks from Teachers Organizations

Calvert consistently received low scores from the National Education Association and other teachers groups, as he often voted against national spending on education and schools.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	American Association of University Women	30
2007/2008	National Education Association	F
2007	American Association of University Women	16
2007	Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development	33
2007	National Association for College Admission Counseling	16
2007	National Association of Elementary School Principals	0
2007	National Education Association	F
2007	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages	0
2006	National Association for College Admission Counseling	50
2005/2006	National Education Association	25
2005	National Association for College Admission Counseling	25
2005	National Association of Elementary School Principals	0
2005	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages	50

2003/2004	National Education Association	16
2003/2004	National Parent Teacher Association	0
2003/2004	National School Boards Association	40
2003	National Education Association	9
2003	National School Boards Association	20
2002	National Education Association	0
2001/2002	National Parent Teacher Association	50
2001	English First	0
2001	National Education Association	33
2000	National Education Association	0
1999/2000	National Parent Teacher Association	29
1999	National Education Association	30
1997/1998	National Education Association	28
1997	National Education Association	36
1996	National Education Association	0
1995/1996	U.S. Student Association	29

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Voted Against School Modernization, Repair Funds

In 2008, Calvert voted against a \$60.8 billion economic stimulus package designed to fund infrastructure projects, unemployment insurance and Medicaid.

The bill included \$3 billion to modernize, renovate and repair schools as well as make them more energy efficient. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill also included \$36.9 billion in funding for transportation, with \$12.8 billion for highway infrastructure, \$3.6 billion for public transit and \$500 million for Amtrak. [[CQ Today](#), 9/26/08]

The bill passed 264-158. [HR 7110, [Vote #660](#), 9/26/08]

Voted Against Modernizing and Repairing Public Schools

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would authorize \$6.4 billion to build environmentally friendly public schools.

The bill would also authorize an additional \$500 million over five years to help reconstruct public schools damaged by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. [[CQ Today](#), 6/04/08]

Democrats argued that by funding school repairs, the bill would improve learning.

“In far too many instances, our nation’s school buildings are literally crumbling ... They’re in desperate need of modernization,” House Education and Labor Committee chairman Rep. George Miller said. [[CQ Today](#), 6/04/08]

Republicans countered that the government should focus its spending on disability education and Title I funding rather than school repairs. “If we have \$6.4 billion to invest in education next year, let’s put it...in existing programs,” Rep. Howard P. “Buck” McKeon said. [[CQ Today](#), 6/04/08]

The bill passed 250-164. [HR 3021, [Vote # 379](#), 6/04/08]

Opposed Offering Funds for Charter School Construction and Modernization

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to contribute to the modernization, renovation, and repair of public school facilities.

The amendment provided schools access to the funding needed to help ensure that learning environments are safe, healthy, energy-efficient, and technologically advanced. [Rep. Kildee Press Release, 6/05/08]

Section 309 of the amendment dictated that no funds provided under the legislation could be used in the employ of illegal immigrants and mandated that all local educational agencies must have a background check policy for all employees in order to be eligible for funds. [Congressional Record, H4948, 6/04/08]

The amendment passed, 260-151. [HR 3021, [Vote # 374](#), 06/04/08]

Opposed Bilingual Education in California Schools

In 1997, Calvert endorsed a proposed ballot measure that would essentially eliminate bilingual education in California schools.

“I think that if people in this country want the opportunity as Americans, they must learn English,” Calvert said.

The initiative would ban bilingual education in the classroom unless at least 20 students and their parents take steps to request such instruction in advance. Opponents contended that the measure was another attempt by Republican activists to marginalize Hispanic Californians by targeting programs geared towards immigrants. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/22/97]

Opposed Fiscally Responsible FY 2009 Budget with \$85.3 Billion for Education

In 2008, Calvert voted against a budget resolution that would establish the congressional budget for FY 2009. The resolution would call for expenditures of \$3.1 trillion and would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery.

The bill would also include \$85.3 billion for education, training, employment and social services, an amount that was \$7.1 billion more than President Bush had requested. [Congressional Quarterly; “Summary of the 2009 Democratic Budget,” House Committee on the Budget, 3/11/08]

The bill passed 212-207. [H Con Res 312, [Vote #141](#), 3/13/08]

Opposed FY08 Budget that Invested in Education, Innovation Agenda

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that began to reverse six years of Republican fiscal mismanagement, provided for middle-class tax relief and would return the budget to balance – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – without raising taxes. [House Budget Committee, Overview of FY2008 Budget Conference Agreement, 5/16/07]

The budget provided \$9.5 billion more for education, training, and social services than President Bush requested, including funding for No Child Left Behind programs, special education, and aid to help students afford college.

The budget also increased funding for Head Start and child care while funding the House Democratic innovation agenda, putting us on a path to double funding for the National Science Foundation and providing significant

increases in K-12 math and science education. [House Budget Committee, Conference Agreement on the FY 2008 Budget Resolution: Building on the “Six for ‘06, 5/24/07]

The budget passed 214-209. [SCR 21, [Vote #377](#), 5/17/07]

Supported Extraneous Motion on Teacher, School Employee Background Checks

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Education to allow schools to conduct background checks on their employees.

The motion would have recommitted the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that would allow funding provided to elementary and secondary schools, child welfare agencies and other agencies to be used to conduct background checks on teachers and other employees. [Congressional Quarterly]

Opponents of the motion, including Appropriations Committee Chairman David Obey (D-WI), pointed out that “under the bill money in the Safe and Drug Free Schools account can already be used for exactly the same purpose.”

Obey also pointed out that the Safe and Drug Free Schools program was cut by President Bush to \$100 million, “and the House has restored \$146 million above the President’s figure to take care of problems just such as this.” [Statement of Congressman David Obey, Congressional Record, 7/17/07; Page H8170]

The motion was defeated 206-213. [HR 3043, [Vote #685](#), 7/19/07]

Supported Budget That Cut Billions from Education

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$2.8 trillion budget that was fiscally reckless and harmful for America’s working families. It cut key programs like education, health and veterans programs.

The House GOP budget contained a \$2.2 billion cut to the Department of Education for 2007.

Over five years, the Republican resolution cut purchasing power for education, social services, and training programs by \$45.3 billion. [House Budget Committee, Minority Staff Analysis of the FY 07 Budget]

The budget passed 218-210. [HCR376, [Vote #158](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed Amendment to Eliminate Funding for PBS

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to eliminate funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The amendment was defeated 72-357. [HR 3043, [Vote #662](#), 7/18/07]

Opposed Restoring \$100 Million in Cuts to Public Broadcasting Like Sesame Street

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to restore \$100 million in proposed cuts to public television and radio, softening a measure that public broadcasters had warned could cripple small stations. The cuts were made to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

While some funding was restored, an additional \$102.4 million that had been shorn from separate public broadcasting programs was not restored. That money underwrote the production of such PBS children's programs as "Sesame Street," "Arthur" and "Postcards From Buster." [[Washington Post](#), 6/24/05]

The amendment passed 284-140. [HR3010, [Vote #305](#), 6/23/05]

Supported No Child Left Behind Bill

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) to overhaul education proposals to increase school accountability and reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for six years.

The final version of the bill required 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 included 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.

The bill passed 381-41. [HR 1, [Vote #497](#), 12/13/01]

Voted Repeatedly to Cut No Child Left Behind

Despite voting in favor of No Child Left Behind, Calvert has repeatedly voted to cut funding for the program and opposed efforts to fully fund it:

Voted to Cut No Child Left Behind by \$784 Million

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the Labor, HHS & Education appropriations conference report that cut \$1.5 billion from key domestic priorities.

The measure cut education programs by \$59 million - including a \$784 million cut from No Child Left Behind programs.

The bill provided less than a one percent increase in Title I reading and math assistance for low-income children - the smallest increase in 8 years.

In addition, the bill cut \$87 million from programs that helped nearly 14,000 school districts that relied on the funding for school safety, drug prevention and anti-violence activities. [House Appropriations Committee Democratic Staff, "Summary of the Conference Agreement - HR 3010," 11/16/05]

The bill failed 209-224. [HR 3010, [Vote #598](#), 11/17/05]

Voted to Cut No Child Left Behind by \$806 Million

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill funding the Education Department that cut \$806 million from the No Child Left Behind initiative.

NCLB was underfunded from the amount promised when originally passed in 2001 by \$13.2 billion in 2006 and by \$40 billion since enactment.

At the same time, the legislation cut the \$205 million budget for a program targeted at low-income and underachieving schools.

The bill passed, 250-151. [HR 3010, [Vote #321](#), 6/24/05]

Supported Bill that Underfunded NCLB by \$8 Billion

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

The bill underfunded the landmark No Child Left Behind Act by \$8 billion and provided the smallest percentage increase in education funding in eight years.

Because of the bill, 54,000 fewer teachers would receive federally supported professional development.

Special education programs would receive a \$1 billion funding increase, compared to the \$2.2 billion increase promised by Republicans.

Pell Grants would finance only 38 percent of the cost of a public university, compared to 84 percent when the Pell Grant program was established.

The bill passed 215-208 [HR 2660, [Vote #353](#), 7/10/03]

Opposed Effort to Increase Funds for No Child Left Behind

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of not allowing Congressman David Obey (D-WI) to offer an amendment to a Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. The amendment would have provided \$1 billion more than the previous year to provide math and reading help for disadvantaged children through Title I grants and would have increased special education funding by \$2.2 billion over the previous year.

It would have invested more in No Child Left Behind Act education programs including teacher quality grants, after-school grants, and funds for schools near military bases; and it would have made college more affordable by raising the maximum Pell Grant to \$4,200.

Calvert voted “yes” to oppose ordering the previous question on the resolution, which prevented the Obey amendment from being introduced.

The order passed 223 to 200. [Previous Question on Rule, [Vote #341](#), 7/09/03]

Supported Budget Cutting NCLB by \$1 Billion

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a budget resolution that provided for \$1.3 trillion in tax cuts over ten years, while cutting programs for children and public education by \$38 billion over ten years, below the amount needed to maintain current service levels.

It provided virtually no increase for education programs overall and cut funding for No Child Left Behind programs by \$1 billion (from \$23.8 billion to \$22.8 billion).

In addition, the House Budget eliminated 46 education programs (such as Rural Education, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and Preparing Tomorrow’s Teachers to Use Technology), cut the after school program by 40 percent (or \$400 million), and reduced the maximum Pell Grant award (from \$4,050 to \$4,000).

The budget passed 215-212. [HCR 95, [Vote #82](#), 3/20/03]

Opposed Helping Schools Reduce Class-Size, Train Teachers

Despite overwhelming evidence that children are able to learn more in smaller classrooms, Calvert has repeatedly opposed legislation to reduce class-sizes by hiring more teachers.

- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization bill to committee with instructions to amend the bill to include certain school construction and class size reduction measures. The amendment was defeated 207-223. [HR 1, [Vote #144](#), 5/23/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of the 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill, which would prohibit OSHA from using funds to issue or propose any standards on ergonomic protection. The bill also ignored President Clinton's plan to hire teachers and rebuild schools and cuts his proposals for childcare and job training for teenagers. The bill passed 217-214. [HR 4577, [Vote #273](#), 6/14/00; [New York Times](#), 6/15/00]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees to insist on disagreeing with provisions in the Senate that denied the president's request for dedicated resources to reduce class sizes in the early grades and for local school construction and, instead broadly expands the Title VI education block grant with limited accountability in the use of funds. The motion passed 222-201. [HR 4577, [Vote #484](#), 9/20/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a Republican budget resolution that cut all funding for the 100,000 new teachers program. This included eliminating the funding for the 30,000 teachers that were hired in 1998, the 8,000 new teachers that would be hired in 1999 and any future teachers. The budget passed 221-208. [HConRes 68, [Vote #77](#), 3/25/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit legislation to committee with instructions to report the bill back with an amendment to reduce school class sizes, ensure that teachers are highly qualified, and repair crumbling schools. The amendment was defeated 201-217. [HR 2300, [Vote #531](#), 10/21/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against increasing funding for professional development and class-size reduction activities, with a separate authorization for the class-size reduction program. The amendment was defeated 207-217. [HR 1995, [Vote #319](#), 7/20/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against an amendment to establish a program intended to reduce class size in grades 1 through 3 to an average of 18 students per class. The amendment was defeated 190-215. [HR 3248, [Vote #451](#), 9/18/98]

A Long Record of Opposing School Construction

Calvert has frequently opposed efforts to increase funds for helping communities to rebuild and modernize local schools.

- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against a substitute amendment to the Economic Stimulus bill that would have provided interest-free school construction financing. The amendment was defeated, 177-238. [HR 3529, [Vote #508](#), 12/20/01]

- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the No Child Left Behind bill to committee with instructions to amend the bill to include school construction and class size reduction measures. The amendment was defeated 207-223. [HR 1, [Vote #144](#), 5/23/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of the FY 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill, which would prohibit OSHA from using funds to issue or propose any standards on ergonomic protection. The bill also ignored President Clinton's plan to hire teachers and rebuild schools and cuts his proposals for childcare and job training for teenagers. The bill passed, 217-214. [HR 4577, [Vote #273](#), 6/14/00; [New York Times](#), 6/15/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted against a motion to recommit legislation to committee with instructions to report the bill back with an amendment to reduce school class sizes, ensure that teachers are highly qualified, and repair crumbling schools. The amendment was defeated 201-217. [HR 2300, [Vote #531](#), 10/21/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against an amendment to the Fiscal Year 1999 Budget Resolution (HCR 284). The amendment included funding to repair and rebuild 5,000 public schools with \$22 billion in school modernization bonds. The amendment was defeated, 164 to 257. [HCR 284, [Vote #209](#), 6/4/98]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted against legislation to increase the cap on the amount of funding that public schools may use to issue interest-free bonds for facility improvement or construction projects, purchase of educational equipment, curriculum development and teacher training from \$400 million to \$4 billion in fiscal 1998 and 1999. The amendment was defeated, 199-224. [HR 2646, [Vote #523](#), 10/27/97]

Supported Extreme Cuts to Education

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican Budget plan that called for drastic cuts to education programs.

Among the programs highlighted for cuts and even elimination were the initiative to fund 100,000 new teachers, after-school programs and teacher quality and recruitment programs. Based on the Labor/Health and Human Services and Education bill passed by the House Appropriations Committee on September 23, 1999, here is a partial list at some the programs that would have been impacted:

- ✓ Eliminated the 100,000 new teachers program. This included eliminating the funding for the 30,000 teachers that were hired in 98, the 8,000 new teachers that would be hired in 1999 and any future teachers.
- ✓ Eliminated funding for programs that help states and localities to turn around failing schools.
- ✓ Cut funding for after-school and summer school programs, denying at least 300,000 students access to the programs.
- ✓ Cut funding for teacher quality and recruitment programs.
- ✓ Cut funds for the GEAR UP program, denying more than 130,000 disadvantaged young people the help they need to get into college.

The budget passed 221-208. [HConRes 68, [Vote #77](#), 3/25/99]

Opposed Increased Investment in Education

Calvert has routinely opposed legislation to ensure that education programs are fully funded and protected ill-advised Republican cuts.

Opposed Additional \$7.9 Billion to Fund Priority Education Programs

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to add an additional \$7.8 billion to the funding bill for education programs.

The proposal included \$3 billion more for Title I reading and math services for nearly 1 million additional low-income students and \$1.9 billion more for Pell Grants, in order to increase the maximum Pell Grant by an additional \$450 – raising it to \$4,550 (the GOP bill raised it only by \$50 – from the current \$4,050 to \$4,100).

The alternative proposal also added \$1.56 billion more for special education and \$939 million more for after-school centers, child care and Head Start centers.

The motion failed 185-216. [HR 3010, [Vote #320](#), 6/24/05]

Voted Against Protecting Education from Republican Cuts

Calvert joined Republicans in trying to drastically cut education funding in 1996. He voted against an amendment to add an additional \$1.2 billion for education and training programs.

The amendment included the following increases:

- ✓ An increase of \$100 million to the \$1.1 billion provided for Dislocated Worker Training;
- ✓ An increase of \$25 million to the \$625 million provided for Summer Youth Training;
- ✓ An increase of \$70 million to the \$3.6 billion provided for Head Start;
- ✓ An increase of \$450 million to the \$7.2 billion provided for Title I;
- ✓ An increase of \$25 million to the \$441 million provided for Safe and Drug Free Schools.

The amendment also provided money to several programs not funded under the bill, including providing \$233 million for Eisenhower Teacher Training, \$93 million for Perkins Loans, and \$250 million for Goals 2000.

The bill passed 198-227. [HR 3755, [Vote #303](#), 7/11/1996]

Opposed Teacher Training Funds

In 1999, Calvert voted against an amendment to authorize \$200 million in fiscal year 2000 for a grant program to states for a sabbatical program for public school teachers who take leave to pursue professional development.

The grant program would pay for one-half the salary of an eligible teacher who takes a course, with the state or local government picking up the other half.

Under the program, teachers could not take more than one academic year to pursue professional development.

The amendment was defeated 181-242. [HR 1995, [Vote #317](#), 07/20/99]

Opposed Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act

In 1994, Calvert voted against the Improving America's School Act, which included authorization for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program.

This bill passed the House by a vote of 289 to 128. [HR 6, [Vote #95](#), 3/24/94]

Voted to Cut Safe and Drug-Free Schools

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of the Republican Rescissions bill, which eliminated \$17.3 billion in funds that had already been appropriated for crime prevention and other programs. Included in this package was a \$472 million cut in already appropriated funds for the Safe and Drug Free School Program.

This Republican proposal would have effectively ended this federal program to help communities keep their kids away from drugs.

The bill passed 227-200. [HR 1158, [Vote #251](#), 3/16/95]

Also in 1995, Calvert voted in favor of an appropriations bill that cut the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by 60 percent, depriving more than 39 million students of anti-drug programs and counseling services.

The bill passed 219-208. [HR 2127, [Vote #626](#), 8/04/95]

Supported Increase for Special Education, Teacher Quality Programs

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the Consolidated Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003, which increased funding for the IDEA special education programs.

The bill included a \$3.2 billion increase for education programs over the FY 02 level of \$49.9 billion (for a total of \$53.1 billion).

Specific increases included \$1.4 billion increases for Title I (for a total of \$11.7 billion) and IDEA special education (for a total of \$8.9 billion).

The bill also increased investments for Teacher Quality (increase from \$2.85 billion to \$2.93 billion) and Math-Science programs (increase from \$12.5 million to \$100.3 million).

The bill passed 338-83. [HJRES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03]

Supported Reading and Math Tests

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to the ESEA Reauthorization bill striking provisions mandating state reading and math tests for students in grades three through eight.

The amendment was defeated 173-255. [HR 1, [Vote #130](#), 5/22/01]

Education Issues – Vouchers

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported DC voucher program, siphoning money away from public schools*
- ✓ *Supported spending funds for special education on private school vouchers*
- ✓ *Voted for tax credits for private education*

Calvert has voted time after time in favor of programs to drain funds away from public schools to pay for private school vouchers, including a plan to divert critical special education funds into vouchers.

Supported D.C. Voucher Program

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of an appropriations bill that included \$40 million split evenly between D.C.'s public schools, charter schools and a voucher program.

The bill passed 377-36. [HR 4850, [Vote #498](#), 10/6/04]

Earlier in the year, he voted in favor of the previous version of the bill, which included \$14 million for the second year of the Washington D.C. voucher program.

The bill passed 371-54. [HR 4850, [Vote #399](#), 7/20/04]

Supported D.C. Vouchers in Previous Years

Calvert has frequently voted in favor of implementing a voucher program in the District of Columbia.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriations bill that would authorize \$10 million for a school voucher program in D.C. Under the amendment, federal dollars needed to improve public education for all children would instead be siphoned off to pay for private school tuition. Taxpayer-funded vouchers would serve only 2 percent of the students in D.C. public schools, but cost the remaining D.C. students \$25 million in lost dollars for public schools. The amendment passed 209-208. [HR 2765, [Vote #490](#), 9/9/03]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of a plan to provide school vouchers to an estimated 2,000 poor D.C. public school students. The amendment passed 214-208. [HR 4380, [Vote #411](#), 8/6/98]
- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to provide vouchers to low-income students, require that the District of Columbia superintendent of schools develop a long-term school reform plan and establish independent public charter schools in D.C. The amendment passed 241-177. [HR 2546, [Vote #763](#), 11/2/95]

Supported Diverting Special Education Funds to Vouchers

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would have diverted scarce special education dollars to unaccountable private school vouchers.

The amendment was defeated 182-240. [HR 1350, [Vote #151](#), 4/30/03]

Supported Tax Credits for Private Education

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to provide tax deductions to low-income families to help them pay for education expenses, including private-school tuition.

The bill would provide tax deductions of up to \$3,000 for educational expenses, including tuition for private or religious schools, tutoring, supplies, uniforms, transportation and computer equipment, for qualified parents of students in kindergarten through 12th grade.

The deduction would be available to individuals with adjusted gross incomes of \$20,000 or less, or couples who make \$40,000 or less.

The bill would have also extended the education savings account provisions to home school expenses.

The bill, which needed a 2/3 vote to pass, was defeated 213-188. [HR 5203, [Vote #371](#), 9/04/02]

Democrats Opposed Bill as a Prelude to Vouchers

House Democratic Whip Nancy Pelosi claimed the bill was “nothing more than a promise for private school vouchers.” [[Denver Post](#), 9/13/02; [States News Service](#), 9/13/02]

Supported Voucher Amendment

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to provide up to \$1,500 for students to attend private or religious educational institutions if they have attended low-performing schools for three years.

The amendment was defeated, 155-273. [HR 1, [Vote #135](#), 5/23/01]

Supported Voucher Demonstration Project

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to authorize \$50 million for five school choice demonstration projects to fund low-income students’ attendance at private or public schools.

The amendment was defeated, 186-241. [HR 1, [Vote #136](#), 5/23/01]

Supported Private School Vouchers in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to authorize a total of \$500 million over five years for a program to offer students in grades one through five scholarships of \$3,500 for tuition and fees at public or private schools if their governor has declared their school an “academic emergency.”

The amendment was defeated, 166-257. [HR 2, [Vote #521](#), 10/21/99]

Supported Tax-Free Education Savings Accounts in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to permit individuals to set aside up to \$2,000 a year in a tax-sheltered savings account that could be used to pay for educational expenses.

The bill passed 225-197. [HR 2646, [Vote #243](#), 6/18/98]

Earlier in the year, Calvert voted in favor of the original form of the bill.

It passed 228-191. [HR 2646, [Vote #236](#), 6/17/98]

Supported Voucher Plan in 1997

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican school vouchers bill.

Instead of providing much-needed relief to the nation's public schools, this plan would use taxpayer dollars to pay private and parochial school tuition for only a handful of students. [HR 2746, [Vote #569](#), 11/4/97; U.S. Department of Education, 9/23/97]

The bill was defeated 191-228. [HR 2746, [Vote #569](#), 11/4/97]

Calvert voted in favor of the provision on two other occasions. [HR 2476, [Vote #567](#), [Vote #568](#), 10/31/97]

Supported Education Tax Cut Bill in 1997

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of the original legislation to allow families to put money into an "education savings account" to pay for private elementary and secondary school education.

President Clinton, most Democrats in the House delegation, and organizations like the National Education Association (NEA), American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) strongly opposed this bill because it benefited only the most affluent families who can afford to accumulate savings.

In addition, wealthy families, the families that were most likely to send their children to private schools, would receive the greatest tax advantage because their marginal tax rates were higher.

The proposal's opponents argued the bill would effectively take more than a billion dollars of limited federal education resources and divert it to the wealthy families and the private schools. The Department of Treasury estimated those families making more than \$93,000 would enjoy more than 70 percent of the benefits of the bill.

The bill passed 230-198. [HR 2646, [Vote #524](#), 10/23/97]

Education Issues – Student Aid

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed largest increase in student aid since GI Bill*
- ✓ *Opposed extensions of tuition deductions, money for education expenses*
- ✓ *Voted to require student aid forms to be in English*
- ✓ *Supported largest cuts in history to federal student aid*
- ✓ *Opposed cutting student loan interest rates*
- ✓ *Voted to honor AmeriCorps members... but not to fund them*

Calvert has not voted to make the necessary investments in students to be able to afford an education. He opposed the largest increase in student aid since the GI Bill and opposed extending deductions for tuition and educational expenses. He supported largest cuts in history to federal student aid and opposed cutting the interest rates on loans that would be necessary to make up the difference. Calvert even bragged to constituents that he would rather spend AmeriCorps dollars on deficit reduction, and voted against the program's creation, but had the audacity to honor those who participated in the program.

Voted Against Extending Tax Cuts for Tuition, Education Expenses

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would extend expiring tax provisions through 2009.

Specifically, the bill would extend the tax credit for expenses for teachers and deductions for tuition expenses. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 257-166. [HR 7060, [Vote #649](#), 9/25/08]

Opposed Largest Increase in Student Aid Since the GI Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that provided the largest increase in student aid since the G.I. Bill. [[Reno Gazette Journal](#), 9/10/07]

The conference report of the bill cut government subsidies to student loan firms by about \$20 billion and redirected most of the money to aid for students and college graduates.

It also included \$750 million in federal budget deficit reduction. The maximum Pell grant award would be increased by \$490 in 2008 and by \$1,090 over five years.

It also provided debt forgiveness to certain public-sector workers after 10 years of service, and capped student loan repayments at 15 percent of discretionary income. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 292-97. [HR 2669, [Vote #864](#), 9/7/07]

Opposed Extension of Tuition Deduction

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

Specifically, the bill would allot \$2.6 billion to extend the deduction for tuition and related expenses through 2008. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill passed 263-160. [HR 6049, [Vote #344](#), 5/21/08]

Opposed Study on Reducing Cost of Student Loans

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would require the Education-Treasury Study Group to examine the possibility of a market-based solution for the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

The amendment also stipulated that any savings from a market-based solution should be used for increased aid to students.

Proponents said that a study could provide alternatives that would save money. Opponents said that, as written, the study area was too broad. [Congressional Quarterly; [Bangor Daily News](#), 2/09/08]

The amendment passed 260-153. [HR 4137, [Vote #36](#), 2/07/08]

Opposed Extending Auditing Provisions to Additional Loan Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the College Opportunity and Affordability Act that would extend new audit and reporting provisions applied only to the Direct Loan program to the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

The sponsor, Thomas Petri (R-WI) contended that the Direct Loan Program has had no significant instances of unethical behavior, but has had imposed on it several new and burdensome reporting requirements.

The amendment would extend those new reporting provisions on guaranty agencies in the FFEL program as well. [National Association of Student Financial Aid [Administrators](#)]

The amendment passed 222-191. [HR 4137, [Vote #37](#), 2/07/08]

Opposed Assistance with Student Loans for Bankruptcy Filers

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would make it easier for borrowers to discharge private student loans through bankruptcy.

Under changes made in a 2005 bankruptcy overhaul, borrowers can discharge the loans only if they can prove that continuing to pay them imposes an “undue hardship.”

The Davis amendment would have allowed students, after five years of repayment, to discharge loans in the same way as other debt. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 2/09/08]

The amendment failed 179-236. [HR 4137, [Vote #38](#), 2/07/08]

Supported Funding Increase for Pell Grants by Cutting Grants to Improve Higher Education

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit with instructions to effectively eliminate the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, which makes grants to colleges and universities to improve the quality of higher education, unless Pell grants and special education programs were fully funded in that fiscal year.

The motion would have redirected the money for the Fund to the Pell grant program. [Congressional Quarterly; Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 2/09/08]

The bill failed 194-216. [HR 4137, [Vote #39](#), 2/07/08]

Voted to Require Student Aid Forms to be in English

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to require student aid forms to be in English-only.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill by the Education Department to provide or process the Free Application for Federal Student Aid form in any language other than English. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 191-233. [HR 3043, [Voted #676](#), 7/19/07]

Voted to Cut Funds from Special Counsel, Increase Funds for Tuition Subsidies for DC Residents

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the 2008 Financial Services appropriations bill that would reduce funding by \$1 million from the U.S. Office of the Special Counsel.

The amendment offered by Rep. Tom Davis (R-VA) would take the \$1 million from the U.S. Office of Special Counsel and would add it to a program that subsidizes tuition for District of Columbia residents to attend public out-of-state colleges and universities. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 146 – 279. [HR 2829, [Vote #587](#), 6/28/07]

Supported the Largest Cuts to Federal Student Aid in History

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years.

The measure cut \$12.7 billion from student loan programs - the largest single cut in history.

It imposed higher fees on students, increased the interest rate on parent loans and cut subsidies to lenders.

The bill also put billions of dollars in student aid at risk by cutting all of the critical funds (\$2.2 billion) used to carry out and administer the student aid programs. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05; Rep. George Miller Press Release, 12/18/05; CQ Today, 2/1/06; Washington Post, 2/1/06]

The measure passed 216-214. [HRS 653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Supported Cuts in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years.

The measure cut \$12.7 billion from student loan programs - the largest single cut in history. It imposed higher fees on students, increased the interest rate on parent loans and cut subsidies to lenders.

The bill also put billions of dollars in student aid at risk by cutting all of the critical funds (\$2.2 billion) used to carry out and administer the student aid programs. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05; Rep. George Miller Press Release, 12/18/05]

The agreement passed 212-206. [S1932, [Vote #670](#), 12/19/05]

Calvert voted in favor of similar cuts earlier in 2005 as well.

The bill passed 217-215. [HR4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Supported Higher Education Funding Bill That Did Not Make College More Affordable

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill authorizing funds for higher education aid. The measure would simplify the financial aid application and make Pell Grants, the major grant that helps low- and middle-income students, available for summer study.

The bill would also raise the spending cap on Pell Grants to \$6,000, up from \$5,800. The increase would be largely symbolic, however, as the maximum grant Congress appropriates has been frozen for four years at \$4,050. The bill would set the interest rate for subsidized loans at 6.8 percent, regardless of whether commercial rates rise or fall.

The bill did not reverse any of the \$12.7 billion in cuts to federal student aid enacted by the Republican Congress in February 2006. [[New York Times](#), 3/31/06; Committee on Education and Workforce release, 3/30/06]

The bill passed 221-199. [HR609, [Vote #81](#), 3/30/06]

Opposed Cutting Student Loan Interest Rates, Reversing Cuts to Student Aid

In 2006, Calvert voted against a Democratic alternative to the higher education authorization bill that would have cut student loan interest rates in half (from 6.8 percent to 3.4 percent) for one year for those most in need.

Students taking out a subsidized loan during that year would be able to lock in the low fixed interest rate for the life of their loans, thereby saving thousands of dollars in interest costs.

The average college student graduates from college with \$18,000 of debt.

The measure would have also reversed previously enacted cuts to student loan programs. [[New York Times](#), 3/31/06; Committee on Education and Workforce release, 3/30/06]

The measure was defeated 200-220. [HR 609, [Vote #80](#), 3/30/06]

Opposed Equal Opportunity in College Admissions

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the higher education authorization bill that would have forced colleges and universities that receive federal funding to produce lengthy and complex reports each year on whether race, color or national origin was considered in the process of admitting students.

The report would have to analyze how these factors were considered in the admissions process. [Leadership Conference on Civil Rights release, 3/30/06]

The bill failed 83-337. [HR609, [Vote #79](#), 3/30/06]

Opposed Closing Student Loan Loophole

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to stop a scam in the college student loan program that has allowed certain lenders to pocket billions of dollars in excess profits at the expense of both taxpayers and students.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that the so-called “9.5 percent loan scam” has cost taxpayers billions of dollars. The amendment closed this loophole ensuring that federal education dollars are available to help students and families afford college.

The 9.5 percent guarantee was established in the high interest rate year of 1980. Congress intended for it to be phased out of existence beginning in 1993, but through a regulatory loophole, the guarantee has continued. [Rep. Van Hollen Press Release, 6/24/05]

The amendment was adopted, 224-178. [HR 3010, [Vote #316](#), 6/24/05]

Opposed Additional \$7.9 Billion to Fund Priority Higher Ed Programs

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to add an additional \$7.8 billion for spending on priority education programs.

The proposal included funding increases for the following programs:

- ✓ \$3 billion more for Title I reading and math services for nearly 1 million additional low-income students;
- ✓ \$1.9 billion more for Pell Grants, in order to increase the maximum Pell Grant by an additional \$450 – raising it to \$4,550 (the GOP bill raised it only by \$50 – from the previous \$4,050 to \$4,100);
- ✓ \$1.56 billion more for special education;
- ✓ \$939 million more for after-school centers, child care and Head Start centers. [Leadership document, Democrats Fight for Education, Health Care, Human Services and Job Training]

The motion was defeated 185-216. [HR 3010, [Vote #320](#), 6/24/05]

Opposed Funding for Pell Grant Awards

Calvert has voted against critical funding for student financial aid programs like the Pell Grant.

Opposed Additional Funds for Pell Grants

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to add an additional \$7.8 billion to the funding bill for education programs.

The proposal included \$3 billion more for Title I reading and math services for nearly 1 million additional low-income students and \$1.9 billion more for Pell Grants, in order to increase the maximum Pell Grant by an additional \$450 - raising it to \$4,550 (the GOP bill raised it only by \$50 - from the current \$4,050 to \$4,100).

The alternative proposal also added \$1.56 billion more for special education and \$939 million more for after-school centers, child care and Head Start centers.

The motion failed 185-216. [HR 3010, [Vote #320](#), 6/24/05]

Supported Pell Grant Award Cuts

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a budget resolution that provided for \$1.3 trillion in tax cuts over ten years, while cutting programs for children and public education by \$38 billion over ten years below the amount needed to maintain current service levels.

It provided virtually no increase for education programs overall and cut funding for No Child Left Behind programs by \$1 billion (from \$23.8 billion to \$22.8 billion).

In addition, the House Budget eliminated 46 education programs (such as Rural Education, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology), cut the after school program by 40 percent (or \$400 million), and reduced the maximum Pell Grant award (from \$4,050 to \$4,000).

The budget passed 215-212. [HCR 95, [Vote #82](#), 3/20/03]

Opposed Minimum Funding for Head Start and Pell Grants

In 2000, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees to insist that the conference report for the 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill include minimum funding levels for certain Education Department programs, such as Head Start and Pell Grants, and for the National Institutes of Health.

The motion was defeated 207-212. [HR 4577, [Vote #415](#), 7/19/00]

Supported Removing Nearly 112,000 Students from Work Study Programs

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of the 2000 GOP budget resolution, which would remove nearly 112,000 students from the Work Study Program.

The budget passed 220 to 208. [HCR 68, [Vote #85](#), 3/25/99]

Opposed Child Tax Credit, HOPE Scholarship Credit

In 1997, Calvert voted against a Democratic substitute amendment to provide a net tax cut of \$84.9 billion over five years, including \$133.7 billion in gross tax cuts offset by \$49.3 billion in revenue increases.

The substitute provided a refundable child tax credit that would not be reduced by the Earned Income Tax Credit, made the HOPE scholarship higher education tax credit available for all four years of a college education, limited the increase in the exemption from the estate tax to family-owned businesses and set a lifetime cap of \$600,000 for capital gains eligible for favorable tax treatment.

The measure was defeated 197-235. [HR 2014, [Vote #243](#), 6/26/97]

Supported Eliminating the Direct Student Loan Program

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a budget deal that eliminated the Direct Student Loan program.

The Direct Student Loan program allows students to borrow directly from the federal government and have a single contact—the Direct Loan Servicing Center—for everything related to the repayment of loans. [http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/DirectLoan/faq.html]

The measure passed 227-203. [HR 2491, [Vote #743](#), 10/26/95]

Opposed National and Community Service Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education Act, a bill to reauthorize \$51 million to fund the Corporation for National and Community Service for five years.

The Corporation for National and Community Service serves as an umbrella organization for a number of programs, such as AmeriCorps and the Volunteers in Service to America programs.

The motion was rejected 277-140 after failing to get the necessary 2/3 majority under suspension of the rules by one vote. [HR 5563, [Vote #131](#), 3/12/08]

Voted to Kill AmeriCorps Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to table (kill) an appeal of the ruling of the chair, who had ruled that a motion to recommit the AmeriCorps expansion bill to committee was not germane.

The motion would recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions that it be reported back immediately with an amendment substituting the text of a Senate-passed bill (HR 3773) which would amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion passed 221-191. [HR 2857, [Vote #107](#), 3/06/08]

Voted To Honor AmeriCorps Members He Would Not Fund

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution that would recognize the accomplishments of AmeriCorps members and alumni and encourage citizens to participate in the AmeriCorps program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion passed 344-69. [H Res 1173, [Vote #319](#), 5/14/08]

Would Use AmeriCorps Funding for Deficit Reduction

In Calvert's Winter 1997 newsletter to military personnel, Calvert promoted his amendment that deleted 50 percent of funds appropriated for AmeriCorps to apply to deficit reduction.

Calvert's amendment stated that some of the \$100 million would go to VA medical and prosthetic research but that most of the savings would "be applied to deficit reduction." [Calvert Military Letter, Winter 1997]

Opposed Creation of Energy Conservation Corps

In March 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would create an Energy Conservation Corps, which would seek to address the nation's energy, infrastructure and transportation improvement, and emergency operations needs while providing work and service opportunities.

The underlying bill would reauthorize the Corporation for National and Community Service for five years and authorize an expansion of AmeriCorps by one-third, to 100,000 workers. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion passed 252-161. [HR 2857, [Vote #106](#), 3/06/08]

Voted to Eliminate “Summer of Service” Grant Program

In March 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would strike the “summer of service” grant program from a bill that would reauthorize the Corporation for National and Community Service for five years and authorize an expansion of AmeriCorps by one-third, to 100,000 workers.

The amendment also reduced the bill's authorization for the program to \$45 million from \$65 million for fiscal 2008. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment failed 153-260. [HR 2857, [Vote #105](#), 3/06/08]

Voted to Block Reauthorization of AmeriCorps

In March 2008, Calvert voted against the rule for floor consideration of the bill that would reauthorize the Corporation for National and Community Service for five years and authorize an expansion of AmeriCorps by one-third, to 100,000 workers. [Congressional Quarterly]

The resolution passed 222-190. [HR 2857, [Vote #104](#), 3/06/08]

Opposed National and Community Service Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education Act, a bill to reauthorize \$51 million to fund the Corporation for National and Community Service for five years.

The Corporation for National and Community Service serves as an umbrella organization for a number of programs, such as AmeriCorps and the Volunteers in Service to America programs.

The bill did not pass on a vote of 277-140, after failing to get the necessary 2/3 majority under suspension of the rules by one vote. [HR 5563, [Vote #131](#), 3/12/08]

Opposed Creation of AmeriCorps

In 1993, Calvert voted against legislation to amend the National and Community Service Act and create the AmeriCorps program.

The program provided people age 17 or older with \$4,725 a year for up to two years in education awards in return for work in community service programs.

Since 1994, more than 400,000 men and women have provided needed assistance to millions of Americans across the nation through their AmeriCorps service. AmeriCorps members serve with more than 3,000 nonprofits, public agencies, and faith-based and community organizations. [NationalService.org]

The bill passed, 275-152. [HR 2010, [Vote #379](#), 7/28/93]

Mixed Record on Continued Funds for AmeriCorps

Calvert has a poor record of support for AmeriCorps.

- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to cut \$206.1 million from the National and Community Service (AmeriCorps) program. The funds cut from AmeriCorps were used to restore \$206 million in funding for VA medical care. Republicans had attached an amendment eliminating the funding to a bill restoring \$206 million that they had cut from veterans' health programs. The amendment passed, 382-23. [HR 1158, [Vote #239](#), 3/15/95]
- ✓ **1996:** Calvert voted in favor of a budget resolution that called for the elimination of more than 130 programs, including the AmeriCorps national service program. The budget passed, 226-195. [HConRes178, [Vote #179](#), 3/16/96]
- ✓ **1996:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to eliminate funding for the AmeriCorps National Service program, thereby terminating the program. The amendment was defeated, 183-240. [HR3666, [Vote #276](#), 6/26/96]
- ✓ **1996:** Calvert voted against an amendment to restore funding for the AmeriCorps National Service program. The amendment was defeated, 205-212. [HR 3666, [Vote #281](#), 6/26/96]
- ✓ **1996:** Calvert voted in favor of the VA/HUD appropriations bill, which eliminated all funding for the AmeriCorps program. The bill passed 227-190. [HR 2099, [Vote #844](#), 12/7/95; [Associated Press](#), 12/8/95; [CQ BillWatch](#), HR 2099]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for VA medical and prosthetic research by \$5 million by cutting funding for AmeriCorps grants by \$12.2 million. The amendment was defeated 154-264. [HR 2861, [Vote #452](#), 7/25/03]
- ✓ **2007:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to cut \$256 million from the amount provided for the AmeriCorps program. The amendment was defeated 96-334. [HR 3043, [Vote #661](#), 7/18/07]

Calvert's Positives on College Aid

Calvert has voted for a number of non-controversial bills that passed with bipartisan support, including the reauthorization of higher education programs and grants.

Voted for Increased Funds for Pell Grants

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize increased funding for Pell Grants as part of an omnibus spending bill. The funds were meant to keep pace with education cost increases so no one would lose grants.

Specifically, the bill would provide a \$2.5 billion increase to Pell Grant funding above fiscal year 2008. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 370-58. [HR 2638, [Vote #632](#), 9/24/08]

Supported Bill to Reauthorize Higher Education Act

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would reauthorize the Higher Education Act through fiscal year 2012.

The bill would be the first comprehensive, long-term overhaul of the Higher Education Act in a decade. It would increase the maximum authorized Pell Grant for low-income students from \$5,800 to \$8,000 by the 2014-15 academic year. [[CQ Today](#), 7/31/08]

It would also create a \$10,000 student loan forgiveness program for graduates to take jobs in high-need fields such as nursing, early childhood education, teaching and other public service. [[CQ Today](#), 7/31/08]

The bill passed 380-49. [HR 4137, [Vote #544](#), 7/31/08]

Supported Measure to Increase Annual Loan Limits on College Loans

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to concur on a Senate amendment that would increase annual loan limits on federal college loans and give the Education Department a bigger role in ensuring loan availability. [House Education and Labor Committee Release, 5/01/08]

Despite originally opposing the legislation, President Bush came to support it, saying the federal government “had an obligation to encourage and support people pursuing higher education.”

By granting the Department of Education greater authority to purchase Federal student loans, the measure would “ease the anxiety many students may feel about their ability to finance their education this fall,” Bush said. [White House Release, 5/01/08]

The motion was agreed to 388-21. [HR 5715, [Vote #239](#), 5/01/08]

Supported Earlier Version of Bill to Increase in Limits for College Loans

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would increase annual loan limits on federal college loans and give the Education Department a bigger role in ensuring loan availability.

The bill would increase the annual loan limits on both direct loans from the federal government and government-guaranteed loans by \$2,000 for all students. The bill would also increase the total amount

of federal loans students could borrow to \$31,000 for dependent undergraduates and \$57,000 for independent undergraduates. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The bill passed 383-27. [HR 5715, [Vote #204](#), 4/17/08]

Voted to Block Consideration of Bill to Increase College Loan Limits

In 2008, Calvert voted against a resolution that would allow floor consideration of a bill that would increase annual loan limits on federal college loans and give the Education Department a bigger role in ensuring loan availability.

The bill would increase the annual loan limits on both direct loans from the federal government and government-guaranteed loans by \$2,000 for all students. The bill would also increase the total amount of federal loans students could borrow to \$31,000 for dependent undergraduates and \$57,000 for independent undergraduates. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The rule passed 223-192. [HR 5715, [Vote #195](#), 4/16/08]

Supported Reauthorization of Higher Education Act

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would reauthorize the Higher Education Act through fiscal 2012, including a wide range of postsecondary programs, including student loans and teacher training.

The measure would raise the maximum Pell grant award from \$5,800 to \$9,000 and allow the grants to be used year-round.

A major provision included increasing the amount of information that schools and lenders must provide students and barring lenders from giving schools any perks to get on a “preferred lender” list. It would also create a “higher education price index” to compare tuition increases.

The bill also would allow the federal government to penalize states that substantially decrease their contributions to public colleges and universities.

Another provision in the bill “encourages” the Education Department to reduce the number of questions requiring answers on the federal student aid application by 50 percent within five years. Several other provisions also attempt to simplify the student aid application process. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 2/09/08]

The bill passed 354-58. [HR 4137, [Vote #40](#), 2/07/08]

Supported the Extension of the Higher Education Act of 2008

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to temporarily extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 through April 30, 2008.

The Act would strengthen educational resources to colleges and universities and provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education.

The motion was passed 411-4. [S 2733, [Vote #134](#), 3/12/08]

Voted to Provide Wireless, Digital Technology to Minority Institutions

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to establish a Commerce Department grant program to assist minority-serving institutions in acquiring and augmenting digital and wireless networking technologies for educational purposes.

The bill authorized \$250 million in fiscal 2008 and such sums as necessary between fiscal 2009 through 2012. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 331-59. [HR 694, [Vote #847](#), 9/4/07]

Supported Grants for Aspiring Teachers

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize programs at the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for three years.

Under the bill, the NSF was authorized at \$22 billion and NIST was authorized at \$2.65 billion from fiscal 2008 through 2010.

The bill also authorized nearly \$17 billion for programs within the Energy Department's Office of Science, including \$6 billion for basic energy research in fiscal 2010, and at least \$300 million for a new Advanced Research Projects Agency to coordinate research into new energy technologies.

Finally, the bill created a new grant program for undergraduate degree programs for aspiring teachers in math, science, engineering, or a "critical" foreign language.

The bill authorized \$151 million in fiscal 2008 for the program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 367-57. [HR 2272, [Vote #802](#), 8/2/07]

Opposed Cut to Student Aid

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2007 appropriations bill for the Departments of Health, Human Services and Education to cut student financial assistance by \$65 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 79-349. [HR 3043, [Vote #660](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Bill to Make Law School More Affordable

In 2007, Calvert voted for legislation to authorize \$150 million between fiscal 2008 and 2013 for a new Justice Department program to help new prosecutors and public defenders pay back student loans.

Under the bill, law school graduates who agree to serve as either public defenders or public prosecutors for at least three years would be eligible to receive law school loan repayments of up to \$10,000 each year, for a maximum of \$60,000. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 341-73. [HR 916, [Vote #347](#), 5/15/07]

Supported 2003 Reauthorization of Higher Education Act

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the reauthorization of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The reauthorization bill made improvements to the teacher training programs funded under Title II of the Higher Education Act to provide the teachers of tomorrow with the skills they will need to be ready to teach when they enter the classroom.

The bill passed 404-17. [HR 2211, [Vote #340](#), 7/09/03]

Supported Increasing Student Loan Forgiveness for Teachers

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would increase from \$5,000 to \$17,500 the amount in student loans that could be forgiven for math, science and special education teachers who serve low-income students.

Loan forgiveness also would be available to reading teachers who have obtained a separate state credential in reading.

Teachers would have to be 'highly qualified' as defined in the 2001 education reauthorization law and work in a Title I school in which more than 40 percent of its students come from families below the poverty line.

It also would accelerate the timetable for forgiveness to allow a teacher to have a portion of their loans forgiven after only two years of service.

The bill passed 417-7. [HR 438, [Vote #343](#), 7/09/03]

Supported Fixed Rate on Student Loans

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers.

The bill passed 257-148. [S. 1762, [Vote #512](#), 12/20/01]

Supported Tuition Tax Cut

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a bill providing \$100.4 billion in tax cuts over five years, including a tax credit to help families pay for college.

The bill established a tax credit for each child under age 17, lowered the top capital gains tax rate from 28 percent to 20 percent, raises the amount exempt from the federal estate tax gradually from \$600,000 to \$1 million and provided \$39.4 billion in education tax incentives that include a non-refundable credit of up to \$1,500 for each student each year for the first two years of college.

The bill passed 389-43. [HR 2014, [Vote #350](#), 7/31/97]

Energy Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Taken over \$170,000 from oil and gas industry
- ✓ Said he supported better technology, but voted against tax incentives for renewables
- ✓ Said he supported exploring for oil, but voted against DRILL Act
- ✓ Repeatedly voted to protect tax breaks for oil companies
- ✓ Voted against energy bill that would reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- ✓ Long history of refusing to crack down on gas price gouging
- ✓ Opposed immediate relief at the gas pump by suspending strategic reserve

When you've taken \$170,000 from the oil and gas industry, it's hard to say no. So Calvert said he wanted better energy technology, but voted against tax incentives for renewable technologies. He said he supported exploring for oil, but voted against the DRILL Act which would increase production, speed supply to market and create jobs. But Calvert's real record has been protecting oil companies from losing their tax breaks and voting against bills that would reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Calvert even repeatedly refused to crack down on gas price gouging by oil companies or foreign entities.

Opposed Clean Energy and Security Act

In 2009, Calvert voted against the American Clean Energy and Security Act. The measure set comprehensive goals to reduce climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions limits, alternative-energy requirements, better energy efficiency and regular analyses from federal agencies. It reduces carbon emissions from major U.S. sources by 17% by 2020 and over 80% by 2050. The bill required that 20 percent of energy produced come from combined renewables and savings by 2020. The bill included funding for job training and assistance. [CQ Today Online, 6/26/09; CQ Weekly 6/29/09]

Included Cap and Trade System

Required EPA to set annual greenhouse gas emissions limits or "caps" beginning in 2012, the limits were to be based on metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions. The bill allowed companies to buy and sell pollution allowances and get credit for funding special projects to reduce emissions on farms and in forests. [CQ Today Online, 6/26/09; CQ Weekly 6/29/09]

The measure passed 219-212. [H.R. 2454, [#477](#), 6/26/09]

Said He Supported Better Energy Technology...

In 2006, after Bush's State of the Union speech, Calvert said that the U.S. had no choice but to develop better energy technology.

"There's just not enough oil. Better hydrogen technology must go forward. Better battery technology must go forward. Better nuclear technology must go forward. Better low emission coal technology must go forward. All of it has to take place in order to become more energy independent from the Middle East," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/01/06]

Calvert later said that the U.S. was not doing enough to drive down demand for oil within the country. High worldwide demand and market speculators nervous about the instability of oil-rich countries were driving up the price, he commented.

"The reality of it is we're running out of oil," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/27/06]

... But Has Taken over \$170,000 from the Oil and Gas Industry

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Calvert has accepted \$170,649 from the oil and gas industry while in Congress. [[opensecrets.org](#), accessed 4/22/09]

... And Voted Against Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would extend expiring tax provisions through 2009.

Specifically, the bill would provide tax incentives for carbon capture and sequestration demonstration projects, and investment in renewable energy. These tax incentives would be offset by prohibiting individuals from understating foreign oil and gas extraction income in the calculation of foreign tax credits, freezing the deduction amount for oil and gas companies and prohibiting individuals who work for certain offshore corporations to defer tax on compensations. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 257-166. [HR 7060, [Vote #649](#), 9/25/08]

Said He Supported Exploring for More Oil...

In 2008, Calvert said that he thought the only way to bring down rising costs of gasoline was to "explore for more oil."

Calvert did not think that suspending the 18.4 cent gas tax on each gallon of gas was a "real solution." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/03/08]

... But Voted Against DRILL Act

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Drill Responsibly in Leased Lands (DRILL) Act, which would increase domestic energy production, speed supply to market and create jobs.

The bill required the President to conduct an annual lease sale of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) for the next five years. NPR-A has been open for drilling for 26 years, but only 14% of the land is leased even though it contains 10.6 billion barrels of oil. [Bureau of Land Management, [NPR-A](#)]

The DRILL Act also ensured American oil is used to increase supply at home by banning the sale of Alaskan oil abroad and speeds oil and gas to market through the development of new pipelines. [H.R. 6515, [Vote #511](#), 7/17/08]

... And Voted Against Offshore Drilling, Renewable Energy

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill to give states the option to allow oil and gas offshore drilling between 50 and 100 miles off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, except for waters in the Gulf of Mexico off the Florida coast. The federal government could permit drilling from 100 to 200 miles offshore. It stipulates that the federal government would collect all royalties from new oil and gas leases permitted under the bill. It would require utilities to obtain 15 percent of their power from renewable sources by 2020. It also includes roughly \$19 billion in new tax incentives for renewable energy, new coal technologies and alternative-fuel vehicles.

Despite the objections of Republicans who said it would do little to boost offshore oil and gas production. President Bush threatened a veto. A Republican attempt to stall the measure was defeated.

Democrats touted the bill as a compromise that would expand domestic production and invest in alternative energy sources. It would allow drilling beyond 100 miles off U.S. shores and give states the option of allowing production beyond 50 miles from the shores. It proposes major incentives for renewable energy, building efficiency and advanced technologies for coal-fired power plants. [CQ Weekly, 9/16/08]

The bill passed by a vote of 236-189. [HR 6899, [Vote #599](#), 9/16/08]

Opposed Cracking Down on Oil Speculation

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would curb speculation in energy futures in the commodity markets.

The bill was aimed at preventing excessive speculation in oil and other futures trading. Specifically, the bill would direct foreign exchanges that trade U.S. commodities to impose limits on the number of futures contracts an investor can own. [[Washington Post](#), 7/30/08; [Congressional Quarterly](#)]

Democrats said that the bill would have given regulators more power to assure fair trading of oil at domestic and foreign exchanges. [[Washington Post](#), 7/30/08]

Republicans opposed the bill arguing that the House should have been voting on drilling for oil. “[It’s] just another excuse to avoid voting on more American production, and I’m not going to vote for this sham,” House Minority Leader John Boehner (R-OH) said. [[CQ Today](#), 7/30/08]

The bill failed 276-151. [HR 6604, [Vote #540](#), 7/30/08]

Voted Against Bill to Crack Down on Oil Speculation

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would direct foreign exchanges trading U.S. commodities to impose limits on the number of futures contracts an investor can own. Investors trading on such overseas exchanges would have to reduce positions, if they exceed the limits or their activity threatens to distort prices. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission would be authorized to set position limits on over-the-counter trading.

During floor debate, Democrats seized on the week’s turmoil on Wall Street to support their argument for stricter oversight of financial markets. Critics blamed speculation in energy futures for contributing to the run-up of oil prices this year. The bill would bolster transparency in energy futures trading and require tougher regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), in an attempt to pre-empt excessive speculation and ensure that futures prices reflect supply and demand. The measure also would authorize increased staffing at the agency.

Several minor changes were made to ensure that the scope of the bill fell entirely within the Agriculture Committee’s jurisdiction. That blocked Republicans from offering a procedural motion for a vote on their energy bill which would fall within other committees’ jurisdiction. The changes included removing mandates to create an independent inspector general at the CFTC and to require a Government Accountability Office investigation. The House rejected a Republican motion to delay implementation of the limits on contracts until after certifying that no pension plan would be adversely affected. Democrats said the provision would effectively kill the bill.

The bill was passed by a vote of 283 to 133. [HR 6604, [Vote #608](#), 9/18/08]

Voted Against Releasing 70 Million Barrels of Crude Oil

In July 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill that would require the Energy Department to release 70 million barrels of lighter grade crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in exchange for the same amount of heavier grade crude oil.

The measure would replace the high-grade petroleum with heavy, sour oil that is tougher to refine. [[CQ Today](#), 7/24/08]

The motion failed 268-157, falling short of the 2/3 majority required under suspension of the rules. [HR 6578, [Vote #527](#), 7/24/08]

Did Not Vote on Requiring Holders of Oil Leases to Drill or Release Land

In 2008, Calvert did not vote on a bill that would strip oil companies of their leases to federal land not being used for drilling.

Democrats referred to the bill as the “use it or lose it” measure, saying that oil companies already lease 68 million acres of government land and waters that they are not exploiting, and before opening new areas, the companies should be forced to use the leases they hold. [[CQ Today](#), 6/26/08]

Many Republicans opposed the bill, saying that it was easier to blame others for the rise in oil prices. “...blame it on oil companies, blame it on OPEC,” Republican Minority Leader John Boehner said. “There’s only one group, only one group in this chamber we ought to blame, and that is all the liberals in this House who have voted for ‘no energy’ each and every time over the last 18 years that I’ve been here.” [[CQ Today](#), 6/26/08]

The bill failed 223-195. [HR 6251, [Vote #469](#), 6/26/08]

Zero Scores from Alternative Energy Interests

Year	Group	Rating
2005/2006	Campaign for America’s Future	0
2001	American Coalition for Ethanol	0

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Opposed Fees for Oil Company Drilling in Gulf of Mexico

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would help states recoup property taxes lost due to having large tracts of federal land.

The bill would reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools program, which helps offset the loss of tax revenue from federal lands. The bill would also allow counties to opt to receive 25 percent of the revenues from economic

activities on National Forest lands and 50 percent on Bureau of Land Management lands in lieu of traditional direct payments.

The bill would offset the cost of this program by imposing a fee on oil and gas producers in the Gulf of Mexico that erroneously received permanent royalty-free leases in 1998 and 1999. [CQ Today, 6/05/08]

The bill failed 218-193. [HR 3058, [Vote #387](#), 6/05/08]

Opposed Budget that Invested in Renewable Energy

In 2008, Calvert voted against a conference report that would establish the congressional budget for fiscal year 2009. The report would call for \$3.1 trillion in spending in fiscal year 2009 and federal revenue totaling \$2.7 trillion. The spending allowed for up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for the fiscal year, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would project a \$22 billion budget surplus by fiscal year 2012. Democrats argued that it would also allow the budget to remain in balance in 2013 using estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. [CQ Today, 6/05/08; "Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Republicans argued that the conference report for the budget was the largest tax increase in history, saying that the budget would increase taxes by at least \$638 billion over the next five years. ["The Largest Tax Increase in History, However They Slice It," Republican Caucus, The Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Specifically, the bill would provide \$7.7 billion in funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency and other energy programs. This figure was \$2.8 billion, or 55.4 percent, more than the 2008 level. It would also reject the President's budget cuts to energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. ["Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

The conference report passed 214-210. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #382](#), 6/05/08]

Voted to Protect Tax Breaks for Oil Companies

In 2008, Calvert voted against considering the rule to allow the House to vote on the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act and allow for the House to vote on the legislation.

The bill comprehensively invested resources into wind, solar, and geothermal energy systems. Furthermore, it extended tax credits to producers of cleaner burning bio-diesel and cellulosic alcohol based fuels. [Release, Majority Whip Jim Clyburn, 2/27/08]

The legislation also eliminated a manufacturing tax deduction for larger oil and gas companies.

The motion passed, 224-186. [HR 5351, [Vote #78](#), 2/27/08]

Voted to Protect Tax Breaks for Oil Companies

In 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to end debate on the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act and allow for the House to vote on the legislation.

The bill comprehensively invested resources into wind, solar, and geothermal energy systems. Furthermore, it extended tax credits to producers of cleaner burning bio-diesel and cellulosic alcohol based fuels. [Release, Majority Whip Jim Clyburn, 2/27/08]

The legislation also eliminated a manufacturing tax deduction for larger oil and gas companies.

The motion passed, 214-189. [HR 5351, [Vote #80](#), 2/27/08]

Opposed Extension of Tax Credits for Renewable Energy

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

Specifically, the bill would allot \$1.7 billion to allow individuals to deduct state sales taxes instead of income taxes from their 2008 tax filing, and \$2.6 billion to extend the deduction for tuition and related expenses through 2008. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill also extended tax credits for solar energy, wind energy, biomass, geothermal energy and certain coal projects. The bill would also create a new category of tax credit bonds to help state and local governments with projects designed to reduce greenhouse gases. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill passed 263-160. [HR 6049, [Vote #344](#), 5/21/08]

Voted Against a Bill to Crack Down on Foreign Oil Price Manipulation

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would make it illegal for foreign countries to collectively manipulate energy prices or supplies and allow the federal government to sue foreign countries for any such actions that affect the United States.

The measure would create a Justice Department task force to investigate price gouging and manipulation in oil markets and require a study of the effect of oil industry mergers on fuel prices.

Notably, the legislation would allow the Justice Department to pursue legal action against the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries for conspiring to restrict supplies or drive up prices. [Congressional Quarterly; [Los Angeles Times](#), 5/21/08]

The bill passed 324-84. [HR 6074, [Vote #332](#), 5/20/08]

Voted Against Energy Bill That Would Reduce Dependence on Fossil Fuels

In 2007, Calvert voted against comprehensive energy legislation that would raise automobile fuel-efficiency standards for the first time in 32 years and require increased use of renewable energy sources to generate electricity.

Democrats characterized the legislation as “a new direction” in U.S. energy policy away from dependence on fossil fuels.

- ✓ The bill would boost corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards by 40 percent, to an industry average of 35 miles per gallon by 2020, the first such action since 1975, when Congress first enacted the federal auto fuel economy requirements.
- ✓ The bill would expand the use of ethanol sevenfold to 36 billion gallons a year by 2022 with 21 billion gallons coming from cellulosic feedstock such as wood chips and prairie grass.

- ✓ The bill would require electric utilities to produce at least 15 percent of their electricity from renewable energy sources by 2020 and direct the Energy Department to set new energy efficiency standards for appliances and building construction.
- ✓ It also would eliminate or reduce \$13 billion in subsidies and tax breaks for the five major oil and gas companies to be used for tax incentives for development of renewable energy sources like ethanol from grasses and wood chips and biodiesel and for energy efficiency programs and conservation. [Congressional Quarterly; [Associated Press](#), 12/06/07]

The motion was agreed to 235-181. [HR 6, [Vote #1140](#), 12/06/07]

Voted Against Increasing Use of Renewable Energy

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase the use of renewable energies.

The amendment required retail electricity suppliers, starting in 2010, to produce at least 2.75 percent of electricity from renewable energy sources, with percentages rising each year to 15 percent by 2020. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 220-190. [HR 3221, [Vote #827](#), 8/4/07]

Voted to Protect Oil Companies, Against Energy Efficiency

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to authorize \$16.1 billion in energy-related tax provisions, including new tax credit bonds to encourage energy efficiency in residential property and more production of “clean” energy.

The bill authorized \$3.6 billion in bonds for state and local governments to fund energy conservation efforts.

The costs of the bill were offset primarily by reducing current tax benefits for oil and gas companies.

The bill also raised taxes on the oil and gas industry and used the proceeds to extend and expand tax breaks for renewable energy, hybrid cars and energy-efficient buildings and appliances.

In addition, the bill created a \$6 billion “green bond fund” that would help local and state governments build energy-efficient projects. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 221-189. [HR 2776, [Vote #835](#), 8/4/07]

Opposed Plan to Increase Energy Independence, Promote Renewables

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, develop innovative new technologies, reduce carbon emissions, create green jobs, protect consumers, increase clean renewable energy production, and modernize our energy infrastructure. [www.speaker.gov]

The bill set new efficiency standards for appliances, lighting and buildings, and create new programs to research infrastructure and delivery of alternative fuels.

The bill also required oil and natural gas producers who did not pay royalties on leased federal land under existing law to either agree to renegotiate their leases or pay a new fee.

In addition, the bill expanded an existing federal program to promote the capture and storage of carbon dioxide and set a goal of eliminating greenhouse gas emissions by federal agencies by 2050.

The bill also required utilities, starting in 2010, to produce at least 2.75 percent of electricity from renewable sources, with percentages rising each year to 15 percent by 2020. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 241-172. [HR 3221, [Vote #832](#), 8/4/07]

Voted to Give Subsidies to Oil Companies

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment that would cut subsidies to energy companies for fossil fuels research and development by \$142 million.

According to the amendment's sponsor, Representative John Kline (R-MN), the amendment was an attempt to make oil companies pay for fossil fuel research and development as opposed to taxpayers, particularly in light of the record profits being made by oil, gas and coal companies." [Congressional Record, 6/19/07, Page: 6706]

The amendment was defeated 123-303. [HR 2641, [Vote #511](#), 6/19/07]

Did Not Vote on Repealing Tax Breaks for Big Oil

In 2007, Calvert did not vote on shifting certain revenue from royalties and tax incentives from oil and gas companies into a reserve fund for alternative and renewable energies.

The bill would require current offshore fuel producers who are not paying federal royalties to agree to pay royalties when fuel prices reach certain thresholds or pay fees based on how much fuel they produce. [[New York Times](#), 1/19/07; [Speaker Pelosi Press Release](#), 1/18/07; [CQ Floor Votes](#), 1/18/07]

The bill passed 264-163. [HR 6, [Vote #40](#), 1/18/07]

A Record of Refusing to Crack Down on Gas Price Gouging

Calvert has a long record of refusing to crack down on gas price gouging.

Opposed Bill to Crack Down on Gas Price Gouging

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would authorize the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to investigate and punish motor fuel price gougers.

The bill would provide the FTC with a clear, enforceable definition of price gouging and would allow them to impose penalties of up to \$150 million for corporations and up to \$2 million and 10 years in jail for individuals. [Rep. Stupak Press Release, 6/25/08]

Democrats argued that cracking down on price gouging was necessary with the rising cost of gas. "Enacting a federal price gouging law, curbing excessive speculation and compelling the oil companies to use their existing drilling permits are all steps Congress can take today to provide real relief for consumers," bill sponsor Rep. Bart Stupak said. [Rep. Stupak Press Release, 6/25/08]

Republicans argued that the price-gouging bill was designed to stop debate on proposals to expand drilling. "This bill has no purpose except to provide political cover to Democrats who continue to defy the will of the American people by blocking legislation to increase the supply of American energy," Republican Minority Leader John Boehner said. [[CQ Today](#), 6/24/08]

The bill failed 276-146. [HR 6346, [Vote #448](#), 6/24/08]

Opposed Bill to Crack Down on Gas Price Gouging

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation to crack down on gas price gouging.

The bill prohibited price gouging for fuels in areas experiencing an “energy emergency,” set civil and criminal penalties for price gouging and permitted states to bring lawsuits against retailers for price gouging. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 284-141. [HR 1252, [Vote #404](#), 5/23/07]

Refused to Stand up to Foreign Gas Price Fixing

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bipartisan bill to empower the Department of Justice to bring antitrust lawsuits against the OPEC alliance in U.S. courts. [[The Hill](#), 5/24/07]

The bill subjected the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other oil cartels to federal antitrust laws by eliminating the sovereign immunity they receive under current law. [Rep. Steve Chabot press release, 5/17/07]

The measure was intended to crack down on OPEC members that set production quotas to manage global oil prices. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

According to even the conservative Heritage Foundation, “OPEC would send a strong and long-overdue signal to OPEC oil barons that they must stop limiting production and investment access.” [Heritage Foundation, “Time for Congress to Lift OPEC’s Immunity,” [5/21/07](#)]

The bill passed 345-72. [HR 2264, [Vote #398](#), 5/22/07]

Voted Against Increased Penalties for Gas Price Gouging

On June 29, 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing an attempt to bring up a bill offered by Rep. Stupak (D-MI) that would give the FTC and the Justice Department authority to investigate and prosecute oil companies engaged in price gouging involving gasoline, home heating oil, or natural gas and applies to the entire fuel supply chain. Under the bill, the Justice Department could impose criminal penalties of up to \$100 million on corporations, and fines of up to \$1 million and jail sentences of up to 10 years for individuals.

This would apply during a national emergency and would crack down on companies charging unconscionable and excessive prices. The Republican rule for debating the offshore drilling bill did not allow Democrats to offer the Stupak bill, and Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt to bring the bill to the floor. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight to Stop Price Gouging to Help Consumers at the Pump,” 6/29/06]

The motion to kill the Democratic attempt passed 224-193. [HRes 897, [Vote #352](#), 6/29/06]

Voted Against Tougher Price Gouging Laws

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to grant new authority to the Federal Trade Commission to investigate, enforce and then punish price gouging and market manipulation. Any violation would result in

new civil penalties, and would be enforced with up to triple the damages of the profits gained by the violation. [Rep Tim Bishop, Remarks - Congressional Record, pg H8790, 10/7/05]

The bill failed 200-222. [HR3893, [Vote #518](#), 10/07/05]

Voted Against Cracking Down on Price Gouging & Lower Gas Prices

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide the Federal Trade Commission with new authority to investigate and prosecute those that engage in predatory pricing, from oil companies on down to gas stations, with the emphasis on those who profit the most.

These new powers included provisions to fight price gouging of gasoline and natural gas, home heating oil and propane.

The measure increased funding for the low-income home energy assistance program through fines from price-gouging companies and created a strategic refinery reserve with capacity equal to 5 percent of the total United States demand for gasoline, home heating oil and other refined petroleum products.

The amendment was defeated 199-222. [HR 3893, [Vote #517](#), 10/07/05]

Voted Against Huge Fines for Price Gouging on Gas

Two weeks earlier, Calvert voted against a motion to provide the Justice Department authority to prosecute oil companies engaged in gas price gouging and impose criminal penalties of up to \$100 million on corporations, as well as up to \$1 million in fines or 10 years in prison or both for individuals.

The motion was defeated 195-226. [HR 3402, [Vote #500](#), 9/28/05]

Opposed Removing Tax Breaks for Big Oil Companies from Tax Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees negotiating H.R. 4297, the Tax Reconciliation Bill. The motion would instruct House conferees to 1) accept three bipartisan provisions from the Senate that would remove subsidies and close loopholes for large integrated oil companies, so that big oil companies would pay their fair share of taxes, and 2) strike the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts.

The total for these two proposals was \$51 billion. In 2005, the top five oil companies reaped more than \$100 million, three times their profits in 2002. [McDermott Talking Points, "Republicans Fight for Big Oil Subsidies and Loopholes"]

The motion failed 190-232. [HR4297, [Vote #109](#), 4/27/06]

Opposed Making Energy Companies Pay Their Fair Share

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Interior Appropriations bill that would prevent the Interior Department from awarding new leases to oil companies who were drilling offshore - in waters owned by all Americans - without paying royalties.

The royalty waivers originated a decade ago to encourage production at a time when oil prices were low. Some leases did not include royalties, which could result in a loss of \$20 billion to American taxpayers over the following few years.

Democrats originally had an amendment placed in the bill in committee that would have forced all oil companies to begin paying royalties when oil prices rose past a trigger price, but Republicans stripped the provision out of the bill. [Leadership Document, “Key Environmental Amendments to Interior-Environment Appropriations,” 5/18/06]

The amendment passed 252-165. [HR5386, [Vote #167](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed Barring Oil Companies Receiving Royalty Relief from Bidding on ANWR Leases

In 2006, Calvert voted against adding a provision to the ANWR bill that would bar energy companies not paying full royalties on current offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico from bidding for ANWR leases.

Similar language applying to all federal leases was added to the Interior-Environment Appropriations bill that passed the House on May 18, 2006. [Democratic Talking Points, Democrats are Fighting to Rein in Royalty Relief, 5/25/06]

The Democratic motion failed 201-223. [HR5429, [Vote #208](#), 5/25/06]

Supported Creating More Bureaucracy for Those Trying to Open New Refineries

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill, brought to the floor under expedited procedures, which would establish a federal coordinator to bring agencies together to set a schedule for permitting new refinery projects. It also would direct the president to designate three former military bases as possible refinery sites, one of which would be for biofuels.

Democrats argued that the bill would create a new layer of federal bureaucracy without doing anything to spur new refinery construction. The bill required a 2/3 supermajority due to the expedited floor procedures. [[CQ Today](#), 5/3/06]

The bill failed to reach that supermajority and was voted down 237-188. [HR5254, [Vote #116](#), 5/03/06]

Opposed Attempt to Create Emergency Strategic Refinery Reserve

In 2006, Calvert voted against an attempt to create a strategic refinery reserve (SSR) to have back up refinery capacity when disasters strike. The idea was that the SRR would be able to ramp up production to cushion the shock of supply disruptions caused by natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or widespread energy infrastructure problems.

The vote was against a motion to recommit the Refinery Permit Process Schedule Act back to committee. [Leadership Document, Republicans Side with Oil Companies, Democrats Fight for Consumers and Energy Independence, 6/07/06]

The motion failed 195-233. [HR5254, [Vote #231](#), 6/07/06]

Supported Bill That Was a Giveaway to Oil Companies and Did Nothing to Lower Gas Prices

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the Refinery Permit Process Schedule Act, a bill which required state and local governments to comply with a new federal schedule for approving permits to site, construct, or expand a refinery. The bill required the President to designate three military bases closed through the BRAC process since 1988 as locations for new oil refining facilities.

The Secretary of Defense could sell or transfer this land at no cost to an oil company to build a refinery, overriding local concerns. The Republicans tried to pass this bill in an expedited fashion in May 2006, but their effort was unsuccessful because under the rules the bill required a 2/3 majority (Vote #116). [CQ Weekly, 6/12/06]

The bill passed 238-179. [HR5254, [Vote #232](#), 6/07/06]

Opposed Giving Consumers Immediate Relief at the Gas Pump

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative energy plan that would have brought immediate relief to consumers at the pump, increased the nation's investment into renewable fuels and energy efficiency and cracked down on price gouging.

The measure called on the President to suspend deliveries to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and put the oil on the marketplace, which in 2000 brought down gasoline prices by 14 cents per gallon and crude oil prices by \$6 per barrel.

The legislation also directed the Federal Trade Commission and Attorney General to exercise vigorous oversight over the oil markets to protect the American people from price gouging and unfair practices at the gasoline pump.

Furthermore, the alternative would have extended for five years the tax credit that provided incentives for investments in solar, wind, geothermal and biomass technologies and provide several tax incentives for energy efficiency.

Finally, the measure prohibited federal or state permits or leases for new oil or gas drilling in or under the Great Lakes.

The measure was defeated 170-259. [HR 6, [Vote #118](#), 4/20/05]

Opposed Release of Petroleum Reserves

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Department of the Interior funding bill that would force the government to sell some oil from the strategic petroleum reserve in an effort to drive down spiking gasoline prices.

The reserve, created in the mid-1970s, held about 660 million barrels. The amendment would cap the amount at 647 million barrels. [[Associated Press](#), 6/17/04; [Reuters](#), 5/18/04]

The amendment was defeated 152-267. [HR 4568, [Vote #262](#), 6/17/04]

Opposed Plan to Prevent Fraud, Control Costs of Gas

Also in 2004, Calvert voted against a proposal to reduce fraud and manipulation of energy markets and prevent future blackouts.

The proposal also would have deferred deliveries of crude oil to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in an effort to control the costs of gasoline. [CQ Vote Report #240, 6/15/04]

The proposal was defeated 192-230. [HR 4503, [Vote #240](#), 6/16/04]

Opposed \$15.5 Million Cut to Nuclear Waste Storage & Reprocessing

In 2005, Calvert voted against cutting \$15.5 million from interim nuclear waste storage and direct the funds towards energy efficiency and conservation. While the legislation left it up to the Energy Department to select one or more interim storage sites, a report accompanying the bill suggested the Energy Department's Savannah River weapons facility in South Carolina, the Hanford complex in Washington state and a facility in Idaho as possible locations.

It also said the department should consider other federal sites, including closed defense bases. The interim storage proposal came amid delays in opening the proposed Yucca Mountain project in Nevada, 90 miles northwest of Las Vegas. [[Associated Press](#), 5/25/05]

The amendment to strip funding for the project failed 110-312. [HR2419, [Vote #207](#), 5/24/05]

Supported Sham Refinery Plan That Did Nothing to Lower Energy Costs

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to speed the approval of refinery permits, allow a refinery to appeal to the government for compensation if operations are stalled by unforeseen regulation or litigation and call for the president to identify new refinery sites on federal land, possibly including wildlife refuges and national forests.

The United States has not built a refinery since 1976, and in a series of memos in the 1990s, major energy companies warned they needed to reduce the number of refineries to boost profits.

Even a House Republican remarked that the bill "will do nothing for consumers and will hurt taxpayers... but it sure will help the bottom line of oil companies." [[Washington Post](#), 8/6/05; [Dallas Morning News](#), 10/7/05]

The bill passed 212-210. [HR 3893, [Vote #519](#), 10/07/05]

Supported Handouts to Big Oil, Energy Corporations

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the energy conference report that 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.

One obscure provision would repeal a Depression-era law that has prevented consolidation of public utilities, potentially transforming the nation's electricity markets.

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.

The bill included \$2 billion for "risk insurance" in case new nuclear plants run into construction and licensing delays. And nuclear utilities would be eligible for taxpayer-backed loan guarantees of as much as 80 percent the cost of their plants. [[Washington Post](#), 7/30/05]

The bill passed 275-156. [HR 6, [Vote #445](#), 7/28/05]

Supported "Energy Bill" Giving Billions of Dollars to Polluters

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of the Republican energy bill, which made numerous changes to the nation's energy policies including those in the areas of production, conservation, taxes, and research.

The bill included allowing oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, offered incentives for offshore drilling, funded nuclear energy, clean coal, and oil and gas research, extended tax credits

for energy-efficiency and coal technology, and increased fuel efficiency standards for sport-utility vehicles and light trucks.

In addition, the bill provided billions of dollars in subsidies to polluters. [Public Interest Research Group, League of Conservation Voters]

The bill also provided \$33.5 billion in tax credits over 10 years for energy producers and consumers.

The bill passed 240-189. [HR 4, [Vote #320](#), 8/02/01]

Supported Republican Energy Bills in Previous Years

In 2003 and 2004, Calvert voted in favor of the GOP's energy legislation.

Supported GOP Energy Bill in 2004

Calvert voted in favor of the bill, which passed 244-178. [HR 4503, [Vote # 241](#), 6/15/04]

Supported GOP Energy Bill in 2003

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the Republican energy bill, a massive handout to the coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas industries and promoted as a means to reduce America's reliance on foreign sources of energy.

The bill contained the following onerous provisions:

- ✓ Included \$37 billion in corporate tax breaks and subsidies for the coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas industries;
- ✓ Gave the Interior Secretary authority to exempt oil companies from paying for drilling rights on public lands;
- ✓ Allowed drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;
- ✓ Failed to advance clean, efficient energy technologies that would enhance our national energy security and failed to increase automobile fuel efficiency standards;
- ✓ Undermined clean water protections by shielding makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from existing lawsuits for contaminating drinking water in 1,500 communities in 28 states;
- ✓ Exempted all oil and gas construction activities - including roads, drill pads, pipeline corridors, refineries, and compressor stations - from having to control polluted storm water runoff under the Clean Water Act. [League of Conservation Voters]

The bill passed 246-180. [HR 6, [Vote #630](#), 11/18/03]

Supported DeLay's Plan to Subsidize Oil Drilling in Gulf of Mexico

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to block the funneling up to \$2 billion over 10 years into research for recovering oil and gas from the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The measure was known as the “DeLay ultra-deep-water provision” because then-House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-TX) inserted it.

Under the deep-water proposal, a research consortium would receive up to \$200 million a year in oil royalties over the next decade to develop new approaches for recovering gas and oil in waters deeper than 1,500 meters, or about 5,000 feet, in the central and western Gulf of Mexico - waters that oil companies believed hold huge reserves of natural gas. [[New York Times](#), 4/20/05]

The attempt to kill the measure was defeated 203-227. [HR 6, [Vote #128](#), 4/21/05]

Supported \$8 Billion Energy Bill That Did Nothing to Lower Gas Prices

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an energy bill that provided \$8 billion in tax breaks to energy producers and billions of dollars more in direct federal aid, while doing nothing to lower gas prices and giving short shrift to energy efficiency and renewable fuels. The bill allowed drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and contained legal liability protection for producers of the gas additive, MTBE, which has fowled drinking water sources nationwide.

Also included was \$2 billion in royalty relief to the oil and gas industry over 10 years for research on ways to recover more oil and gas from the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, the measure allowed the federal government to decide where to place liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals as opposed to state regulators. Several communities opposed LNG terminals due to fears over safety and potential terrorist attacks. [[New York Times](#), 4/22/05; [Sacramento Bee](#), 4/22/05; [Boston Globe](#), 4/22/05]

The energy bill passed, 249-183. [HR6, [Vote #132](#), 4/21/05]

Opposed Refunding Western Consumers Ripped Off During Energy Crisis

In 2005, Calvert voted against a proposal that would have helped prevent future Enron-like debacles by providing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) broad authority to deter and punish fraudulent behavior that distorts electricity and natural gas markets.

The plan would also ensure that FERC had the authority to issue refunds for all electricity overcharges like those that west coast consumers suffered through in 2000-2001. During that period, blackouts caused economic chaos, and energy prices in the state skyrocketed.

In 1999, Californians paid \$7.4 billion for wholesale electricity. A year later, the costs rose 277% to \$27.1 billion. [Committee on Government Reform, Minority Office, “California & the Energy Bill,” Issue #2, www.democrats.reform.house.gov]

The measure was rejected 188-243. [HR6, [Vote #123](#), 4/20/05]

Supported Bill to Weaken Alternative Energy Programs

In 2004, Calvert voted for the so-called Renewable Energy Siting Project Improvement Act.

According to the League of Conservation Voters, the bill would have a number of detrimental effects that would weaken critical environmental review provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act on alternative energy programs, including:

- ✓ It removed the requirement that federal agencies consider alternatives when assessing the environmental impact of a project;

- ✓ Virtually eliminated public input by allowing only a 20-day comment period on proposed projects;
- ✓ Included a broad definition of “renewable energy,” leaving the door open to NEPA waivers for environmentally harmful solid waste incineration, hydroelectric, coal mines, oil shale, tar sands, and even oil and gas drilling projects;
- ✓ Severely restricted input of local communities and states in siting garbage incinerators and in the development of existing oil and gas leases in currently protected areas. [League of Conservation Voters Letter to Congress]

The bill passed 229-186. [HR 4513, [Vote #242](#), 6/15/04]

Supported Reducing Oil Lease Payments to Taxpayers

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to block a reduction in the amount of money oil and gas companies must pay the federal government in exchange for drilling in deep areas of the Gulf of Mexico.

More than two-thirds of the \$18.7 billion in tax breaks in the House energy bill – covering 10 years – was aimed at helping natural gas, coal, and oil development. [[Associated Press](#), 4/11/03; [Houston Chronicle](#), 4/12/03]

The amendment was defeated 171-251. [HR 6, [Vote #142](#), 4/11/03]

Opponent of Renewable and Alternative Energies

Calvert has voted often against efforts to advance the production of alternative energies to reduce our nation’s dependence on foreign oil.

Voted Against Increasing Funds for Renewable Energy

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for renewable energy sources by \$30 million – 10 percent more than what the underlying bill provided for solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydrogen renewable energy programs.

The increase would be offset by a decrease in the Advanced Simulation and Computing program – a project to analyze and predict the performance, safety, and reliability of nuclear weapons and certify their functionality. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), 6/25/04; Advanced Simulation and Computing Program. <http://www.lanl.gov/asci/>]

The amendment was defeated 150-241. [HR 4614, [Vote #321](#), 6/25/04]

Voted Against Increasing Renewable Energy by Cutting Nuclear Weapons Funds

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase renewable energy programs at the Energy Department by \$50 million, with an offsetting cut of \$60 million for weapons activities from the National Nuclear Security Administration Stockpile Stewardship program.

The amendment was defeated, 163-258. [HR 2311, [Vote #201](#), 6/28/01]

Voted in Favor of Smaller Increase in Renewable Energy

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal year 2006 for a partnership program between the EPA and private industry to promote and conduct public outreach on renewable and alternative energy.

The amendment passed, 411-15. [HR 4, [Vote #310](#), 8/01/01]

Voted Twice Against Increased Energy Efficiency of American Automobiles

Calvert has voted against legislation aimed at increasing fuel efficiency of American automobiles.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against an amendment to the energy bill instructing the Department of Transportation to reduce the amount of oil consumed by U.S. automobiles by five percent by 2010. The amendment left it up to the administration to determine how to achieve the reduction. The amendment was defeated 162-268. [HR 6, [Vote #132](#), 4/10/03]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against an amendment to require a combined corporate average fuel efficiency (CAFE) standard for passenger automobiles and light trucks, including sport utility vehicles, of 26 miles per gallon in 2005 and 2006 and of 27.5 miles per gallon in 2007 and beyond. It also would offer incentives for alternative fuel vehicles and require the Secretary of Transportation to use his authority to ensure automobile and truck safety. The amendment was defeated, 160-269. [HR 4, [Vote #311](#), 8/01/01]

Voted Against Helping Low Income Home Energy Assistant Programs

Calvert has voted against supporting programs that help low income families heat their homes while energy costs were on the rise.

Voted To Cut More Than \$170 Million from Home Heating Assistance

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the final passage of a bill funding the Labor, Health and Education Departments that cut funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) by \$176 million from the year before.

The vote came as Americans were about to face the largest one-year jump in home heating prices in three decades meaning that LIHEAP would require a significant amount of additional funding for fiscal year 2006 to avert widespread hardship.

Projections issued by the Department of Energy indicated that home heating prices would average 47.5 percent more in the winter of 2005-2006 than the previous year. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), "Fact Sheet No. 109-17 Labor-HHS Appropriations," 6/21/05 & "Floor Summary : No. 109-14 Labor-HHS Appropriations," 6/27/05; CBPP, "Out in the Cold," 10/20/05]

The bill passed 250-151. [HR3010, [Vote #321](#), 6/24/05]

Voted Against Shifting \$1 Billion in LIHEAP Funds to 2006

In 2006, Calvert voted against a bill to take \$1 billion of LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program) funding, provided by prior legislation, for FY 2007 and shift it to be available in FY 2006. The vote was considered under a suspension of the rules, requiring a 2/3 vote to pass. The final vote was 287-158. [S2320, [Vote #66](#), 3/16/06]

Voted To Cut Home Heating Assistance By \$22 Million

In 2005, Calvert voted against an effort to strip a 1% across-the-board cut to all “discretionary” programs that had been attached to the FY 2006 defense spending bill.

The cuts - totaling \$8.5 billion - did not effect veterans’ benefits or combat related accounts. However, the provision did include cuts to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). LIHEAP was scheduled to be funded at \$2.2 billion for 2006 - only \$600,000 more than last year. The 1% across-the-board cut stripped \$22 million from the program.

The effort failed 183-231. [HR2863, [Vote #668](#), 12/19/05]

Opposed Ethanol Reserve in 2001

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to establish a 10-year renewable energy reserve program to purchase and store agricultural products needed to produce bio-energy and renewable fuels.

The amendment was defeated, 100-323. [HR 2646, [Vote #363](#), 10/03/01]

Supported Allowing Oil Companies to Underpay Royalties for Drilling on Public Lands

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an Interior Department appropriations bill that included two dozen anti-environmental riders, including one that allowed oil companies to underpay the royalties owed for drilling on public lands.

The bill passed 225-200. [HR 2466, [Vote #528](#), 10/21/99]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Energy

Calvert has joined his colleagues to pass bills with bipartisan support, like allowing energy development on federal lands, supporting energy efficient light bulbs, and prioritizing federal grants toward energy efficient technologies.

Voted to Allow Energy Development on Federal Lands

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a bill that would authorize the National Landscape Conservation System at the Bureau of Land Management.

The amendment would have specified that the act would not restrict energy development within the system. [CQ Today, 4/09/08]

The amendment passed 333-89. [HR 2016, [Vote # 170](#), 4/09/08]

Supported Use of Energy Efficient Light Bulbs

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to require the use of energy efficient light bulbs in government offices.

The amendment barred the use of funds in the bill to purchase light bulbs that do not have an “Energy Star” designation. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 404-16. [HR 3093, [Vote #738](#), 7/26/07]

Supported a Measure to Prioritize Federal Grants Towards Energy Efficient Technologies

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Small Business Act that would award grants to small businesses taking steps to improve their energy efficiency and cut their CO₂ emissions.

Supporters said the amendment would reward small businesses for innovative and cost-cutting energy strategies at a time of sharply rising energy prices. [[U.S. House of Representatives](#), 4/23/08]

The amendment was adopted 355-48. [HR 5819, [Vote #213](#), 4/23/08]

Voted to Suspend Strategic Petroleum Reserve Acquisitions

In May 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would require the Interior and Energy departments to halt acquisition of oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) until the end of 2008. The departments could resume shipments if the president determined that the average price of oil in the United States for the most recent 90-day period was \$75 a barrel or less.

While even the bill’s supporters noted that its effect on prices at the gas pump would be minimal, “bipartisan support for freezing SPR purchases was a breakthrough of sorts in a longstanding partisan impasse on contentious oil issues.” [[CQ Weekly](#), 5/19/08]

The motion passed 385-25. [HR 6022, [Vote #307](#), 5/13/08]

Voted Against Cutting Funding for Renewable Energy Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Energy and Water appropriations bill that would reduce funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs by \$102 million.

The amendment was defeated 107-320. [HR 2641, [Vote #509](#), 6/19/07]

Supported Local Authority over Dangerous Liquefied Natural Gas Terminals

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to kill a provision in a Republican Energy Bill that would virtually eliminate local and state control over liquefied natural gas facilities (LNG).

Soaring natural gas prices spurred 55 proposals to build new facilities to handle the super-cooled gas around North America, primarily in the Northeast, Gulf region and southern California. Local opponents believed the plants could be targets of terrorist attacks that would cause catastrophic damage.

The provision would give the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission final say over whether an LNG facility could be built or expanded. The federal government would consult with state and local governments, but could ignore their objections. Moreover, if local governments failed to meet a federal deadline for reviewing a proposal, they would be “conclusively presumed” to have approved it.

Local authorities could conduct safety inspections of LNG facilities, but would have no power to enforce citations. [[Boston Globe](#), 4/22/05]

The amendment was defeated 194-237. [HR 6, [Vote #131](#), 4/21/05]

Opposed Building More Oil Refineries In Low-Income, Minority Communities

In 2005, Calvert voted against expediting permits of oil refineries in “refinery revitalization zones.” Most of the neighborhoods in these zones were low-income, minority communities with the least availability to defend themselves from corporate pollution, and most are vulnerable to environmental and public health problems.

More than 70 percent of Latinos and African Americans lived in counties with dirty air. Latino children had asthma at a much higher rate than non-Latino children, and death rates from asthma among African Americans were 2.5 times higher than for whites. The provision gave the Secretary of Energy control over environmental permits for oil refineries and the ability to override a decision by EPA or state officials denying a permit.

The provision preempted the authority of state officials who were charged with protecting public health. Supporters of the move argued that environmental permitting delays were keeping a large number of old refineries, which have closed over the past twenty years, from reopening to assist in producing gasoline for the American public. The EPA reported that it was not aware of any pending permits under any environmental law for the restart of oil refineries that have closed in the past 20 years. [Statement by Rep. Solis, 109th Congressional Record, pg H2373, 4/20/05; Committee on Energy & Commerce Minority Staff, Press Release, 4/6/05]

An effort to strip the provision from the energy bill failed 182-248. [HR6, [Vote #115](#), 4/20/05]

Energy Issues – Drilling in Alaska

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported drilling in ANWR and outer continental shelf*
- ✓ *Voted 12 times to allow drilling in Alaskan Wildlife Refuge*

Calvert supported drilling in ANWR and the outer continental shelf. He voted 12 times between 1995 and 2007 to allow for drilling in the Alaskan Wildlife Refuge.

Voted to Support Drilling in ANWR, Outer Continental Shelf

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct conferees to adjust budget levels to assume \$2 billion in increased revenues from expanding federal leases for oil exploration and development in the western federal lands, the Outer Continental Shelf and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion failed 185-229. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #321](#), 5/14/08]

Supported Drilling in Alaskan Wildlife Refuge

Calvert has been a consistent supporter of Republican and Big Oil's plans to drill for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican plan to increase oil drilling and overhaul energy policies.

The measure included allowing offshore drilling, exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and provisions related to energy efficiency, "smart grid" technologies, loan guarantees, alternative fuels and coal gasification. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure was defeated 169-244. [HR 3221, [Vote #831](#), 8/4/07]

In addition, Calvert had consistently voted for such efforts:

- ✓ **2006:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would open oil leases on the coastal strip of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The bill passed 225-201. [Democratic Leadership Talking Points, HR 5429, [Vote #209](#), 5/25/06]
- ✓ **2006:** Calvert voted against adding a provision to the ANWR bill that would bar energy companies not paying full royalties on current offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico from bidding for ANWR leases. The motion failed 201-223 [HR5429, [Vote #208](#), 5/25/06]
- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted in favor of a Republican energy bill that allowed drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The bill passed 249-183. [HR 6, [Vote #132](#), 4/21/05]
- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted against an amendment to block drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The amendment was defeated 200-231. [HR 6, [Vote #122](#), 4/20/05]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of the Bush energy bill, which allowed drilling in Alaska. The bill passed 247-175. [HR 6, [Vote #145](#), 4/11/03]

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted against an amendment to strike the drilling provision from the House energy bill and maintained the prohibition on oil development in the Arctic refuge. The amendment was defeated 187-228. [HR 6, [Vote #135](#), 4/04/03]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a phony proposal to limit drilling in the Arctic Refuge to 2,000 acres. The limitation proposal passed 226-202. [HR 6, [Vote #134](#), 4/10/03]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of President Bush's energy bill, which contained a provision allowing drilling for oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve. The bill passed 240-189. [HR 4, [Vote #320](#), 8/1/01]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against an amendment to maintain the prohibition on oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The amendment was defeated, 206-223. [HR 4, [Vote #317](#), 8/01/01]
- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of allowing oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and imposing royalties for hard-rock mining on federal lands. [HR 2491, [Vote #820](#), 11/20/95]
- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of a budget bill that allowed oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. The bill passed 227-203. [HR 2491, [Vote #743](#), 10/26/95]

Environmental Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Took several trips with oil companies while chairman of energy subcommittee*
- ✓ *Opposed “exhaustive” EPA study for “too little evidence”*
- ✓ *Made it harder to add threatened animals to endangered list*
- ✓ *Suggesting privatizing U.S. Geological Survey*
- ✓ *Support massive sell off of public lands*

Calvert approached environmental issues the only way he knew how – as a developer with business interests. That is why he supported a 2006 Endangered Species Act that eliminated a federal critical habitat program – the elimination of which allowed for construction. That is also why he criticized scientists at the EPA for using “too little evidence” – because their clean air standards would be detrimental to the oil and gas industry. Calvert voted against designating conservation land and protected wilderness area and supported a massive sell off of public lands. And to satisfy the party, Calvert used a subcommittee chairmanship to propose privatizing the U.S. Geological Survey, as the Republican Contract With America suggested eliminating scientific organizations.

Opposed Funds to Help Fight Wildfires

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Interior Appropriations bill. The measure included \$3.6 billion for efforts to prevent and fight wildfires by the U.S. Forest Service and Interior Department. Total amount included \$1.9 billion for wildland fire suppression, a \$526 million increase above the 2009 non-emergency level. The total amount also included \$357 million in contingent fire suppression reserve funds. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The bill passed 254-173. [HR 2996, [Vote #475](#), 6/26/09]

Said No to Funds to Protect Great Lakes

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Interior Appropriations bill. The measure included \$475 million for cleaning up waterways, fighting invasive species and helping wildlife in the Great Lakes. [CQ Bill Analysis; [Detroit News](#), 6/27/09]

The money included:

- \$147 million to clean up highly toxic rivers and harbors that feed into the lakes.
- \$60 million to prevent and remove invasive species.
- \$98 million to refurbish areas near shores and to prevent "non-point" pollution, such as fertilizer and oil run-off.
- \$105 million to restore and protect habitat and wildlife.

- \$65 million to monitor progress of cleanup.

The bill passed 254-173. [HR 2996, [Vote #475](#), 6/26/09]

Low Marks from Environmental Organizations

Calvert has consistently earned low marks from environmental organizations for his commitment to protecting natural resources, conservation and other key environmental issues.

The following table illustrates Calvert's scores from key environmental groups:

Year	Group	Rating
2008	Environment America	9
2007/2008	League of Conservation Voters	3
2007	Land Rights Association	75
2007	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0
2007	League of Conservation Voters	0
2007	Republicans for Environmental Protection	7
2006	American Land Rights Association	100
2006	American Wind Energy Association	100
2006	League of Conservation Voters	8
2006	Republicans for Environmental Protection	25
2005/2006	American Lands Alliance	0
2005/2006	American Wilderness Coalition	0
2005/2006	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population	27
2005/2006	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	6
2005/2006	Partnership for America	100
2005	American Land Rights Association	86
2005	American Wilderness Coalition	0
2005	League of Conservation Voters	11
2005	Republicans for Environmental Protection	5
2004	American Land Rights Association	91
2004	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	0
2003/2004	American Lands Alliance	0
2003/2004	American Wilderness Coalition	0
2003/2004	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population – Natural Increase Issues	25
2003/2004	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population – Immigration Issues	67
2003/2004	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population – Conservation Issues	7
2003/2004	League of Conservation Voters	6
2003/2004	National Parks Conservation Association	34
2003	American Land Rights Association	92
2003	American Lands Alliance	0
2003	Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund	7
2003	League of Conservation Voters	5
2003	Sierra Club	0
2001/2002	American Land Rights Association	58
2001/2002	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population	19

2001/2002	League of Conservation Voters	9
2001	American Land Rights Association	60
2000	American Land Rights Association	100
1999/2000	American Lands Alliance	0
1999/2000	Comprehensive US Sustainable Population	20
1999/2000	League of Conservation Voters	3
1999	American Land Rights Association	100
1999	League of Conservation Voters	0
1998	League of Conservation Voters	14
1997/1998	American Land Rights Association	100
1997	American Land Rights Association	100
1997	League of Conservation Voters	19
1995-1996	League of Conservation Voters	4
1994	Competitive Enterprise Institute – Environment	96

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

High Scores from Land Rights Organization

Among the organizations listed above, Calvert repeatedly received high scores from a land rights organization, the American Land Rights Association. The organization believes that parks and wildernesses should not be established where they would “damage the socioeconomic fabric of rural America.”

“Just like two aspirin, parks can be very beneficial. However, a hundred aspirin will put you in the hospital,” it says on the organization’s website. [landrights.org, accessed 4/27/09]

Among Lowest Environmental Scores

In 2002, Calvert received the lowest score on an environmental scorecard from CalPIRG, a California nonprofit environmental and consumer watchdog organization. Calvert and four other California Republicans received a 5 percent score. [Daily News of Los Angeles, 6/01/02]

Supported Endangered Species Act...

In 2005, Calvert issued a press release supporting passage of the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act. In his words, the bill placed “a greater emphasis on recovering endangered species.” [OC Weekly, 2/17/06]

... That Eliminated Critical Habitat Program

Ironically, the bill also eliminated the federal critical habitat program, allowing a transportation agency to build through the previously classified critical habitat of the arroyo toad. [OC Weekly, 2/17/06]

Took Several All Expenses Paid Travel for Energy Issues

According to Calvert’s personal financial disclosures for calendar year 1995, he took several all-expenses-paid fact-finding trips by energy interests while chairman of the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee.

Calvert took trips with Shell Oil, Santa Fe Public Gold, the Gold Institute and other natural resources companies.

Calvert took seven trips that year with the companies to Ontario, Miami, Las Vegas, New Orleans and other domestic destinations. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/26/96]

Opposed EPA's Clean Air Standards

In 1996, Calvert opposed clean air standards proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency to cut particle smog. He urged President Clinton to ease regulations he and others deemed detrimental to the oil and gas industry.

Some of the nation's highest concentrations of airborne particles were found in western Riverside County, including the Republican congressman's district in Corona.

A letter, signed by Calvert, 53 Republicans and 37 Democrats, said that the new EPA standards would cost too much, impair economic growth and result in no health benefit. It stated that the oil industry was already subject to 120 federal regulations, many of which are ineffective.

"Nobody wants clean, healthy air more than I. I simply asked EPA to base their regulations on sound scientific evidence," Calvert said in a prepared statement. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/14/96]

"Exhaustive" Study Based On Too Little Evidence, Calvert Said

In 1997, the head of the EPA testified that their research on air quality standards was "exhaustive and exhausting." Calvert said that the agency was recommending too much, too soon, based on too little evidence.

The changes were based on a 31/2-year study by an independent panel of scientists and health experts. The majority of the researchers concluded that the levels of smog and soot allowed by the Clean Air Act did not sufficiently protect public health.

But Calvert pointed out that other researchers, including one Riverside area scientist, testified just as firmly that the research was not conclusive. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/22/97]

Opposed Bill that Designated More than 2 Million New Acres of Protected Wilderness Areas

In 2009, Calvert voted against a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to a bill that designated more than 2 million new acres of protected wilderness areas nationwide, in addition to wild and scenic rivers, historic sites and expansions of national parks. The bill included a measure to authorize the Interior Department to approve a road through an Alaskan wetland to provide airport access to an isolated town, in exchange for land elsewhere. The measure also authorized water rights settlements in Western states and established new programs in the Interior Department on water reclamation and the effects of climate change on water availability. Some of the major new wilderness areas were created in Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Oregon. [[CQ Today](#), 3/25/09]

The bill passed 285-140. [[HR 146](#), [Vote #153](#), 3/25/09]

Made Adding Threatened Animals and Plants to Endangered List Harder

In 2002, Calvert voted on the House Resources Committee in support of a bill that would make it harder to add threatened animals and plants to the endangered species list. Republicans said that it would help businesses and developers while Democrats and environmentalists said that it would harm the endangered species.

At the time, a credit union and Air Force base were put in jeopardy around San Bernardino and Riverside counties after the Fish and Wildlife Service designated over 33,000 acres as critical habitat for the kangaroo rat.

“I’m not opposed to the Endangered Species Act; I’m opposed to the way it’s been implemented in certain instances, especially in the Inland Empire,” Calvert said. “We’ve had a number of problems in how people have used anecdotal science rather than real science.”

The bill required “sound science” when deciding on protections for species and habitat and establish a peer review process for adding or removing a species from the endangered list or for making a recovery plan.

West Virginia Rep. Nick Rahall, the top Democrat on the Resources Committee, said the bill would gut the law, resulting in “weird science” and diminished protections for many endangered species of fish and wildlife. It would also cause delays and litigation as agencies and outside scientists would be pitted against each other. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/11/02](#)]

Opposed National Landscape Conservation System

In 2008, Calvert voted against legislation that codified the National Landscape Conservation System, comprising approximately 27 million acres of areas considered to have significant historical, cultural, ecological, scientific or scenic value. The measure also included within the system any area that Congress had already designated for preservation.

Wilderness and historic preservation advocates said the bill would ensure the conservation system is permanent and make it easier for these lands to receive federal funding. They say it also allows the Bureau of Land Management to oversee the lands as comprehensive ecosystems and not just individual “units.”

Republicans critics of the legislation believed the bill encouraged lawsuits and could lead to confusion about decisions on land use. [[Congressional Quarterly Today, 4/08/08](#)]

The bill passed, 278-140. [HR 2016, [Vote #174](#), 4/09/08]

Voted to Stall National Landscape Conservation System

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that nothing in the bill should affect the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment within the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

The motion from Rep. Cannon (R-Utah), would have instructed the committee to rework the bill’s language to ensure that the act did not impede gun owners’ Second Amendment rights within NLCS lands.

Denise Ryan, legislative representative for public lands at the National Wildlife Federation, called Cannon’s motion an effort to kill the bill and not a question about Second Amendment rights. [[Public Lands Foundation Release, 4/09/08](#)]

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-212. [HR 2016, [Vote #173](#), 4/09/08]

Supported Sham Amendment to Protect Grazing Rights

In 2008, Calvert voted in support of a Republican amendment to a bill that would authorize the National Landscape Conservation System at the Bureau of Land Management.

The amendment, introduced by Rep. Pearce (R-NM) was described as a simple clarification of language to protect the ranching economies of the western States. The measure was endorsed by the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association, by the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, New Mexico Wool Growers and the New Mexico Federal Lands Council.

Opponents of the amendment feared it could operate to force grazing into sensitive conservation areas where it was prohibited, and that Pearce’s intent was to use a simple authorization bill to undermine provisions of existing grazing laws that had been on the books for years. [Statements by Reps. Pearce and Grijalva, [H2111](#), 4/09/08]

The amendment passed, 214-207. [HR 2016, [Vote #172](#), 4/09/08]

Low Ratings from Animal Rights Groups, High Marks from Hunting Groups

While in Congress, Calvert has received low or mixed grades from animal rights and wildlife groups, while receiving perfect scores from sportsmen and hunting groups.

Year	Group	Rating
2008	Sportsmen and Animal Owner’s Voting Alliance	25
2007/2008	Big Cat Rescue	66
2007/2008	The Humane Society of the United States	50
2007	The Humane Society of the United States	67
2006	National Animal Interest Alliance Trust	0
2006	Sportsmen and Animal Owner’s Voting Alliance	100
2005/2006	Big Cat Rescue	38
2005/2006	Fund For Animal	56
2005/2006	The Humane Society of the United States	56
2005	The Humane Society of the United States	0
2004	American Humane Association	22
2004	American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal	22
2004	Animal Protection Institute	22
2004	Doris Day Animal League	22
2004	Fund For Animals	27
2004	Society for Animal Protective Legislation	22
2004	Sportsmen and Animal Owner’s Voting Alliance	100
2004	The Humane Society of the United States	22
2003	American Humane Association	22
2003	American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	22
2003	Animal Protection Institute	22
2003	Doris Day Animal League	22
2003	Fund For Animals	22
2003	Society for Animal Protective Legislation	22
2003	The Humane Society of the United States	22
2001/2002	American Humane Association	33
2001/2003	American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	33
2001/2002	Animal Protection Institute	33
2001/2002	Doris Day Animal League	33

2001/2002	Fund For Animals	33
2000	Society for Animal Protective Legislation	33
2000	The Humane Society of the United States	25
1999	The Humane Society of the United States	33
1997	The Humane Society of the United States	0
1995/1996	Fund For Animals	0
1995	The Humane Society of the United States	0
1993/1994	The Humane Society of the United States	0

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Voted to Reauthorize Public Lands Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a conference bill that designated new park, wilderness and scenic areas and would authorize programs and activities in the Forest Service, the departments of Interior and Energy, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management. It would add 106,000 acres in Washington state to the National Wilderness Preservation System, which would be known as the “Wild Sky Wilderness.”

The legislation provided a stable immigration policy for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNMI) and also provided them with a non-voting Delegate to Congress. [Congressional Quarterly, 4/29/08; Rep. Christenson Release, 4/30/08]

The bill passed, 291-117. [S 2739, [Vote #226](#), 4/29/08]

Opposed Funding for Grassland and Wetland Reserve Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct House conferees to insist on language to maintain the House-passed funding allotment for three conservation programs: the Grassland Reserve Program, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program. The motion also would instruct conferees to agree to a Senate-passed provision that would eliminate federal payments for crops planted on land with no previous cropping history.

The motion was offered by Rep. Kind (D-WI) with the purpose of instructing conferees to ensure that the full funding originally written into the House version of the bill be restored in conference. Kind asked that conferees “get back to what the House passed last year under conservation, give the farmers throughout the country the tools they need to be good stewards of the land, and do it in a nonmarket, nontrade-distorting fashion.” [Statement by Rep. Kind, H2995, 5/06/08]

Critics of the motion said that the conference process was arduous and that conferees did not wish to compound the difficulties by ‘tying their hands’ and stalling the Farm bill yet again. [Statement by Rep. Lucas, H2996, 5/06/08]

The motion was rejected, 140-274. [HR 2419, [Vote #258](#), 5/06/08]

Voted to Allow Clean Air Laws to be Weakened

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prevent clean air laws from being rolled back to protect polluters.

The amendment prohibited the use of funds in the bill for the EPA to develop or implement a proposed rule that would ease hazardous air pollution emissions standards for major source polluters as defined under the Clean Air Act. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 252-178. [HR 2643, [Vote #556](#), 6/26/07]

Suggested “Reinventing” U.S. Geological Survey Through Privatization

In 1995, Calvert headed the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, which heard testimony from the chief of the United States Geological Survey as to why the agency, part of the Interior Department, should be not be closed.

One of the proposals under the House Republican leaders’ Contract With America was to eliminate or curtail federal scientific and technical organizations. The agency’s fiscal year 1996 budget request was \$586 million.

Calvert said in his opening statement that he did not want to abolish the agency, but rather suggested “reinventing” the agency through budget cuts and “privatization or commercialization” of some of its functions.

The agency’s chief, Dr. Gordon Eaton, gave testimony noting that one such program was turned over to private hands during the Reagan administration but was later returned to federal control.

“Who else might do this work?” Eaton asked the committee. “The private sector will not.” [[New York Times](#), 2/24/95]

Supported Roads in Tongass National Forest

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to plan, design, study or construct forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska for harvesting timber by private entities or individuals. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 283-145. [HR 2643, [Vote #563](#), 6/26/07]

Calvert Has Taken \$9,000 from Forest and Timber Companies

While in Congress, Calvert has accepted \$9,000 from the forestry industry, including timber companies and sawmills. [opensecrets.org, accessed 4/29/09]

Supported Roads in Tongass in 2006

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would bar the use of funds to plan or construct forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska for the purposes of harvesting timber.

The amendment passed 237-181. [HR 5386, [Vote #168](#) 5/18/06]

Voted For Road Construction in Tongass National Forest in 2004

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Interior funding bill that would prevent new logging roads in the 17 million-acre Tongass National Forest in Alaska.

The Tongass stretches for 500 miles along the Pacific coast, encompassing everything from volcanic uplands to glacial fiords. Over the past 50 years, most of the largest old-growth trees have been harvested, leaving those that remain all the more coveted.

About 600,000 acres of the Tongass have been identified as holding valuable timber, half of it in “roadless areas.” According to the latest available statistics, the Forest Service spent nearly \$36 million in 2002 preparing timber sales that generated only \$1.2 million in revenue. [Associated Press, 6/16/04; Christian Science Monitor, 6/18/04]

The amendment passed 222-205. [HR 4568, [Vote #253](#), 6/16/04]

Opposed Protections for Tongass Forest in 2003

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to block a White House proposal allowing development in some of the 58 million acres of protected national forests.

The amendment would have prevented the Bush administration from letting governors request exemptions from the so-called roadless rule.

It also would have blocked an administration lawsuit settlement with Alaska allowing logging and other development in several hundred thousand acres of that state’s huge Tongass and Chugach National Forests. [[Gannett News Service](#), 7/18/03; [Associated Press](#), 7/18/03]

The amendment to protect forests was defeated 185-234. [HR 2691, [Vote #386](#), 7/17/03]

Supported Road Construction in Tongass in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted against an amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for new road construction in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska.

The amendment was defeated 186-237. [HR 4193, [Vote #329](#), 7/23/98]

Voted to Allow the Importation of Polar Bears Killed in Canada

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit allowing American hunters to import the heads and hides of polar bears killed in Canada.

The amendment prohibited the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from granting any more permits for importing polar bear parts.

Rep. Jay Inslee (D-WA), who offered the amendment, argued that polar bears are already endangered and the U.S. shouldn’t condone hunting them at the same time the Fish and Wildlife Services has proposed designating them as a threatened species. [[The Oklahoman](#), 6/28/07]

The amendment failed 188 – 242. [HR 2643, [Vote #573](#), 6/27/07]

Voted to Cut Funds for Mexican Wolf Recovery Program

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds to operate the Mexican Wolf Recovery Program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 172 - 258. [HR 2643, [Vote #558](#), 6/26/07]

Voted to Cut Funding for Environmental Cleanup

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would have cut funding for environmental clean-up programs.

The amendment would have increased funding for the Park Service's operations account by \$100 million.

In order to achieve that increase, however, the amendment cut funding for the EPA's environmental programs and management by \$62 million and for Superfund cleanup activities by \$160 million.

The amendment also reduced funds for the EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions by \$1 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 156-274. [HR 2643, [Vote #551](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Massive Sell Off Of Public Lands

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a \$49.9 billion budget cut package pushed by House conservatives under the guise of offsetting the costs associated with Hurricane Katrina.

Some of the "savings" in the bill were reached by overturning a congressional ban that has prevented mineral companies and individuals from "patenting," or buying, public land at cheap prices if the land contains mineral deposits.

As many as 20 million acres of public land could be sold under the proposed change.

To help settle the U.S. West, Congress passed the 1872 law to make it easy to stake a claim for the purpose of extracting minerals. Those who wanted to own land claims had to take the additional step of "patenting," or buying it, for \$2 to \$5 per acre.

The new House bill would permit anyone who had a claim before the ban to patent the land, but pay at least \$1,000 an acre. [Reuters, 11/21/05; Associated Press, 11/20/05]

The bill passed 217-205. [HR 4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Opposed Increasing Funding for Clean Water Fund

In 2005, Calvert voted twice against increasing funding for the Clean Water Fund.

A key part of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Water Fund helped local communities with sewage treatment plants and infrastructure.

Communities nationwide faced more than \$300 billion in backlog requirements to clean up their sewer and water systems. There were over 29,000 impaired rivers, lakes and streams nationwide. Of those impaired waterways, pathogens generally associated with sewer overflows were the primary cause of pollution. [Statement by Rep. David Obey, 109th Congressional Record, pg. H.3642, 5/19/05; EPA, National Section 303(d) List, www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl]

Calvert voted against a motion to restore cuts in funding to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund by \$242 million – restoring the program to 2004's spending level.

The motion was defeated 191-228. [HR 2361, [Vote #198](#), 5/19/05]

Earlier the same day, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Interior spending bill to restore cuts in funding to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund by \$100 million.

The amendment was defeated 186-235. [HR 2361, [Vote #194](#), 5/19/05]

Supported Weakening the Endangered Species Act

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to expand private-property rights under the 1973 law that is credited with helping keep the bald eagle from extinction.

The bill would require the government to compensate property owners if measures to protect species thwart development plans.

It would also give political appointees the power to make some scientific determinations and stop “critical habitat” designations, which limit development. [[Washington Post](#), 9/30/05]

The plan passed 229-193. [HR 3824, [Vote #506](#), 9/29/05]

Opposed Endangered Species Act Reform

Calvert voted against a bipartisan alternative plan to help threatened and endangered species recover without putting onerous burdens on landowners or taxpayers.

The measure would dedicate resources to provide technical assistance and grants to private property owners – particularly small land owners – who help conserve species on or near their land.

It would also use private lands to help threatened and endangered species recover to sustainable levels only if public lands – like national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges - are not adequate for recovery. [Reps. Boehlert, Dingell and Gilchrest Press Release, 9/28/05]

The proposal was defeated 206-216. [HR 3824, [Vote #505](#), 9/29/05]

Opposed Expanding Scope of Environmental Justice

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the energy bill to expand the definition of environmental justice. For decades, minority and underserved communities were forced to live in close proximity to industrial zones, power plants and toxic waste sites. Roughly 5.5 million Latinos lived within 10 miles of a coal-powered plant, and 68 percent of all African Americans in the United States lived within 30 miles of a coal powered plant, the distance within which the health impacts were most acute.

More than 70 percent of all African Americans and Latinos lived in counties that violated federal air pollution standards, compared to 58 percent of whites.

Specifically, the amendment codified an Executive Order issued by President Clinton in 1994 requiring all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice considerations in their missions, develop strategies to address disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income people from their activities, and coordinate the development of data and research on these topics. [Op-Ed by Reps. Hastings & Solis, 4/21/05; Statement by Rep. Udall, 109th Congressional Record, pg H2430, 4/21/05]

The amendment was rejected, 185-243. [HR6, [Vote, #130](#), 4/21/05]

Supported Protecting Companies Responsible For MTBE Water Contamination

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to prevent the producers of the gasoline additive MTBE from being shielded from lawsuits stemming from contaminated drinking water sources.

The nation had 1,861 water systems in 29 states, serving more than 45 million Americans with traces of the additive that was a potential carcinogen. Several communities were suing the manufacturers to help pay for the cleanups.

The legal shield had been championed by House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Texas), whose state was home to several manufacturers of MTBE. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 4/22/05; [San Francisco Chronicle](#), 4/21/05; Environmental Working Group, [www.ewg.org](#)]

The amendment was defeated 213-219. [HR 6, [Vote #129](#), 4/21/05]

Two months later, Calvert voted against a similar amendment.

It was defeated 201-217. [HR 6, [Vote #373](#), 7/14/05]

Supported Weakening Clean Air Laws

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to weaken the Clean Air Act by allowing waivers of Clean Air laws to regions with fuel shortages to get waivers.

Because the bill was brought up on suspension of the rules in order to limit debate, and prohibit amendments, it required a two-thirds vote for passage. [[Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 6/18/04]

The bill was defeated 236-194. [HR 4545, [Vote # 247](#), 6/16/04]

Supported Weakening Clean Air Laws

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to remove provisions from the Republican Energy Bill that would have weakened the Clean Air Act by giving polluted areas more time to clean up without having to implement stronger air pollution controls.

A measure inserted into the Republican Energy Bill would have increased the amount of time allowed to implement stronger pollution controls.

Under the Clean Air Act, areas with unhealthy air were required to reduce ozone pollution by strict statutory deadlines. If these areas failed to meet their deadlines, they were given more time to meet their target, but in return, they must adopt more rigorous air pollution control measures. [[League of Conservation Voters 2003 Scorecard](#)]

The motion was defeated 182-232. [HR 6, [Vote #598](#), 10/20/03]

Opposed Increased Funds for Superfund

In 2003, Calvert voted against 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. [HR 2861, [Vote #454](#), 7/25/03]

Did Not Vote on Mining Companies Polluting at Taxpayers' Expense

In 2001, Calvert did not vote on an amendment to prevent the Department of Interior from rolling back regulations established during the Clinton Administration to protect public lands.

The amendment prohibited the Department of Interior from weakening or eliminating the following standards:

- ✓ Established mining-specific environmental and cleanup standards to protect public lands, surface and ground water, wildlife habitat and surrounding communities
- ✓ Required mining companies, rather than taxpayers, to foot the bill for cleanups
- ✓ Gave the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the right to deny permits for mines that would irreparably damage environmentally sensitive public lands.

The amendment passed, 216-194. [HR 2217, [Vote #182](#), 6/21/01]

Opposed Protections for Environmentally Sensitive Land

In 2000, Calvert voted against a bill that would annually set aside \$2.8 billion in royalties gained from oil and gas drilling on federal lands for the purchase of environmentally sensitive land and other conservation programs.

The bill passed 315-102. [HR 701, [Vote #179](#), 5/11/00]

Opposed Arsenic Clean-up in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to allow the Environmental Protection Agency to use funds to clean up contaminated lake and river sediments and to enforce arsenic drinking water standards and issue radon water standards.

The amendment was defeated, 208-216. [HR 4635, [Vote #304](#), 6/21/00]

Supported Exempting Businesses from Superfund Liability

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would exempt small businesses from liability under the superfund hazardous waste cleanup program if the business dumped only a small amount of waste or just ordinary garbage.

The bill also would have established an expedited settlement procedure.

The bill, which required a 2/3 vote to pass, was defeated 253-161. [HR 5175, [Vote #494](#), 9/26/00]

Supported EPA Funding Cuts

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a spending bill for the departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

The bill provided \$10.5 billion less than the fiscal 1995 level of \$89.9 billion and \$10.5 billion less than the administration request of \$89.9 billion, including a 32 percent cut to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The bill passed 228-193. [HR 2099, [Vote #607](#), 7/31/95]

Supported Republican Plan to Gut Federal Regulatory Rules

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican omnibus bill that included four Republican bills aimed at undermining the federal regulatory process: HR830 (paperwork reduction), HR925 (private property rights), HR926 (regulatory overhaul) and HR1022 (risk assessment).

The bill passed 277-141. [HR 9, [Vote #199](#), 3/03/95]

Opposed Increased Funding for Superfund

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for the hazardous substance superfund by \$440 million to \$1.4 billion and offset the costs by cutting \$186.5 million from the \$320 million provided by the bill for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's disaster relief programs.

The amendment was defeated 155-261. [HR 2099, [Vote #603](#), 7/31/95]

Opposed Regulations that Protect Food and Water

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have maintained the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce environmental laws, including sections of the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act and the Delaney Clause of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding pesticides on food.

The amendment passed 212-206. [HR 2099, [Vote #599](#), 7/28/95]

A few days later, he voted against a similar amendment that also would have maintained the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce environmental laws, including sections of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and the Delaney Clause of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act regarding pesticides on food.

The amendment was defeated, 210-210. [HR 2099, [Vote #605](#), 7/31/95]

Supported Republican Effort to Gut Clean Water Laws

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of the Republican "Clean Water" Act, which would have relaxed pollution standards, making it much easier for municipal and corporate polluters to dump health-threatening toxins into the nation's waterways.

The bill contained the following major provisions:

- ✓ Eased or waived numerous federal water pollution control regulations and subject them to cost-benefit analysis;
- ✓ Allowed states to continue to rely on voluntary measures to deal with unmet water pollution problems;
- ✓ Restricted the ability of federal agencies to declare wetlands off-limits to development;
- ✓ Required the federal government to reimburse landowners if wetlands regulations cause a 20 percent decrease in land value. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), 5/20/95, p. 1413]

The bill passed, 240-185. [HR 961, [Vote #337](#), 5/16/95]

Opposed EPA Efforts to Protect Against Carcinogens

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to maintain the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to protect people from exposure to arsenic, benzene, dioxin, lead or any known carcinogen.

The amendment was defeated 188-228. [HR 2099, [Vote #602](#), 7/31/95]

Supported Funds for Equipment for Anadromous Fish Research

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to prohibit the use of funds for equipment for anadromous fish research. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 97 – 330. [HR 2643, [Vote #566](#), 6/27/06]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on the Environment

Calvert has voted with bipartisan majorities to support largely non-controversial water quality bills, fund oceanographic agencies, or against increasing waste in lakes.

Supported Water Quality Investment Act of 2009

In 2009, Calvert voted for a bill reauthorizing \$13.8 billion over five years in wastewater treatment grants and loans as part of a broader \$19.4 billion package of water quality measures. The bill included five water quality bills that separately passed the House during the previous Congress.

The bill included a provision extending the Davis-Bacon wage standards to state and local projects receiving grants or loans through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The measure also included a "Buy American" provision that required most steel, iron and manufactured goods used in projects financed by the revolving fund to be produced in the United States. Included in the bill was \$150 million a year to address sediment contamination in the Great Lakes watershed.

The bill passed 317-101. [HR1262, [Vote #123](#), 3/12/09]

Supported Funding for Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

In 2008, Calvert supported funding of \$454 million through 2014 for the Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs. This funding included \$289 million over seven years for a national ocean exploration program and \$164.5 million over seven years for a national undersea research program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 352-49. [HR 1834, [Vote #62](#), 2/14/08]

Opposed Increased Industrial Waste Dispersed in Lake Michigan

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that it disapproves of Indiana issuing a permit to allow British Petroleum (BP) to increase levels of industrial waste expelled into Lake Michigan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The resolution passed 387-26. [HCR 187, [Vote #719](#), 7/25/07]

Voted for Creating Water Reuse Authority in California

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill that would create a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and North Bay Water Reuse Authority in Sonoma County, Calif., and other regional partners for water reclamation and reuse projects.

It would authorize funds for up to 25 percent of the total cost of the projects, or \$25 million, whichever is less.

A two-thirds majority of those present and voting, 276 in this case, was required for passage under suspension of the rules. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was agreed to 358-55. [HR 236, [Vote #1130](#), 12/05/07]

Voted Against Cutting Funding for Mississippi River Army Corps Work

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to cut funding for the Army Corps of Engineers Mississippi River and tributaries project by \$18 million.

The amendment was defeated 111-315. [HR 2641, [Vote #504](#), 6/19/07]

Supported \$27.5 Million Increase for Fighting Forest Fires

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to the Interior spending bill to increase funding for fighting forest fires by \$27.5 million, offset by cuts to the National Endowment of the Arts. Supporters of the proposal argued that the summers of 2000 and 2002 were the two largest and most destructive fire seasons in the last 50 years.

According to United States Forest Service Chief, Dale Bosworth, in 2002, some 73 million acres of the 192 million acres managed by the United States Forest Service remained at risk to catastrophic wildfire - an area greater in size than Arizona. Opponents countered that the Interior bill already increased firefighting by \$116 million and the National Endowment for the Arts was too important to cut. [Statements by Reps. Beauprez, Taylor and Dicks, 109th Congressional Record, pgs H3646 - H3647, 5/19/05]

The amendment was rejected 122-298. [HR2361, [Vote #195](#), 5/19/05]

Opposed Plan to Block Stronger Clean Air Laws

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment that would prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from using funds to designate ozone non-attainment areas under the more strict national ambient air quality standards issued by the EPA in 1997.

The amendment passed 225-199. [HR 4635, [Vote #305](#), 6/21/00]

Opposed Cutting Forest Service Budget

In 1999, Calvert voted against an amendment to cut the U.S. Forest Service research budget by \$16.9 million.

The amendment was defeated 135-291. [HR 2466, [Vote #292](#), 7/14/99]

Environment – California Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Took three years to pass significantly compromised water legislation*
- ✓ *Criticized for slipping “unseemly” exemption for road construction into bill*
- ✓ *Proposal for national forest development criticized as “political patronage”*
- ✓ *Supported Bush, opposed intervention during electricity crisis*
- ✓ *Used fears of rationing to push deregulation in the Delta*

Calvert approached environmental issues in California the only way he knew how – as a developer with business interests. It took him three years, with a Republican Congress, to pass water legislation criticized for undermining protections and Congressional oversight. He was criticized for slipping an exemption into an appropriations bill that would allow for road construction in state parks. His proposal for developments in a national forest was criticized as “political patronage” and recently used fears of water rationing to push for deregulation in the Delta. And instead of representing his constituents dealing with rising temperatures and rolling blackouts, he sided with Bush during California’s 2001 electricity crisis, refusing to consider price controls or federal intervention.

Sought Funding for Water Supplies after California Electricity Crisis

In 2001, Calvert planned to introduce legislation to fund programs to shore up water supplies in the wake of California’s electricity crisis.

“We’ve got a real problem outside energy and that is, we don’t have enough water,” Calvert said.

The bill, called the California Water Security Enhancement Act, would provide roughly \$6 billion to help build underground storage projects, desalination plants and facilities for water transfers.

California was under mandate to reduce its water take from the Colorado River by 10 percent over 15 years.

“If we don’t start addressing this issue now, we’re going to have a crisis in California and throughout the West,” said Calvert. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/19/01]

Calvert and Feinstein Reintroduced CalFed Water Bills

In 2001, Calvert and Sen. Dianne Feinstein introduced different versions of a bill to revamp the joint state and federal campaign to restore the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and guarantee water supplies. The program was commonly referred to as CalFed.

The CalFed program was estimated to cost \$9 billion in local, state and federal costs. The new legislation would cover about \$3 billion of the federal cost and would propose destroying some old dams,

expanding new ones and building new reservoirs as well. Another \$3 billion would target sources of imported water.

New legislation was required as Congress did not reauthorize it the previous year. [[Fresno Bee](#), 5/24/01; [Associated Press](#), 5/24/01; [Press-Enterprise](#), 6/19/01]

Calvert Bill Would “Undermine” Protections, Bypass Congressional Approval

According to environmental analysts, Calvert’s bill left out necessary environmental and congressional protections.

Calvert’s bill, geared more toward dam building, would allow dam projects to bypass a level of congressional approval.

“It seems to undermine environmental protections and the CalFed plan to promote boondoggle water projects,” an analyst for the Natural Resources Defense Council said. He continued that it would provide a huge subsidy for water that farmers could not afford.

Calvert’s plan also called for water recycling, authorizing \$1.3 billion in new loans and \$328 million in annual grants to improve storage, delivery and quality of water across the West. [[Associated Press](#), 5/24/01]

Rep. George Miller opposed both the Feinstein and Calvert bills as “a serious setback” to bring environmental sensitivity to California water management. [[San Francisco Chronicle](#), 5/25/01]

CalFed Funding Cut from House Energy Bill

In June 2001, when the House took up a \$23 billion energy bill, it did not include the \$20 million requested by the White House and Calvert for CalFed funding. The bill did include money for other Central Valley projects.

House members omitted the CalFed funding from the bill because the underlying authorization legislation has not been passed. [[Fresno Bee](#), 6/28/01]

Miller Introduced Own Bill to Save Program

Rep. George Miller introduced a third CalFed funding bill to save the program, saying his version was most consistent with an agreement finalized after six months of negotiating.

Miller added that the competing bills by Calvert and Feinstein altered the program’s provisions so fundamentally that they risked forcing the plan to collapse. [[Contra Costa Times](#), 6/29/01]

Calvert Broadened Bill Before Consideration

Calvert’s bill to reauthorize the California Federal Bay Delta project was delayed in late October 2001 due to the presence of anthrax in a House building. Calvert took the opportunity to broaden the bill to grant water programs in 16 other Western states.

Calvert added sections to garner support among other Western lawmakers.

A separate fiscal year 2002 energy and water appropriations bill passed the previous week included \$30 million for the CalFed program. The House would not appropriate larger sums until the CalFed bill was reauthorized.

Calvert's bill cleared the House Resources Committee as Democrats failed to replace it with a separate compromise bill. [CQ Daily Monitor, 11/02/01; Associated Press, 11/06/01; Press-Enterprise, 11/08/01]

Editorial: Calvert Bill "Undermines" Whole Process

In November 2001, the San Francisco Chronicle editorialized that Calvert's bill "undermined the whole process" and was a "recipe for regression on California water policy."

From the editorial:

Calvert's bill, for example, would lock in water rights for farmers west of the San Joaquin River - instead of having their needs weighed against others in the state, as CalFed envisioned.

[...]

The special-interest goodies in the Calvert bill have alarmed taxpayers' groups and environmentalists, virtually assuring that final congressional action will be deferred until spring, perhaps later. [San Francisco Chronicle, Editorial, 11/12/01]

Tauscher Bill in "Direct Opposition" to Calvert's

In May 2002, with CalFed funding unauthorized for over a year, Rep. Ellen Tauscher introduced her own bill in "direct opposition" to Calvert's, requiring specific congressional authorization for any water storage project costing more than \$10 million. Calvert's bill proposed accelerating congressional approval for dam construction.

Tauscher, and co-sponsor Rep. Grace Napolitano, said she hoped their bill would force Calvert to change his own, acknowledging that their bill might not get a hearing in committee. [Tri-Valley Herald, 5/03/02]

"The [Calvert] bill as it now stands... is better for Utah than it is for Northern California," said Tauscher, after Calvert's bill was widened to other Western states to gain support. [Associated Press, 6/02/02]

In June 2002, a Senate committee passed a bill by Sens. Feinstein and Boxer while Calvert was working to revamp his version. Democrats were still criticizing Calvert's as promising too much water to farmers and some Republican criticized union wage guarantees for workers on CalFed projects under the Bacon-Davis Act.

Calvert would not comment on the changes to his bill, afraid that interest groups would pick it apart and erode support. [Press-Enterprise, 7/24/02]

Republicans Stalled Calvert's Water Measure

In September 2002, Calvert's \$3 billion bill was held up by Majority Leader Dick Armey, who told Republicans that he would not allow a vote on any bill with Davis-Bacon provisions for guaranteed wages for workers.

Calvert opposed the wage provision but said the entire argument was irrelevant because California labor law was more generous than federal law.

"There are people who hold strong opinions on both sides and I'm just trying to get this bill done," Calvert said. [Associated Press, 9/12/02]

Congress Convened Without Action on Bill

In November 2002, Congress convened without taking action on CalFed reauthorization. The issue would have to be taken up by the next Congress.

Sen. Feinstein got a stripped down bill through the Senate the last night they met, but was not passed in the House. Calvert's bill never came up for a vote after being embroiled in a labor dispute. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 11/27/02]

Re-Introduced CalFed Bill Giving “Unusual Leverage” to Dam Builders

In 2003, Calvert re-introduced his CalFed bill, along with the \$100 million per year grant program for other states, that gave “unusual leverage” to dams and water storage. The re-introduced bill did not solve earlier problems over federal wage issues.

The bill shifted the legislative burden to those who didn't want water storage, according to Rep. Devin Nunes. [[Oakland Tribune](#), 7/24/03]

Bill Included Automatic Reauthorization

Calvert's bill was quite different from Sen. Feinstein's with regard to feasibility studies. In Calvert's bill, if the Interior Department deemed projects for the Upper Joaquin, Sites Reservoir and Los Vaqueros feasible, the projects would be automatically authorized.

Normally, authorization would come after a second vote by Congress. Instead, the bill would burden the those disapproving of the projects to draft opposition legislation within 120 days.

“It's not the way projects ought to be authorized, in California or anywhere else,” said Tom Graff, senior attorney with Environmental Defense. [[Oakland Tribune](#), 7/24/03]

Calvert Hoped Labor Would “Chill Out” on Bill

In September 2003, the House Resource Water and Power Subcommittee approved the re-worked – and much smaller – Calvert bill, authorizing \$880 million of water storage projects, plus \$100 million a year in water project grants.

Still unresolved from prior attempts to move water legislation, was a labor dispute over the Davis-Bacon Act.

“I'm hoping to get labor to chill out,” Calvert said. [[Sacramento Bee](#), 9/26/03]

Bills Simplified for Reauthorization

Calvert's bill, which mirrored legislation authored by Feinstein, would require salinity to be reduced in the Delta. The legislation also would authorize \$389 million for water-storage and ecosystem restoration projects throughout California.

The Senate bill, awaiting consideration on the Senate floor, has been significantly pared from the \$880 million legislation Feinstein introduced the previous May and the \$2.4 billion western states water package Feinstein tried to move two years prior.

The two lawmakers were trying a more simplified approach, trying to get the CalFed program reauthorized.

Taken out of Calvert's bill was \$100 million for a grant program to fund local water projects and up to \$300 million toward solutions to fix the Salton Sea. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/02/04](#)]

House Passed Smaller, Compromised Bill

In July 2004, the House authorized \$389 million over four years for the CalFed program, with Calvert's language to automatically authorize future water projects unless Congress specifically rejected them in tact.

The bill was ultimately cut down from \$1.2 billion over four years.

Democrats George Miller and Ellen Tauscher said that the automatic authorization language would set a dangerous precedent. Miller called the provision a "blank check to bureaucrats." [[Congressional Quarterly Today, 7/09/04](#)]

Calvert Lost Two Provisions

In compromising for the bill to pass the House, Calvert lost two provisions he had earlier touted.

Calvert lost \$100 million for a grant program that would have funded local water projects and up to \$300 million toward solutions to fix the Salton Sea. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/10/04](#)]

The [Press-Enterprise](#) editorialized that, while it thought the bill was crucial to California, earlier versions "had more sweep, more impact." [[Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 7/13/04](#)]

Bush Signed CalFed Legislation

In October 2004, Bush signed the \$395 million CalFed legislation, designed in part to restore the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

"This bill will help guarantee viable and livable solutions for California's and the Western States' water needs," said Calvert.

Calvert's work on the bill, specifically with Sen. Dianne Feinstein, was cited in the [Press-Enterprise's](#) endorsement of his re-election the same day. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/27/04](#)]

Calvert Amendment to Study Water Needs Passed

In 2003, an amendment offered by Calvert was adopted by the House Resources Committee to establish a commission to study national water needs, as well as develop strategic recommendations for future water demands.

Calvert's substitute amendment to Rep. John Linder's legislation, expanded the commission's membership to nine members, five of whom would be appointed by the president, two by the speaker of the House in conjunction with the House minority leader, and two by the majority leader of the Senate in conjunction with the Senate minority leader. [[National Journal's CongressDaily, 9/25/03](#)]

Amendment Respected State's Primary Role

The substitute also gave the commission responsibilities to examine freshwater resources, and added provisions respecting the primary role of state regulation of water rights.

The bill directed the commission to hold 10 public hearings annually around the nation. [[National Journal's CongressDaily](#), 9/25/03]

Slipped Oversight Exemption for Road Construction in Parks into Bill

In 2002, Calvert slipped a regulatory oversight exemption into a military appropriations bill that would exempt development of a private toll road from state laws because it went through federal land. Opponents of the exemption had sought a state law to limit roads in state parks.

If the language remained, the Foothill South would be exempt from regulatory oversight by the state Coastal Commission or any laws that might affect roads through state parks. [[Orange County Register](#), 7/19/02]

Marine Corps, TCA Didn't Want Interference

Calvert's office said that he slipped in the exemption at the request of the Marine Corps and the Transportation Corridor Agencies, neither of whom wanted state law to interfere with their plans, according to their spokespeople. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 7/12/02]

"It's special-interest legislation for the toll road," said Brittany McKee, conservation organizer for the Friends of the Foothills coalition.

"If this road is so great and the TCA claims they can take care of any problems it creates, why would they need to be exempted from seemingly all state laws? It's outrageous language. It even would rob the Coastal Commission of its oversight of our coast." [[Orange County Register](#), 7/19/02]

Editorial: Calvert Move "Unseemly... Ignorant... D.C. Escapade"

A November 2002 editorial in the [Los Angeles Times](#) criticized Calvert's "unseemly" move to exempt state laws governing the environment, public health and water quality.

"That's an ignorant way to plan a gargantuan construction project," the paper editorialized. "Worse, it stomps all over authority long granted to state and local governments."

"Fortunately," the paper continued, "California's two senators intervened and put a quick end to this latest D.C. escapade." [[Los Angeles Times](#), Editorial, 11/24/02]

Proposal Criticized as "Political Patronage"

In 2003, a bill introduced by Calvert and Rep. Darrell Issa was criticized as "political patronage" and not a sound plan for how major projects should be undertaken in a forest. The bill would force the Forest Service to create a designated area for a proposed power line through the Cleveland National Forest.

"Political patronage is no way to plan a forest's future," the [Los Angeles Times](#) editorialized. "There should be an objective, scientific analysis on how these projects would affect the forest and the 800,000 people who visit each year."

The paper wrote that without more creative proposals and an effort to protect wildlife and recreation, the forest would not survive increasing development demands. [[Los Angeles Times](#), Editorial, 3/28/03]

Calvert Supported Fast-tracking Highway

Calvert supported fast-tracking the \$4 billion highway link between Orange and Riverside counties through the Cleveland National Forest.

“This is for the commuters who need relief from a growing problem in the 91 corridor,” said Calvert. “We need to play catch up, and a second corridor is necessary.”

Calvert and Rep. Chris Cox were lobbying for \$50 million in federal transportation funds to support a feasibility study of a new corridor. [[Orange County Register](#), 5/01/03]

Group to Study Tunnel Feasibility Disbanded

In May 2006, the Riverside Orange Corridor Authority, a government group set up to study the feasibility of the tunnel connecting the two counties, quietly disbanded.

Some government officials worried the authority could become a big bureaucracy that would siphon money away from other transportation projects. Others, including water and electricity authorities, supported the tunnel project for their own uses.

Calvert downplayed the significance of disbanding the authority. The group never got off the ground, he said.

“Nothing has been disbanded. There never was a [joint powers authority],” he said. “Something else is happening, and we are working on a cooperative agreement between many agencies to get geological and technical data on a tunnel. If that data comes in reasonable, then if necessary we’d come up with a [joint powers authority] to do a tunnel.” [[Orange County Business Journal](#), 5/08/06]

Called for Audit of Regional Fish and Wildlife Office

In 1999, Calvert called for an audit of the Carlsbad office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which oversaw endangered species protection throughout Southern California. Calvert and others contended that the office was disrupting the Southern California economy and precipitating a crisis in the building industry.

“There’s a lot of anger and frustration,” said Calvert, who entered politics after a career in real estate. “We need to understand it better because I don’t believe the operation out there is being managed properly.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/23/99]

Introduced Bill in Opposition to Supreme Court Decision

Calvert planned to introduce up to 10 bills seeking to change the way the Carlsbad office did its business and enlisted half of the California delegation to sign a letter to ask for an audit of its office.

“Over the past few months, it’s become more and more difficult to deal with Fish and Wildlife,” said Calvert.

Calvert had already introduced a bill to cap mitigation costs on public projects at 10 percent. That meant a \$1 million project would only have to spend \$100,000 to comply with the Endangered Species Act, which would help to make up for the lost habitat.

An environmental group pointed out that the Supreme Court had already ruled that cost should not be part of the equation when saving species. Calvert’s bill introduced cost into the equation.

“You can’t do that,” an activist said. “Congress and the Senate would have to change the whole Endangered Species Act.” [[Press-Enterprise, 5/14/99](#)]

Introduced Bill to Prohibit Expanding Protected Habitats

Calvert also introduced a bill that would prohibit the Fish and Wildlife Service from retroactively demanding the designation of additional habitat to compensate for past damage to that area.

Calvert was siding with the city of Corona in a dispute between the Federal Aviation Agency, which wanted Corona to clear trees, and the Wildlife Service, which wanted Corona to replace those trees for a suitable habitat. [[Press-Enterprise, 6/19/99](#)]

Calvert also proposed prohibiting the use of information gathered by trespassers and letting the National Academy of Sciences, rather than the Department of Interior, decide when endangered species have recovered enough to make it off the federal list. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/05/99](#)]

Criticized for Introducing Bills from Industry Wish List

Calvert, a real estate investor himself, was criticized by environmentalists and others as providing bills that were the “blueprint for the wishes of the business industry.”

“We’re not going to gut the act,” said Rep. George Miller. “The bottom line is that the overwhelming majority of Americans support the recovery of endangered species just as they support the law that ensures we have clean water and clean air.”

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, the finance, insurance, real estate, construction and agriculture interests contributed more than \$184,000 to Calvert’s 1998 re-election campaign. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/05/99](#)]

Audit: Office Found Disorganized, Lacking Support

In 2001, the General Accounting Office found that the Carlsbad office was disorganized and recommended correcting errors in tracking paperwork and being more responsive to people’s complaints.

The Interior Department generally agreed with the findings and had started correcting the problems. Calvert met with Interior Secretary Gale Norton to follow up on his complaints with the agency.

“She understands these are some of the problems she’s going to have to look at,” he said. “I want to make sure this is not systemic throughout the entire Fish & Wildlife Service.” [[Press-Enterprise, 2/28/01](#)]

Editorial Urged Greater Funding

After the report’s release, the [Press-Enterprise](#) editorialized that the investigation appeared to be a “partisan foray against the agency that oversees the Endangered Species Act...”

However, the paper acknowledged that the investigation did find areas where the agency could improve but urged Congress to remember that the agency would need greater funding to help remedy the situation. [[Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 3/02/01](#)]

Calvert Supported Bush Energy Plan During Electricity Crisis

In 2001, Calvert supported Bush's plan to oppose price controls and federal intervention during an electricity crisis that brought rising temperatures and rolling blackouts to California residents.

While some members were rethinking the strategy as constituents' complaints increased, Calvert opposed a plan to set a temporary price cap to help with the energy crunch while a solution was found. Bush's plan was to oppose price controls because they would discourage investment and new plant construction.

Instead, Bush favored a long-term strategy that called for more oil drilling and waiving environmental restrictions.

Other Republican members defected as their constituents complained about their electricity bills and noted, as Republican Rep. Elton Gallegly did, that a true fair market didn't exist in California anyway. [[Los Angeles Daily News](#), 5/13/01]

Calvert: President and Advisors Working on Problem

In 2001, Vice President Cheney met with the California delegation about raising energy prices.

After the meeting, where the two sides did not find much common ground, Calvert said that the president and his advisors were working on the problem. [[CQ Daily Monitor](#), 6/12/01]

Vice President: 'No Dice'

However, at the meeting, Cheney refused to budge on the administration's stance of production and conservation and refused to consider temporary capping prices.

According to Rep. Anna Eshoo, "[Cheney] responded by saying, 'no dice.'"

In addition, Cheney reminded the delegation that the president did not have the power to impose caps, as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission – an independent agency – did.

"[Cheney] stated that the administration is doing everything possible to help the state," Calvert said afterward. [[CQ Daily Monitor](#), 6/12/01]

Took Over \$120,000 from Electric Utilities

While in Congress, Calvert has taken \$123,850 from electrical utilities companies and interests. [[opensecrets.org](#), accessed 5/13/09]

Supported Preventive Measures, Did Not Blame FEMA for Fire-Prone Areas

In October 2003, after fires raged in Southern California, Calvert said that more resources needed to be used to prevent fires before they happen. The fires began hours after the Bush Administration denied a request, made six months earlier, to use federal money to clear out dead trees from dangerous areas.

FEMA, which made the ruling, did not offer an explanation for why it took so long to make a ruling to Gov. Gray Davis' request.

"FEMA is more of a reactive body than proactive body," Calvert said. "We need to start putting resources into preventing these things before they happen."

But Rep. Mary Bono disagreed saying that “part of FEMA’s chart is to mitigate for disaster and in this case they thought it wasn’t the case, it wasn’t part of their job - and look where we are because of that.” [[Los Angeles Times](#), 10/31/00]

Blamed Fish and Wildlife Office of “Obstructionism”

In December 2003, Calvert called for an investigation into the Carlsbad office of the Fish and Wildlife Service after days of criticism for its opposition to prescribed fires in the years before the wildfires.

Calvert, citing reports in the [Press-Enterprise](#), requested congressional hearings into the matter. The office responded that their office was concerned with protecting plants and animals, not engaging in a philosophical debate over the practice of planned fires.

The office, with whom Calvert had previously fought over business developments, had delayed at least nine prescribed fires over a decade.

Calvert acknowledged that many of those decisions were made years prior by personnel no longer with the office. He added that he thought staff had improved coordination with fire and forest agencies. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/18/03]

Calvert’s Actions Called “Out of Line” by Scientist

Jon Keeley, a research scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey, said he did not think Fish and Wildlife did anything wrong.

“I think the congressman is totally out of line,” he said of Calvert.

When fires are driven by Santa Ana winds, Keeley said, the age of fuels does not matter, and agencies cannot do any-thing to stop the fires. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 12/21/03]

Pushed for Millions in Earmarks for Flood Prevention

In 2000, Calvert pushed for \$59 million, more than double what the Army Corps of Engineers recommended, to fund flood prevention programs in Riverside County. The funding came within a \$24 billion Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

The funding called for installing levees and widening and lowering portions of a waterway.

“This is now the law and it will be a fully authorized project as soon as it is signed by the president,” Calvert said of the creek plans. “We understand the president is going to sign the bill.”

Clinton had previously vetoed an earlier measure but was expected to sign the revised legislation. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/20/00]

Raised Fears of Rationing if Delta Was Not Deregulated

In 2009, Calvert warned of the need to ration water supplies if federal pumping restrictions were not eased in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The pumping system had been mostly halted under a federal ruling to protect an endangered fish species, the Delta smelt.

Federal scientists said the smelt, believed to be an indicator of the overall health of the Delta, were close to extinction.

Calvert and other House Republicans said the restrictions amount to the federal government putting the well-being of fish before people, who are suffering from the affects of a third consecutive year of drought in the Golden State.

“Folks, get ready, your water prices are going to skyrocket,” Calvert told reporters before a hearing on the matter. He said that water rationing would probably occur, which would drive up the costs of water at a time when the national economy was in crisis. [Press-Enterprise, 4/01/09]

Environment – Other Drilling Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed funds for new offshore drilling leases*
- ✓ *Voted for partisan drilling and leasing plans*
- ✓ *Opposed protecting Great Lakes from oil and gas drilling*

Calvert supported drilling in ANWR, the outer continental shelf and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

Voted to Support Drilling in ANWR, Outer Continental Shelf

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct conferees to adjust budget levels to assume \$2 billion in increased revenues from expanding federal leases for oil exploration and development in the western federal lands, the Outer Continental Shelf and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion failed 185-229. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #321](#), 5/14/08]

Opposed Funds for New Offshore Drilling Leases

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Interior to allow new offshore drilling.

The amendment would have stricken a provision in the bill prohibiting the Interior Department from using funds for new offshore oil and natural gas leases off the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington, in the north Atlantic off the East Coast and in certain parts of the Gulf of Mexico. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 167-264. [HR 2643, [Vote #553](#), 6/26/07]

But Supported Expanded Offshore Gas Drilling

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill that would expand offshore drilling.

The amendment would have allowed the Interior Department to issue new leases for offshore natural gas development in areas at least 25 miles from the U.S. coast. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 196-233. [HR 2643, [Vote #552](#), 6/26/07]

Supported Plan to Allow Offshore Drilling, Drilling for Oil at ANWR

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican plan to increase oil drilling and overhaul energy policies.

The measure included allowing offshore drilling, exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and provisions related to energy efficiency, “smart grid” technologies, loan guarantees, alternative fuels and coal gasification. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure was defeated 169-244. [HR 3221, [Vote #831](#), 8/4/07]

Voted Against Blocking Commercial Leasing for Oil Shale Resources

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to block the Bureau of Land Management from moving ahead with a commercial leasing program for oil shale resources. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 6/27/07]

The amendment passed 219 – 215. [HR 2643, [Vote #574](#), 6/27/07]

Voted Against Blocking Commercial Leasing for Oil Shale Resources

In 2007, Calvert voted against revote of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to block the Bureau of Land Management from moving ahead with a commercial leasing program for oil shale resources. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 6/27/07]

The amendment passed 216 – 210. [HR 2643, [Vote #577](#), 6/27/07]

NOTE: This vote was a revote of Vote #574 demanded by Rep. Chris Cannon (R-UT)

Voted to Allow States to Decide on Oil Shale Development

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment by Rep. Chris Cannon (R-UT) to the fiscal year 2008 Interior appropriations bill to allow states that want to develop oil shale to be allowed to do it. [[Deseret Morning News](#), 6/28/07]

The amendment failed 204 – 223. [HR 2643, [Vote #576](#), 6/27/07]

Opposed Keeping 25 Year Ban on Offshore Natural Gas Drilling

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment offered to the FY 07 Interior Appropriations bill that would strike a provision in the bill allowing for natural gas drilling in the outer continental shelf, which begins just three miles off America’s shores.

The OCS natural gas drilling ban has existed for the past twenty-five years with bi-partisan support. [Leadership Document, “Key Environmental Amendments to Interior-Environment Appropriations,” 5/18/06]

The amendment failed 217-203. [HR5386, [Vote #170](#), 5/18/06]

Supported Subsidized Oil Drilling in Gulf of Mexico

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to block the funneling up to \$2 billion over 10 years into research for recovering oil and gas from the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The measure was known as the “DeLay ultra-deep-water provision” because House Majority Leader Tom Delay (R-TX) inserted it.

Under the deep-water proposal, a research consortium would receive up to \$200 million a year in oil royalties over the next decade to develop new approaches for recovering gas and oil in waters deeper than 1,500 meters, or about 5,000 feet, in the central and western Gulf of Mexico - waters that oil companies believe hold huge reserves of natural gas. [*New York Times*, 4/20/05]

The amendment was defeated 203-227. [HR 6, [Vote #128](#), 4/21/05]

Opposed Measure to Prevent Runoff Water Pollution from Oil and Gas Sites

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to remove exemptions for the oil and gas industry in the Clean Water Act.

As part of the Republican Energy Bill, oil and gas companies successfully lobbied for a special exemption from Clean Water Act requirements that limit the storm water pollution (rain and snow runoff) caused by the construction of pipelines, drilling sites, roads and other infrastructure used in drilling—requirements all other industries must follow.

Left unchecked, the runoff from oil and gas construction sites pollutes lakes, rivers, and streams with sediment and other contaminants, killing fish and other aquatic life. Runoff from oil and gas sites can even contaminate drinking water supplies with benzene, toluene and heavy metals. [League of Conservation Voters 2003 Scorecard]

The motion to remove the exemptions was defeated 188-210. [HR 6, Filner motion, [Vote #618](#), 11/07/03]

Opposed Protecting Great Lakes from Oil & Gas Drilling

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to ban oil and gas drilling in the Great Lakes, Lake St. Clair, and the Saint Mary's, Saint Clair, Detroit, Niagara and Saint Lawrence Rivers.

The amendment banned so-called directional drilling, a process in which a well is drilled on land and then angled deep under a lake.

Opponents argued directional drilling can result in spills on land that seep into the ground water and can disrupt coastal habitats of wildlife. Lake Michigan, which supplies drinking water to some 10 million residents in four states, including Wisconsin and Michigan, already has five active wells beneath it. [*Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, 6/29/01]

The amendment passed, 265-157. [HR 2311, [Vote #203](#), 6/28/01]

FEMA and Disaster Relief Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed funds to rebuild New Orleans levees*
- ✓ *Recognized threat of fires but voted twice against \$500 million in wildfire funding*
- ✓ *Opposed funding dam rehabilitation*
- ✓ *Voted against multiperil insurance coverage*
- ✓ *Voted to cut housing funds for hurricane victims in Louisiana, Mississippi*

Calvert does not have a record of disaster relief funding. He opposed funds to rebuild the New Orleans levees and opposed diverting money in the wake of Hurricane Katrina away from NASA programs for reconstruction efforts. While recognizing the threat to persons and property in California of renegade fires, Calvert twice voted against \$500 million in wildfire funding. And for when disaster struck, Calvert abandoned residents by voting against multiperil insurance coverage and emergency housing funds for hurricane victims in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Opposed Funds to Rebuild New Orleans Levees

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would provide domestic disaster assistance, particularly for the Gulf Coast. The amendment appropriated \$21.2 billion for domestic programs, military construction and foreign aid programs.

It would provide \$4.6 billion for military construction and \$5.8 billion for levee building in Louisiana. The amendment would provide a permanent expansion of education benefits for post-Sept. 11 veterans, offset with a 0.47 percent surtax on modified adjusted gross income above \$500,000 per year for individuals and \$1 million for couples.

It also would temporarily extend unemployment insurance benefits and place a moratorium through March 2009 on seven Medicaid regulations proposed by the administration. It would appropriate \$9.9 billion for the State Department, USAID and international food assistance. [Congressional Quarterly, Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 5/16/08]

The amendment passed 256-166. [HR 2642, [Vote #330](#), 5/15/08]

Calvert: Fire Departments Need All the Help They Can Get”

In 2004, Calvert announced grants for the Corona Fire Department for fire operations and firefighter safety.

“Our local fire departments need all the help they can get, especially inland California where water is scarce and temperatures are high,” stated Calvert. “These funds will help train firefighters and combat out of control fires.” [Calvert press release, 2/05/04]

Recognized Threat of Fire From Dead Trees

In 2003, Calvert signed a bipartisan letter to Bush seeking an emergency declaration to deal with dying forests in San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties. The 415,000 acres of trees were dying of drought and beetle infestation.

The letter said the dead trees posed a fire threat “of such magnitude that the loss of life and resources would be incomprehensible” as the region’s hot season approached. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/27/03]

Yet Voted Twice Against \$500 Million in Wildfire Funding

In March 2007, Calvert voted against \$500 million in wildfire funding. The bill passed 218-212. [HR 1591, [Vote # 186](#), 3/23/07]

Two months later, Calvert again voted against \$500 million in wildfire funding. The bill passed 221-205 [HR 2206, [Vote # 333](#), 5/10/07]

Opposed Money for Katrina Reconstruction to Remain a “Space Power”

In 2006, Calvert opposed diverting money away from NASA programs in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the increasing cost of fighting two wars.

“In the wake of Hurricane Katrina and during a time of war, some have proposed shifting money away from the vision,” said Calvert.

Calvert, who supported expeditions to the moon and Mars, argued against the critics, saying, “We can handle more than one important issue at a time. If we suspend our space program solely to shift money to other programs, America will be eclipsed by other nations that are emerging as space powers.” [[Washington Times](#), 4/23/06]

Opposed Funding Dam Rehabilitation

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that would authorize \$201 million over five years for a Federal Emergency Management Agency grant program to provide assistance to states for the rehabilitation of publicly-owned deficient dams. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 263-102. [HR 3224, [Vote #1010](#), 10/29/07]

Opposed “Multiperil” Insurance Coverage for those Affected by Both Flood and Wind Damage

In 2007, Calvert voted against reauthorizing the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal year 2013. The bill increased the current limits on coverage that could be purchased by both homeowners and businesses. A key addition to the legislation was to allow the program to provide optional “multiperil” coverage to cover both wind and floor risk in one policy. It also authorized \$400 million in each fiscal year through 2013 for FEMA to modernize all floor maps and to map the 500-year floodplain. [Congressional Quarterly]

The expansion was proposed by Mississippi Democrat Gene Taylor, whose Gulf Coast home was destroyed in Hurricane Katrina and who later sued his insurance company for denying his wind-damage claim. The expansion of coverage required that wind coverage could only be obtained by homeowners with flood coverage.

Critics of the new provision argued that the program had \$17.5 billion in debt from the 2005 Gulf Coast storms like Katrina and that wind coverage would crowd private insurers out of the market. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 9/29/07]

The bill passed 263-146. [HR 3121, [Vote #921](#), 9/27/07]

Supported Funds for Minneapolis Bridge Repair and Construction

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to provide assistance in the wake of the collapse of a bridge on I-35 in Minneapolis.

The bill authorized the Transportation Department to carry out a project to repair and reconstruct the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis.

It authorized \$250 million from the general fund of the Treasury for the project, and set the federal share for the project at 100 percent. The bill permitted the Transportation Department to reimburse the Minnesota Transportation Department for the costs of additional public transportation needs arising from the collapse. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 421-0. [HR 3311, [Vote #819](#), 8/3/07]

... But Voted to Block Minneapolis Bridge Funds In the First Place

In 2007, Calvert voted to block consideration of legislation to provide assistance in the wake of the collapse of a bridge on I-35 in Minneapolis.

The vote was on the adoption of the resolution to allow for House floor consideration of three bills. A vote against the resolution was a vote to block consideration of the three bills, one of which authorized the repair and reconstruction of the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis. [Congressional Quarterly]

The resolution passed 228-196. [H Res 600, [Vote #818](#), 8/3/07]

Voted to Cut Housing Funds for Hurricane Victims in Louisiana, Mississippi

In 2007, Calvert in favor of an amendment that would have cut housing funds for families in Louisiana and Mississippi in order to provide funding for hurricane victims in Texas.

In the underlying bill, a proposed \$3 billion housing fund provided 75 percent of its funds for Louisiana and 25 percent for Mississippi.

The amendment, proposed by Representative Kevin Brady (R-TX), would have provided Texas with 10 percent of this housing fund, 5 percent taken from Louisiana and 5 percent from Mississippi. [Congressional Record Page: H5455; Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 163-240. [HR 1427, [Vote #389](#), 5/22/07]

Opposed Bill to Strengthen Small Business Disaster Loan Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to overhaul the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program and create a disaster planning position within the agency.

Under the bill, the SBA would be required to develop and implement a disaster response plan and maintain a 1,000 person “disaster reserve corps.”

Individual disaster loan limits would be doubled to \$3 million. The agency would be required to create a centralized application tracking system and revise repayment and disbursement timetables to treat borrowers more favorably.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 267-158. [HR 1361, [Vote #225](#), 4/18/07]

Opposed Emergency Funding for Hurricane Recovery

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that would provide \$42.8 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition, the bill provided \$6.8 billion for hurricane recovery and relief, \$3.3 billion for military healthcare costs and \$2.25 billion for homeland security anti-terrorism programs. It also would raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years and provide \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

The bill also required another congressional vote in late July to release the remaining \$52.8 billion for the Pentagon, and would withhold funds until the president reports by July 13 on progress the Iraqi government has made toward meeting specified benchmarks and goals set by the bill and Congress has adopted a joint resolution releasing the “fenced off” funds.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 221-205. [HR 2206, [Vote #333](#), 5/10/07]

Voted Against Emergency Funding for Hurricane Relief

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief.

The \$2.9 billion in funding for Gulf Coast Recovery included \$1.3 billion to repair and complete flood and storm damage reduction projects in Louisiana and Mississippi, \$30 million for colleges and universities and \$30 million for schools in the Gulf Coast most severely impacted by the hurricanes to help them recover to normal operations.

The measure also included \$1 billion for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund, including \$860 million to pay for waiving the requirement that local communities struggling to recover pay 10 percent of federal rebuilding costs – a waiver that has been provided 32 times since 1985 for other major disasters, but which the Bush Administration resisted.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans’ medical care, \$650 million for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program, \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities, and \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Opposed Extending Deadline for Disaster Loan Applications

In 2006, Calvert voted against extending the deadline for disaster loan applications.

The vote was against a Democratic amendment to the emergency appropriations bill, which provided funds for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and for Hurricane relief that would have extended the deadline by which one must apply to the Small Business Administration to get disaster loan assistance.

As of February 2006, 80%, or nearly 1.7 million, of the disaster loan applications for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma had yet to be returned to the agency illustrating that a large number of applicants were still wading through the paperwork and bureaucracy at SBA.

In addition, the agency had delayed processing times estimated to be around 81 days - four times the acceptable level. The extended deadline would ensure that small business owners and homeowners have ample time to apply. It would also allow SBA to fix the existing problems and provide assistance to all those individuals still in need. [Committee on Small Business Release]

The amendment was defeated 201-213. [HR4939, [Vote #61](#), 3/16/06]

Opposed Increased Homeland Security Funding for High-Threat Cities

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to block consideration of a Democratic amendment to the Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that would have added \$750 million in grants to high-threat cities such as New York and Washington. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 6/11/06]

Consideration of the amendment was blocked 207-191. [HR 5441, Table the Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair, [Vote #225](#), 6/06/06]

Opposed Funding to Strengthen Levees

In March 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have provided an additional \$430 million for levee armor for the Army Corps of Engineers.

The amendment would also have added \$35 million for general coastal restoration and hurricane protection. [[CQ Floor Votes](#), 3/16/06]

The amendment failed 199-215. [HR 4939, Melancon amendment, [Vote #51](#), 3/16/06]

Opposed Making FEMA an Independent Agency

In 2005, Calvert voted against a bid by Democrats to establish the Federal Emergency Management Agency as an independent agency, with its director required to have "experience, knowledge, training, and expertise in the area of emergency preparedness."

Had Democrats won this vote, they would have offered an amendment to HR 3673.

GOP leaders barred direct debate on the Democratic amendment aimed at FEMA's response to Hurricane Katrina. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 9/11/05]

The Democratic proposal was killed 221-193. [HRes 426, Ordering the Previous Question, [Vote #458](#), 9/08/05]

Opposed Independent Investigation into Katrina Response

In September 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an effort to kill a Democratic attempt to create an independent 9/11-style commission to examine how governments at all levels dealt with Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 9/18/05]

The motion to kill the commission passed 222-193. [HR 437, Ordering the Previous Question, [Vote #471](#), 9/15/05]

Supported Eliminating Preparedness Functions from FEMA

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees on a Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill to continue the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as an agency that both prepares for and responds to man-made and natural disasters.

The motion sought to block Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff's plan to shift preparedness to a new unit comprised of the Coast Guard, Department of Defense, Border Patrol and Secret Service. FEMA would be left with only response functions.

"If we have learned one thing in the past month, it should be that disaster preparedness and response must go hand in hand," said Representative Martin Sabo (D-Minnesota), who voted for the motion. "Not long ago, FEMA did that well. The agency was robust, proactive and proved how good planning and coordination are critical to effective response." [[Aberdeen American News](#), 10/02/05]

The motion failed 196-227. [HR 2360, Sabo motion, [Vote #497](#), 9/28/05]

Calvert's Positives on FEMA and Disaster Relief

Below are three largely non-controversial disaster relief bills that Calvert supported and received tremendous support in Congress.

Supported Federal Flood Insurance Reform Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would overhaul the federal flood insurance program, after adopting an amendment that goes further than the underlying bill would toward eliminating subsidies in the program.

Experts said the inability of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to pay flood claims from its insurance premiums was partly because 25 percent of properties pay subsidized insurance premiums.

The program had to borrow heavily from the federal government to pay an estimated \$23 billion in claims stemming from 2005's record hurricane season. Insurance experts said it was unlikely that the program would be able to repay the amount it has borrowed. The measure would boost the program's borrowing limit to \$25 billion.

The bill also included an amendment adopted by voice vote that would require an investigation by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security into whether insurers that administer the program improperly attributed damage to flooding, which the federal government would cover, instead of wind, which the insurers would have had to cover. [[CQ Today](#), 6/27/06]

The motion passed 416-4. [HR4973, [Vote #325](#), 6/27/06]

Supported Redirecting Funds from FEMA to the SBA's Disaster Loan Program

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to redirect \$712 million in previously appropriated Federal Emergency Management Agency funds to the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program.

SBA officials informed Congress in February 2006 that the SBA's disaster loan program would go bankrupt if it did not receive an emergency infusion of money.

The \$712 million the House gave the SBA was expected to keep the program running through April 2006. [[CongressDaily](#), 2/17/06]

The motion passed 410-5. [HR4745, [Vote #11](#), 2/15/06]

Supported \$92B Appropriations for Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and Hurricane Relief

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of the \$92 billion supplemental appropriations bill for hurricane relief and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The bill included \$67.6 billion for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$4.2 billion in foreign aid, and \$19.1 billion for hurricane relief. [[CQ Today](#), 3/16/06]

The bill passed 348-71. [HR4939, [Vote #65](#), 3/16/06]

Foreign Policy Issues – Iran

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported expanded sanctions on Iran*
- ✓ *Voted to crack down on energy investors in Iran*
- ✓ *Voted to allow Bush to plan for attack; opposed restrictions on potential military action*

Calvert has voted with Congress' hardline stance against Iran, expanding sanctions and allowing for divestiture from entities with significant investments in Iranian energy. Calvert went so far as to allow Bush to plan for attacks and opposed restrictions on potential military action against Iran while fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Voted to Block Debt Relief for Countries with Business Ties to Iran

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit a bill that would allow as many as two dozen poor countries to qualify for new debt relief.

The motion to recommit sought to bar countries with business ties to Iran from being eligible for debt relief. However, the wording of the motion led to the elimination of a requirement that savings from debt relief be applied to poverty reduction. The motion to recommit also erased a ban on conditions that critics said limited countries' abilities to boost spending on education or health care. [CQ Today, 4/16/08]

The motion passed 291-130. [HR 2634, [Vote # 198](#), 4/16/08]

Supported Expanded Sanctions on Iran

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to expand sanctions on Iran.

The bill expanded the definition of those subject to sanctions for making investments that increase Iran's ability to develop its petroleum resources.

Under the bill, the new definition would add financial institutions, insurers, underwriters, guarantors and any other business organizations, including any foreign subsidiaries, to the list of entities already barred from investing in Iran. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 415-11. [HR 957, [Vote #772](#), 7/31/07]

Voted to Crack Down on Investors in Iran

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize state and local governments to direct divestiture from, and prevent investment in, entities with investments of \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector.

The bill also allowed state and local governments to direct divestiture from, and prevent investment in, companies that sell arms to the government of Iran, and financial institutions that extend \$20 million or more in credit to the Iran government for 45 days or more. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 408-6. [HR 2347, [Vote #765](#), 7/31/07]

Voted to Allow Bush to Plan for Attack on Iran

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2007 Defense Authorization bill that would prohibit funds in the bill for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan from being used to plan a contingency operation in Iran.

President Bush opposed the amendment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 202-216. [HR 1585, [Vote #364](#), 5/16/07]

Voted to Allow Speaker to Visit Dangerous Regimes

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill for travel by the Speaker of the House to Cuba, North Korea, Sudan, Iran and Syria.

The amendment's sponsor, Representative Steven King (R-IA) charged that House Speaker Nancy Pelosi had committed the "most blatant violation of the Logan Act by a top elected official in the history of our country" with her April 2007 trip to Syria. King alleged that Pelosi infringed on the president's constitutional duties by attempting to negotiate with a state sponsor of terrorism.

The Logan Act prohibits U.S. citizens without authority from interfering with relations between the United States and other countries.

A Pelosi spokeswoman dismissed King's amendment as a "cheap political stunt." [[Des Moines Register](#), 6/24/07]

The amendment was defeated 84-337. [HR 2764, [Vote #541](#), 6/22/07]

Opposed Restrictions on Potential Military Action in Iran

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2007 Defense Authorization bill that would clarify that no previously enacted law authorizes military action against Iran.

The amendment prohibited the use of funds authorized in the bill or in any other act to take military action against Iran without specific congressional authorization unless there is a "national emergency created by an attack by Iran upon the United States, its territories or possessions or its armed forces."

President Bush opposed the amendment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 136-288. [HR 1585, [Vote #365](#), 5/16/07]

Voted Against Effort To Prevent Military Operations In Iran Without Congressional Approval

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to bar the use of funds to initiate military operations against Iran without authorization from Congress.

The amendment was defeated 158-262. [HR 5631, [Vote #300](#), 6/20/06]

Supported Sanctions against Iran

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to impose sanctions against foreign companies that invest more than \$20 million in Iran's energy sector.

Under the bill, countries that assist Iran's weapons industry also could lose U.S. foreign aid. Sanctions would be in effect until the president certified to Congress that Iran had dismantled its weapons of mass destruction.

The bill passed 397-21. [HR 282, [Vote #105](#), 4/26/06]

Voted to Condemn Iran for Failing to Meet Obligations on Non-Proliferation

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution to condemn the many breaches and failures of the Iranian government to comply with its nuclear non-proliferation obligations, including its obligations under the 1973 "Safeguards Agreement."

The resolution also commended the efforts of the governments of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom in seeking diplomatic means to address Iran's noncompliance with such obligations.

It also called on U.N. Security Council members, in particular the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, to consider action in response to the report of Iran's noncompliance with the Security Council's mandate to respond to situations affecting the maintenance of international peace and security. [Congressional Research Service Summary, <http://thomas.loc.gov>]

The resolution passed 404-4. [HCR 341, [Vote #12](#), 2/16/06]

Supported World Bank Loans to Iran

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have cut \$359 million from the United States' contribution to the World Bank.

The \$359 million represented the cost of World Bank loans provided to Iran.

Instead of going to the World Bank, the funds would have gone to deficit reduction and for humanitarian relief to children around the world.

The amendment was defeated 111-312. [HR 4818, [Vote #380](#), 7/15/04]

Supported Delaying Sanctions against Those Assisting Iranian Missile Efforts

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a bill delaying the time for which sanctions would be imposed against foreign persons transferring items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles.

In the House version of the bill, which passed by a voice vote, sanctions would be imposed for prohibited activities after August 8, 1995.

Under the amendment, which was contained in the Senate version, the date was extended to January 22, 1998. [HR 2709, Bill Summary & Status]

The amendment passed 392-22. [HR 2709, [Vote #211](#), 6/9/98]

Foreign Policy Issues – Iraq

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Voted lockstep with Bush's war plans, parroted Bush's war reasoning*
- ✓ *Said we "accomplished our goals" with capture of Saddam Hussein; Iraq war "drawing to a close" in 2003*
- ✓ *Opposed amendments to withdraw troops*
- ✓ *Opposed competitive bidding on Iraq contracts*

After 9/11, Calvert said that he was opposed to a unilateral war. Very quickly, however, Calvert started making the same false assertions as Bush about WMD and the threat Saddam posed to Americans. Calvert voted to go to war, to fund the war and opposed amendments supporting withdrawal, even after his early predictions about Iraq proved false. Calvert's travels to Iraq only strengthened his resolve as he continued to endorse the Bush strategy. However, Calvert also opposed a crackdown on war profiteering, opposed accountability in contracting and opposed mandated periods of rest and recuperation for soldiers serving multiple deployments.

Chose To Play Politics with Money for Troops and to Fight H1N1 Flu Pandemic

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009. The measure included funding for American troops in Afghanistan and Iraq. Money to fight the H1N1 flu pandemic was included as well. The \$106 billion measure also included \$5 billion to support increased U.S. lending to the International Monetary Fund. [CQ Today, 6/16/09; CQ House Action Reports, 6/15/09]

The measure passed 226-202. [H.R. 2346, [#348](#), 6/16/09]

Initially Opposed Unilateral War...

In September 2002, as Bush was drumming up support for war in Iraq, Calvert said that the United States could not move unilaterally.

He added that he thought the media had gotten ahead of the issue, saying that Bush had not made a decision on whether to strike Iraq.

"I suspect he's got intelligence we have not seen," Calvert said. [Press-Enterprise, 9/10/02]

Calvert: If We Wait, Saddam Will Obtain More WMDs

Nearing a vote on Congressional authorization for war, Calvert said that Congress feared delaying action, allowing Saddam Hussein to acquire more biological, chemical or nuclear weapons and supply them to terrorist groups.

“He’s a threat to world stability. He has to be dealt with,” Calvert said about Saddam. “The longer we ignore the problem, the problem becomes worse instead of better.”

“The weapons would far exceed what happened on September 11,” Calvert said. “The horror of it would be indescribable.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/30/02]

Applauded Bush in Making Case for War

In October 2002, Calvert applauded Bush’s speech to the country making the case for war in Iraq.

“I think the president laid out the case,” Calvert said. “As he said, nobody wants to go to war, but Saddam and his regime cannot ignore any longer the will of the U.N.”

Calvert expected the resolutions to go to war to pass with bipartisan support. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/02]

...Sided With Bush

Before the vote, Calvert noted in a floor speech that America was prepared to go into the war unilaterally.

“While it is always preferable to lead a large coalition, America must be willing to go with a few like-minded friends, or even alone, if the situation demands it,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/11/02]

“I think [the president] laid out the risks, and the risks are not acceptable,” Calvert said in January 2003. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/29/03]

Supported War in Iraq

In October 2002, Calvert voted in favor of President Bush’s resolution allowing him to declare war on Iraq.

The resolution granted Bush with sweeping powers.

It authorized use of “all means that he determines to be appropriate, including force,” to enforce U.N. Security Council Resolutions; “defend the national security interests of the United States against the threat posed by Iraq;” and “restore international peace and security in the region.” [[Navy Times](#), 9/30/02]

The resolution authorized President Bush to use the armed forces “as he determines to be necessary and appropriate” to defend the nation against “the continuing threat posed by Iraq” and to enforce “all relevant” United Nations Security Council resolutions on Iraq.

It required President Bush to report to Congress within 48 hours of any military action.

The resolution encouraged the president to try to work through the United Nations before acting alone though it left him with broad latitude.

The resolution passed 296-133. [HJR 114, [Vote #455](#), 10/10/02]

Opposed Substitute Measure to Authorize Force in Iraq

Calvert voted against a substitute measure to authorize the use of U.S. armed forces to support any new UN Security Council resolution that mandates the elimination, by force if necessary, of all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, long-range ballistic missiles, and the means of producing such weapons and missiles.

The substitute also requested that the President seek authorization from Congress to use the armed forces of the U.S. in the absence of a UN Security Council resolution sufficient to eliminate by force if necessary, all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, long-range ballistic missiles, and the means of producing such weapons and missiles.

The measure was defeated 15-270. [HJR 114, [Vote #453](#), 10/10/02]

Echoed Bush's War Justification

In March 2003, as the invasion into Iraq started, Calvert echoed Bush's justification for going to war.

Calvert said that the United States was better off dealing with Hussein then instead of living with the ramifications of not acting against the dictator later.

"Obviously, we would like to have this end as soon as possible," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/20/03]

Thought Iraqi Citizens Would Be Friendly During War

In 2003, Calvert said that Iraqi citizens would be friendly to U.S. troops.

"Now they (Iraqi citizens) see that we're going to finish the job this time, so they're starting to be a lot more friendly," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/10/03]

Incorrectly Predicted Early Successes in War

After parroting Bush's justification to go to war in Iraq, Calvert also claimed early successes that proved incorrect.

Summer 2003: Iraq War "Drawing to a Close", WMD Goals a "Success"

In 2003, Calvert wrote to his constituents that the war in Iraq was "drawing to a close."

In addition, he wrote that one of the goals of Operation Iraqi Freedom was to "identify, isolate, and eliminate Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), systems and facilities."

In the next paragraph, he stated that the mission "has been a success on every level," ostensibly including the identification of WMDs. [Calvert Military Newsletter, Summer 2003]

Calvert: "Accomplished" Goals with Saddam Capture

In 2003, Calvert said that the U.S. accomplished its goal after capturing Saddam Hussein.

Calvert's full statement on his capture is below:

"The men and women of the 4th Infantry should be proud of what they have accomplished. Our intelligence did a great job also, connecting with the tribes and retrieving the information that led to Saddam's capture. All the critics who said that we couldn't do it can see now that we set out and accomplished our goals. It is a great day.

When people in the country believed he could still take power they became afraid to speak their mind. Now they can rest assured that he'll pay for his crimes." [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin](#), 12/14/03]

Calvert also said that his capture was the biggest obstacle to victory.

"This shows that we have the savvy to succeed in Iraq," said Calvert. "This is the biggest, but not the last obstacle to ultimate victory." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 12/15/03]

Calvert: 2,000th Death in Iraq is Important "To Some"

In 2005, Calvert stated that, despite the 2,000th death among Americans serving in Iraq, the country should continue to show support.

"Every life is precious. And I guess to some this is an important number, but I don't think we should look at this as a statistic...The young men and women who are serving in Iraq and those who have died they're on a mission and they've served their country honorably and we must show our support," Calvert said.

Calvert had voted to authorize the war in Iraq, \$87 billion in reconstruction money in 2003, and another \$82 billion primarily for Iraq and Afghanistan in 2005, before giving the statement above. [[San Bernardino Sun](#), 10/25/05]

Opposed Amendment to Withdraw Troops from Iraq

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill calling for President Bush to present a plan to Congress to bring the troops home from Iraq.

The amendment was defeated 128-300. [HR 1815, [Vote #220](#), 5/25/05]

1994: "We Must Know... How and When to Leave"

In 1994, Calvert answered a question on foreign intervention by saying that the U.S. should not be the world's police.

The question was, "What should be the nation's guiding philosophy for foreign intervention?"

"Simple - our own national self interest," Calvert answered. "We cannot be the world's policeman or caretaker. Sometimes, as with the Persian Gulf conflict, we must intervene to protect vital resources and prevent international terrorism."

"We must know our objectives, apply the maximum force necessary, and know how and when to leave," he concluded. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 6/02/94]

Supported Prohibiting Funds for Peace Keeping in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 1995, Calvert was so against keeping troops abroad for peace keeping that he signed a letter supporting the introduction of a bill that would prohibit any funds available for the placing of ground troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina for peace keeping.

The letter noted that deployment of troops "would be a major long-term commitment of American military personnel." [Joel Hefley press release, Dear Colleague letter, 10/27/95]

2005: Continued to Oppose Withdrawing Troops from Iraq

In May 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that the President should develop a plan for the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Iraq and submit this plan to the congressional defense committees. [THOMAS Bill Summary]

The amendment failed 128-300. [HR 1815, Woolsey amendment, [Vote #220](#), 5/25/05]

Opposed Requiring Criteria for Troop Withdrawal

In June 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution (HRes 315) providing for consideration of a defense appropriations bill (HR 2683).

The resolution blocked a Democratic amendment to the appropriations bill requiring President Bush to set forth within 30 days his criteria for determining whether to keep U.S. troops in Iraq.

“It is a long time past due that the president level with the American people and tell them what the plan is for our troops to complete their work in Iraq,” Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-California) said. “Before any more money is provided for this war, Congress must insist that this information be shared.” [[Aberdeen American News](#), 6/19/05]

The resolution passed 223-200. [HRes 315, [Vote #269](#), 6/16/05]

Opposed Similar Requirement the Following Month

In July 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a State Department appropriations bill (HR 2601) with instructions to include an amendment requiring President Bush to set public benchmarks for measuring U.S. progress in Iraq in areas such as defeating the insurgency, establishing democratic institutions and bringing U.S. troops home.

Representative Robert Menendez (D-New Jersey), who made the motion, urged benchmarks “so we know exactly what we need to do to achieve success in Iraq. Up to this point, Congress has abdicated its responsibility on Iraq. The Republican leadership has provided the administration with a blank check when it comes to Iraq.” [[Aberdeen American News](#), 7/24/05]

The motion failed 203-227. [HR 2601, Menendez motion, [Vote #398](#), 7/20/05]

Supported Republican Alternative

Calvert voted in favor of a Republican version of the amendment, which passed 291-137. [HR 2601, Ros-Lehtinen amendment, [Vote #397](#), 7/20/05]

Opposed “Murtha Resolution”

In 2005, Calvert voted against a non-binding Republican-sponsored measure (HRes 571) urging an immediate U.S. pullout from Iraq.

Republicans said the measure would give the war’s harshest critics a chance to put a vote behind their words.

Democrats derided the hastily drafted measure, a distortion of Representative Jack Murtha's resolution calling for withdrawal from Iraq, as a political stunt. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 11/20/05]

The resolution failed 3-403. [HRes 571, [Vote #608](#), 11/18/05]

Calvert: Either You Support the Mission or You Don't

On the floor of the House that day, Calvert sought to portray those trying to withdraw troops as "against" the mission in Iraq and the troops.

"Either you support the mission our troops are carrying out in Iraq or you are against it," Calvert said.

"Furthermore, I want to let all of our troops know, especially those who train and operate at the four military bases in my congressional district, that I will continue to support those strategies that will lead us to victory and stand opposed to any cut-and-run strategy," Calvert continued. [Congressional Record, page E2453, 11/18/05]

Traveled to Iraq in 2003

In 2003, Calvert traveled to Iraq to see how taxpayer money was being spent to fund the military.

While there, Calvert saw a 3,000-person mass grave in Al Hillah, a town council meeting in Kirkuk and a power plant with parts connected via duct tape and baling wire.

"What we do to help Iraqi people help themselves helps our military operations," Calvert said. "It increases the morale of the people, who are more able to help us with intelligence."

The group stayed in Jordan and boarded military planes each morning to fly into Iraq for their visits. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/01/03]

Supported \$87 Billion in Military, Reconstruction Spending

After his trip to Iraq, Calvert supported Bush's request for \$87 billion in wartime spending. At the time, 62 percent opposed spending so much money. Approximately \$20 billion was designated for rebuilding Iraq infrastructure.

Calvert said that Iraq needed the money "without limitations." [[Daily News of Los Angeles](#), 10/05/03]

Opposed Competitive Bidding on Iraq Contracts

In 2003, Calvert voted against a Democratic amendment that essentially slapped the White House for giving Halliburton Co., Vice President Dick Cheney's old company, a no-bid contract for oil work in Iraq even before the United States invaded.

The amendment required that normal competitive bidding procedures were followed in procurement using funds appropriated for Iraq's oil infrastructure, even in emergencies. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), 10/17/03]

The amendment passed 248-179. [HR 3289, [Vote #557](#), 10/16/03]

Supported Importing Oil into Iraq

Calvert voted against an amendment to eliminate all funds in the reconstruction package for the importation of petroleum into Iraq.

The amendment was defeated 169-256. [HR 3289, [Vote #551](#), 10/16/03]

Opposed Investigation on Abuse of Iraqi Prisoners

In May 2004, Calvert voted against a motion calling for the establishment of a select committee to investigate the treatment of detainees in the global war on terrorism, including all allegations of abuse of Iraqi prisoners.

The motion was defeated 202-224. [HR 4200, [Vote #205](#), 5/20/04]

Opposed Amendment Blocking Funds for New Iraq Embassy

In March 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to HR 1268 [above] that would strip \$592 million in funding for a new U.S. embassy in Iraq.

At issue was whether the long-planned embassy should be funded by this “emergency” bill or through the normal budget process, which is subject to more fiscal control. [[Washington Post](#), 3/20/05]

The amendment passed 258-170. [HR 1268, Upton amendment, [Vote #73](#), 3/15/05]

Opposed Amendment to Fund Investigation into Contractor Spending in Iraq

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide \$5 million to establish a select committee to investigate reconstruction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, including contracting procedures, protection against money laundering, and the allocation of contracts to foreign companies and small businesses.

In October 2004, the International Advisory and Monitoring Board released an audit of the Bush Administration’s management of Iraqi oil proceeds and other funds in the Development Fund for Iraq. Problems found involved hundreds of millions of dollars, numerous sole source contracts and missing and nonexistent contract files. [Committee on Government Reform Minority Staff, <http://www.democrats.reform.house.gov>]

The \$5 million would have been transferred from Pentagon funds to the congressional budget. [[Washington Post](#), 3/20/05]

The amendment failed 191-236. [HR 1268, Tierney amendment, [Vote #72](#), 3/15/05]

Opposed Permanent Base in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit any funding for the creation of a permanent military base in Iraq.

The bill prohibited any funds made available by any act of Congress to be obligated or expended to establish any military installation or base for the permanent stationing of U.S. armed forces in Iraq, or to exercise U.S. economic control of the oil resources of Iraq. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 399-24. [HR 2929, [Vote #717](#), 7/25/07]

Opposed Allowing US to Establish Permanent Bases in Iraq in 2006

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would strip out language included in the FY 07 Defense Appropriations bill prohibiting the US from negotiating for permanent bases with the government of Iraq.

The language was originally inserted into the bill by Democratic Rep. John Murtha (D-PA). [[United Press International](#), 6/21/06]

The bill failed 50-376. [HR5631, [Vote #296](#), 6/20/06]

Opposed Crackdown on War Profiteering

In May 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a gang violence bill with instructions that it be amended to include a provision expanding the criminal code to cover “war profiteering and fraud relating to military action, relief, and reconstruction efforts in Iraq.”

John Tierney (D-Massachusetts), who made the motion, cited a new report “that \$212 million was paid to Kuwaiti and Turkish subcontractors for fuel the Pentagon auditors concluded was exorbitantly priced. Halliburton passed these payments onto the taxpayer. That may be just the tip of the iceberg....” [[Aberdeen American News](#), 5/15/05]

The motion failed 198-227. [HR 1279, [Vote #167](#), 5/11/05]

Supported Additional Funding for Military Operations in Iraq

In March 2005, Calvert twice voted in favor of a bill (HR 1268) that appropriated \$76.8 billion for U.S. military operations for the then-current fiscal year in Iraq and Afghanistan.

For Iraq, the bill raised total appropriations for combat and reconstruction to at least \$212 billion since early 2003. For Afghanistan, military actions and reconstruction received at least \$65 billion in appropriations since late 2001.

Almost all of HR 1268 was deficit spending. Among the bill’s other large items were \$656 million for victims of the December 2004 Asian tsunami and \$558 million for international peacekeeping, mainly in the Sudan. [[Washington Post](#), 3/20/05]

The bill passed 388-43, passed again in its conference version 368-58, and was signed into law. [HR 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; Signed by President, 5/11/05]

Supported Including Iraq Funding in Regular Budget

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a motion that would require future administration requests for funding the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan be presented within the context of the regular budget as opposed to the supplemental process.

David Obey (D-Wisconsin), who made the motion, said “there is only one reason why the White House has (used emergency spending), because they are trying to obscure the full cost of those military operations.” [[Aberdeen American News](#), 5/01/05]

The motion passed 417-4. [HR 1268, Obey motion, [Vote #133](#), 4/26/05]

Opposed Hearings on Bush Iraq Policy

In 2005, Calvert voted to kill a bid by Democrats for the House to begin conducting oversight hearings into a wide range of administration actions and policies relating to the war in Iraq. [[Washington Post](#), 11/06/05]

The motion passed 220-191. [Motion to Table the Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair, [Vote #562](#), 11/03/05]

Opposed Withdrawal Timetable Again Later That Year

In December 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a non-binding Republican resolution (HRes 612) stating that the setting of an “artificial timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq” or “immediately terminating their deployment in Iraq and redeploying them elsewhere in the region, is fundamentally inconsistent with achieving victory in Iraq.”

The measure contrasted with a call by Rep. John Murtha (D-Pa.) for President Bush to begin withdrawing troops from Iraq within the next six months and redeploy some of them elsewhere in the Middle East. [[Aberdeen American News](#), 12/18/05]

The resolution passed 279-109. [HRes 612, [Vote #648](#), 12/16/05]

Supported Continuing to Award Contracts to Halliburton; Opposed Accountability

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would prohibit the awarding of a contract by the secretary of the Army to any contractor if the Defense Contract Audit Agency has determined that more than \$100 million of a contractor’s costs involving work in Iraq were unreasonable.

At the time, the only company that this could potentially apply to was Halliburton. [[San Francisco Chronicle](#), 3/17/06; [CQ Floor Votes](#), 3/16/06]

The bill failed 193-225. [HR4939, [Vote #60](#), 3/16/06]

Endorsed Bush Strategy

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution endorsing President Bush’s Iraq policy while declaring that the United States will prevail in the war against terrorism.

The resolution, written entirely by the GOP, also took a stand against setting withdrawal dates.

Democrats were barred from proposing an alternative.

Many Democrats felt the resolution was unfair because it conjoined non-controversial measures, such as declaring support for the ongoing Global War on Terror, with controversial measures, such as joining the War in Iraq to the War on Terror. [[CQ Today](#), 6/16/06]

The resolution passed 256-153. [HRS861, [Vote #288](#), 6/16/06]

Opposed Resolution Condemning Bush Escalation Plan

In 2007, Calvert voted against a resolution that would express support for U.S. military personnel serving in Iraq while disapproving of President Bush’s decision to deploy more than 20,000 additional U.S. combat troops to that country.

The resolution passed 246 to 182. [HCONRES 63, [Vote #99](#), 2/16/07]

Acknowledged Surge Strategy Would Bring More Violence to Troops

Calvert supported the president's "surge" strategy in Iraq but acknowledged that it would bring more violence before its goals were attained.

"I'm not trying to sugar-coat this. It's going to be a tough deal," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/11/07]

Opposed Measure to Bring our Troops Home by August 2008

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that would set in motion a withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq by August 2008 and establish waiveable requirements for unit readiness and deployment lengths.

The bill included \$2.8 billion to enhance medical services for active duty forces, mobilized personnel and their family members and \$1.7 billion for veterans' health care priorities including maintenance at VA health care facilities like Walter Reed. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), No. 110-3, [3/20/07](#)]

The measure passed 218-212. [HR 1591, [Vote #186](#), 3/23/07]

Opposed Supporting Troops in Iraq and Afghanistan

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that provided \$95.5 billion for the Department of Defense.

This provided support for the 140,000 troops deployed in Iraq and 20,000 in Afghanistan.

It also fully funded the original surge force of 21,000 soldiers plus an additional 4,729 personnel in Iraq and 7,200 in Afghanistan. It included \$3.3 billion for Defense Health and \$1.8 billion for Veterans Health, while the President requested nothing for Veterans Health in the supplemental.

The bill included a timeline to *begin* withdrawal, but removed the date certain for when all troops need to be out of Iraq. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), No. 110-1, [4/24/07](#)]

The bill passed 218-208. [HR 1591, [Vote #265](#), 4/25/07]

Opposed Veto Override of Iraq Accountability Legislation

In 2007, Calvert voted against a measure to overturn President Bush's veto of legislation to require accountability in Iraq.

The original bill, which was vetoed by Bush on May 1, 2007, would provide \$124.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency funding, as well as set as a goal of redeploying most U.S. combat troops in Iraq by the end of March 2008, if the president can certify the Iraq government is meeting benchmarks, and by the end of 2007 if he cannot.

The measure also provided \$95.5 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$6.8 billion for hurricane recovery and relief, \$3.5 billion in crop and livestock disaster assistance and \$2.25 billion for homeland security anti-terrorism programs. Also included in the bill was a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years and provide \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (284 in this case) of both chambers are necessary to override a veto. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The veto override attempt was defeated 222-203. [HR 1591, [Vote #276](#), 5/2/07]

Voted to Allow Troops to Remain in Iraq Indefinitely

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor a motion to recommit a bill requiring the withdrawal of troops from Iraq to the Armed Services Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language stating that a determination to withdraw or redeploy troops should be based on a number of factors including protection of members of the U.S. armed forces, the Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. embassy. [Congressional Quarterly]

Democrats largely opposed the measure because it could be used to justify allowing troops to stay in Iraq indefinitely. [Congressman David Obey, Congressional Record, 5/10/07; Page H4805]

The motion was defeated 210-218. [HR 2237, [Vote #329](#), 5/10/07]

Opposed Troop Withdrawal from Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to require the withdrawal U.S. troops and contractors in Iraq with funds provided by the Defense Department within 90 days of the bill's enactment.

Under the bill, withdrawal would have had to be completed within 180 days. The bill prohibited any funds made available to the Defense Department from being used to increase the number of U.S. troops serving in Iraq in excess of the number serving there as of Jan. 1, 2007, unless the increase has been specifically authorized in advance by Congress.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill was defeated 171-255. [HR 2237, [Vote #330](#), 5/10/07]

Opposed Accountability in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that would provide \$42.8 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The bill required another congressional vote in late July to release the remaining \$52.8 billion for the Pentagon, and would withhold funds until the president reports by July 13 on progress the Iraqi government has made toward meeting specified benchmarks and goals set by the bill and Congress has adopted a joint resolution releasing the "fenced off" funds.

In addition, the bill provided \$6.8 billion for hurricane recovery and relief, \$3.3 billion for military healthcare costs and \$2.25 billion for homeland security anti-terrorism programs. It also would raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years and provide \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 221-205. [HR 2206, [Vote #333](#), 5/10/07]

Voted to Block Accountability in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit an emergency appropriations bill on Iraq funding to the Armed Services Committee with instructions to remove language that would have required the Bush administration to report to Congress on benchmarks for success in Iraq.

The motion would have struck language in the bill that would strike a section of the bill requiring the president to submit to Congress by July 13 reports on the progress the Iraqi government has made in meeting political and military benchmarks. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion failed 195-229. [HR 2206, [Vote #332](#), 5/10/07]

Voted to Honor Local Servicemembers Who Lose Their Lives

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to allow the governor of a state or territory, or the mayor of the District of Columbia, to fly the U.S. flag at half staff after the death of a local active-duty member of the military. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would require all federal government agencies in a state to comply with a governor's proclamation to fly the national flag at half-staff in honor of those who lose their lives serving their country.

Congressman Bart Stupak introduced the bill when fallen service members were honored with lowered flags in their hometowns and at the sites of their memorial services, but not in surrounding communities. While federal facilities in the hometown and at the site of the memorial services lowered their flags, some federal institutions in neighboring communities did not, creating an uneven display of respect. [Congressman Bart Stupak press release, 6/14/07]

The bill passed 408-4. [HR 692, [Vote #346](#), 5/15/07]

Supported Iraq Benchmarks without Deadline for Troop Withdrawal

In 2007, Calvert voted for legislation to appropriate \$97.8 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending.

The measure included \$87 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and \$3.4 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund.

In addition, the bill would establish 18 "benchmarks" for the Iraqi government and require the president to report on progress towards meeting the benchmarks. It would permit, but not require, the president to withhold reconstruction funds if the benchmarks were not met. [Congressional Quarterly]

Many Democrats opposed the measure because it did not contain language calling for a deadline for U.S. combat troops to withdraw from Iraq. [CQ Weekly, 5/28/07]

The motion passed 280-142. [HR 2206, [Vote #425](#), 5/24/07]

Voted to Re-Establish Iraq Study Group

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment that would add \$1 million for the United States Institute of Peace to re-establish the Iraq Study Group, offset by a reduction of the same amount for the State Department's diplomatic and consular affairs.

According to the amendment's sponsor, Representative Chris Shays (R-CT), the purpose of reconstituting the Study Group was to give Congress an additional assessment of the situation in Iraq and provide new observations and recommendations in light of changing conditions one year later.

“Last fall, the Iraq Study Group provided Congress a thoughtful assessment on one of the most important issues of our time,” Shays said. “As we approach another crossroad in this conflict, having that thoughtful insight again will be invaluable.” [Rep. Chris Shays press release, 6/21/07]

The amendment passed 355-69. [HR 2764, [Vote #529](#), 6/21/07]

Opposed Accountability in Iraq, Redeployment of Troops

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to require the Defense secretary to begin redeploying U.S. troops and contractors out of Iraq within 120 days of the bill's enactment.

The redeployment, except for a “limited presence,” would have to be completed by April 1, 2008. It would require the president, no later than Jan. 1, 2008, to transmit to Congress a comprehensive U.S. strategy for Iraq that includes a justification of the minimum force levels required to protect U.S. national security interests in Iraq after April 1, 2008, a description of the specific missions of U.S. forces to be undertaken, the cost of maintaining such a force and the expected duration of the missions.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 223-201. [HR 2956, [Vote #624](#), 7/12/07]

Voted Against Requiring Rest and Recuperation for Troops in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to mandate minimum periods of rest and recuperation for members of the regular and reserve components of the U.S. military serving in Iraq.

The bill established the time between deployments to combat zones to be at least equal to the length of the most recent deployment.

For National Guard and reserve members, the bill called for time between deployments to be at least three times longer than the length of the most recent deployment, and exempted special operations forces units and allowed the president and military service chiefs to waive these requirements in response to unforeseen circumstances.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 229-194. [HR 3159, [Vote #796](#), 8/2/07]

Supported Reporting Requirements on the Redeployment of Forces in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted for a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill requiring the Secretary of Defense to report on the status of planning for the redeployment of Armed Forces from Iraq.

The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be required to meet with and brief Congress on those reports within sixty days after the enactment of the Act and every ninety days thereafter.

The bill also recognized that it is necessary for the security of U.S. Armed Forces, civilians, contractors and Iraqi nationals who have aided the mission in Iraq for the Department of Defense to have comprehensive contingency planning.

The bill was called “a rarity in the 110th Congress – a war question on which most members of both parties could agree.” [Congressional Quarterly, 10/03/07]

The bill passed 377-46. [HR 3087, [Vote #927](#), 10/02/07]

Supported Oversight of Government Contractors in War Zones

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to bring all government contractors working in war zones within the reach of the federal criminal code.

Under the legislation, contractors who worked for the State Department and other agencies would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act, which already applied to Pentagon employees and contractors supporting Defense Department missions.

The bill restricted contracting after 2007 in Iraq and Afghanistan until the State and Defense departments and the Agency for International Development completed a memorandum of understanding that would define their responsibilities there, including responsibility for deciding which contractors got weapons and the rules for using them. [[CQ Today](#), 10/04/07]

The bill passed, 389-30. [HR 2740, [Vote #940](#), 10/04/07]

Voted to Exclude Intelligence Activities from Increased Oversight of Contractors

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit which clarified a bill designed to bring government contractors working in war zones within the reach of the federal criminal code.

The motion was aimed at ensuring that intelligence activities in war zones would be able to continue. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion to recommit passed 342-75. [HR 2740, [Vote #939](#), 10/04/07]

Opposed Government Silence on Iraqi Corruption

In 2007, Calvert supported a resolution rebuking the Bush administration for withholding information on the corruption and criminality that has plagued the Iraqi government.

After the State Department instructed its staff not to address corruption in the Iraqi government, the department retroactively classified two reports by the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad that concluded the government “is not capable of even rudimentary enforcement of anticorruption laws.” [Congressional Quarterly, 10/16/07]

The resolution stated that “it is an abuse of the classification process to withhold from Congress and the people of the United States broad assessments of the extent of corruption in the Iraqi government.” [Congressional Quarterly, 10/22/07]

The resolution passed 395-21. [H Res 734, [Vote #969](#), 10/16/07]

Voted in Favor of Staying the Course in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit HR 4156, the Iraq supplemental funding bill, to the Appropriations Committee with instructions that it be reported back immediately with language that would remove a provision requiring troop withdrawal.

The motion also would strike troop readiness and application of the Army field manual provision. Additionally, it would strike language that would express the sense of Congress that all funds are for redeployment and that the amounts are sufficient to meet the needs of the armed forces. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The motion failed 192-231. [HR 4156, [Vote #1107](#), 11/14/07]

Voted Against Funding our Troops, Against Accountability in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that appropriated \$50 billion in emergency supplemental funds for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan until Feb. 1, 2008.

The bill would require troops to begin withdrawing from Iraq within 30 days of enactment, with a goal of withdrawing most troops by Dec. 15, 2008.

The measure would restrict U.S. armed forces to missions of force protection, counterterrorism and training of Iraqi security forces. It also would prohibit the deployment of troops who are not fully trained and equipped, and require all U.S. personnel, including CIA, to follow the Army field manual's rules against torture. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

"We all view this as a significant statement, a turning point," Rep. James McGovern (D-MA) said. "This is the beginning of the end of the war in Iraq." [[The Hill](#), 11/14/07]

The bill passed 218-203. [HR 4156, [Vote #1108](#), 11/14/07]

Voted for Republican Motion Calling for Continued Funding in Iraq

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct House conferees to agree to the provisions in the Senate amendment opposing any legislation that would undermine the military's ability to prevent a failed state in Iraq.

The motion also would urge conferees to continue funding for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The motion was intended to undercut Democratic efforts to withhold or tie strings to Iraq war appropriations.

"The Republican motion to instruct puts the House on record acknowledging the consequences of a precipitous withdrawal from Iraq and not fully funding our troops and their missions," said motion sponsor Duncan Hunter (R-CA). [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 12/05/07]

The motion was agreed to 328-83. [HR 1585, [Vote #1128](#), 12/05/07]

Voted Present on Funding for War in Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted present on an amendment to add the war money to an appropriations bill that would provide \$162.5 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, with \$96.6 billion for fiscal 2008 and \$65.9 billion for fiscal 2009.

132 Republicans voted "present" in a strategy concocted by Rep. Mike Pence of Indiana and members of a conservative faction, the Republican Study Committee (RSC), who pressed for a dramatic demonstration to Democrats of how dependent they are on Republican votes to keep money for the troops flowing. [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 5/16/08]

The motion was rejected 141-149. [HR 2642, [Vote #328](#), 5/15/08]

Opposed Measure to Require Administration to Begin Withdrawal of Troops from Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would require a troop withdrawal from Iraq within 30 days of the bill's enactment, with a goal of completing the withdrawal of combat troops by December 2009.

It would also limit agreements between the U.S. and Iraqi governments and impose other restrictions on Iraq War policy by requiring Congress to authorize any agreement between the U.S. and the Iraqi government committing U.S. forces.

The amendment would require the Iraqi government to match reconstruction aid and to sell fuel to the U.S. military at the same price it is sold to Iraqi consumers.

The amendment would prohibit any combat unit not assessed as fully mission capable from deploying to Iraq and limit deployment time, but allow for presidential waivers.

It would also prohibit interrogation techniques not authorized in the Army Field Manual on the subject and prohibit establishing a permanent base in Iraq. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 5/16/08]

The amendment was adopted, 227-196. [HR 2642, [Vote #329](#), 5/15/08]

Opposed Measure to Require Congressional Approval Before Committing U.S. to Defend Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would require congressional authorization for any agreement obligating the U.S. military to defend Iraq. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The amendment passed 234-183. [HR 5658, [Vote #359](#), 5/22/08]

Opposed Accountability of Spending in Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would require the president to submit a report on the long-term costs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan within 90 days of the bill's passage. This report would include the costs of operations, reconstruction and health care benefits through at least fiscal year 2068. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 245-168. [HR 5658, [Vote #360](#), 5/22/08]

Opposed Measure to Prohibit Contractors from Performing Interrogations

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would bar the use of contractors as interrogators. The White House had promised to veto the bill if this amendment was included. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The amendment passed 240-168. [HR 5658, [Vote #361](#), 5/22/08]

Opposed Measure to Require Taping of Detainee Interrogations

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would require the videotaping of interrogations of detainees such as suspected terrorists and insurgents. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The amendment passed 218-192. [HR 5658, [Vote # 362](#), 5/22/08]

Voted to Fund War in Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The bill would authorize \$601.4 billion in defense programs at the Pentagon and Energy Department for fiscal year 2009, including the authorization of \$70 billion for several months of combat in Iraq and Afghanistan and a 3.9 percent pay raise for U.S. military personnel. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The bill passed 384-23. [HR 5658, [Vote #365](#), 5/22/08]

Supported Funding for Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to concur to the Senate amendment to the House amendment no. 1 that would appropriate \$165.4 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, including \$99.5 billion for military operations for fiscal 2008 and \$65.9 billion for fiscal 2009.

In its consideration of the supplemental spending bill, the Senate stripped out the House provision regarding conditions on the war. Many Democratic leaders voted against amendment No. 1 because it removed “reasonable conditions in defining what [the] national policy [was] in Iraq.” [Statement by Rep. Obey, H5667, 6/19/08]

In a floor statement about the legislation, Speaker Pelosi declared her intention to vote against Amendment No. 1 “because of the huge amount of money that is in this bill to fund the war in Iraq without any conditions, without any limitation on time spent there...We owe our troops more than sending them into war on a false premise, without the equipment and training they need, without a plan for success, without a strategy to leave. This war has not made the region more stable, it has not made our country safer. It has undermined our capability to protect the American people. It should come to an end safely, honorably, responsibly, and soon.” [Statement by Speaker Pelosi, H5671, 6/19/08]

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 268-155. [HR 2642, [Vote #431](#), 6/19/08]

Supported Funds for War in Iraq

In 2008, Calvert voted for the final version of the fiscal year 2009 defense authorization bill.

The bill would authorize national security programs in the Defense and Energy departments totaling \$611 billion. The bill would include approximately \$68 billion for expenses related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The bill also included a 3.9 percent pay raise for military personnel. [CQ Today, 9/24/08]

The bill passed 392-39. [S 3001, [Vote #631](#), 9/24/08]

Foreign Policy Issues – Israel

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported military aid for Israel*
- ✓ *Supported missile defense funds*
- ✓ *Voted to restrict aid to Palestinian Authority and condemn terrorist attacks*
- ✓ *Opposed anti-Semitic UN resolutions*
- ✓ *Supported Israeli plan to withdraw from Gaza*

Calvert has joined large majorities to support Israel, through foreign operations measures, missile defense funding and by restricting aid and banning funds for the Palestinian Authority and terrorist groups. Calvert also joined in condemning anti-Semitic resolutions at the UN and supporting Israeli plans to withdraw from Gaza, while maintaining some settlements

Voted Against Financial Assistance for Israel in 2007

The bulk of U.S. support for Israel comes each year in the appropriations bill for Foreign Operations and export financing.

In 2007, Calvert voted against the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing, which included \$2.4 billion in military assistance for Israel. The bill passed 241-178. [HR 2764, [Vote #542](#), 6/22/07]

Supported Aid for Israel in Previous Years

Calvert has almost uniformly voted in favor of the Foreign Operations appropriations measures.

- ✓ **2006:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing, which included \$2.3 billion in military assistance for Israel. The bill passed 373-34. [HR 5522, [Vote #250](#), 6/9/06]
- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 393-32. [HR 3057, [Vote #335](#), 6/28/05]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 365-41. [HR 4818, [Vote #390](#), 7/15/04]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 370-50. [HR 2800, [Vote #429](#), 7/23/03]

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of the Consolidated Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003, which contained the appropriations for the foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 338-83. [HJRES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of the conference version of appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 357-66. [HR 2506, [Vote #505](#), 12/19/01]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of the House version of appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 357-66. [HR 2506, [Vote #266](#), 7/24/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of the conference version of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 307-101. [HR 4811, [Vote #546](#), 10/25/00]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. It passed 239-185. [HR 4811, [Vote #400](#), 7/13/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 316-100. [HR 3196, [Vote #572](#), 11/5/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of an omnibus appropriations bill that contained the appropriations bill for foreign operations and export financing. The bill passed 333-95. [HR 4238, [Vote #538](#), 10/20/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a foreign operations appropriations bill. President Clinton vetoed it over language the House had inserted into the bill regarding international family planning. The bill passed 214-211. [HR 2606, [Vote #480](#), 10/18/99]

NOTE: More information regarding the content of these bills is available upon request.

Supported Missile Defense for Israel

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of the fiscal year 2008 defense authorization bill, which authorized \$645.5 billion for fiscal 2008 defense-related spending, including \$141.8 billion in fiscal 2008 emergency supplemental funding for ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, including a 3.5 percent increase in pay for military personnel.

The bill authorized \$205 million to expand integration of the U.S. missile defense system with Israel.

It also called for speeding up the co-production of Arrow missiles, the David's Sling short-range missile defense system, and beginning the procurement the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system for the Middle East. [Congressional Quarterly Bill Summary, HR 1585]

The bill passed 397-27. [HR 1585, [Vote #373](#), 5/17/07]

Supported Missile Defense Funds for Israel

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the fiscal year 2008 defense authorization bill with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language that would expand the ballistic missile defense system with Israel.

The bill instructed the Defense secretary, within 180 days of enactment, to report to Congress about the system and would authorize \$205 million for the system, offset by a reduction in the bill's amounts for procurement and research, development, testing and evaluation areas, other than missile defense.

The motion passed 394-30. [HR 1585, [Vote #372](#), 5/17/07]

Supported Ban on Funds for Palestinian Authority, Terrorists

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Foreign Operations appropriations bill would prohibit direct aid to the Palestinian Authority.

According to the amendment's sponsor, Representative Mike Pence (R-IN), the measure was aimed at reinforcing existing law to prevent U.S. taxpayer funds from being sent to terrorist groups.

"Given the recent events in the Palestinian territories and the strong commitment of this body to prevent taxpayer funding from reaching the hands of terrorists, I offer an amendment that reinforces previous prohibitions on funding Palestinian terrorist organizations," Pence said. [[The Republic](#), 6/22/07]

The amendment passed 390-30. [HR 2764, [Vote #540](#), 6/22/07]

Voted to Restrict Aid to Palestinian Authority

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to restrict aid to the Palestinian Authority as long as it is controlled by organizations that have ties to terrorism and fail to recognize Israel's right to exist.

The bill made exceptions for humanitarian aid, election monitoring or expenses related to the Middle East peace process.

The bill passed 361-37. [HR 4681, [Vote #181](#), 5/23/06]

Voted to Condemn Palestinian Terrorist Attacks

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would condemn the attacks on U.S. citizens by Palestinian terrorists.

It would also encourage Palestinian leaders to work with Israel to end all terrorist acts on innocent individuals, regardless of citizenship.

The amendment passed 423-0. [HR 2601, [Vote #390](#), 7/20/05]

Supported Resolution Condemning 2003 Terrorist Attacks

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution to condemn recent terrorist attacks against Israelis, express solidarity with the Israeli people, commend President Bush for his vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, existing side by side in peace, recognize Israel's right to fight terrorism, and call on all states to cease support for Palestinian and other terrorist groups.

The motion passed 399-5. [H. Res 294, [Vote #317](#), 6/25/03]

Opposed Anti-Semitic UN Resolutions

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment directing the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations to oppose anti-Semitic statements and anti-Israel resolutions in the U.N.

The amendment passed 405-2. [HR 2745, [Vote #277](#), 6/17/05]

Voted to Recognize Israel's Independence

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution recognizing that Israel's independence served to provide a refuge and national homeland for Jewish people, and congratulating the Israeli people on the country's 57th anniversary of independence.

The resolution passed 397-0. [HCR 149, [Vote #202](#), 5/23/05]

Supported Israeli Plan to Withdraw from Gaza

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution endorsing President Bush's approval of Israeli plans to unilaterally withdraw from Gaza, maintain some Israeli settlements in the West Bank and effectively reject Palestinian refugees' "right of return" to what is now Israel.

The resolution stated that Congress would support efforts to continue working with others in the international community to assist Palestinian efforts to fight terrorism.

The resolution passed 407-9. [HCR 460, [Vote #290](#), 6/23/04]

Voted to Show Support For Israel & Condemn Arafat

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution expressing support for Israel and blessing its recent military campaign as an attempt at "dismantling the terrorist infrastructure" in Palestinian territory.

It stated that Israel's recent military operations were "an effort to defend itself against the unspeakable horrors of ongoing terrorism and were aimed only at dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas, an obligation Arafat himself undertook but failed to carry out."

The resolution also called on the international community to "take action to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people." [*Associated Press*, 5/2/02]

The measure passed 352-21. [HRS 392, [Vote #126](#), 5/2/02]

Opposed Unilaterally-Declared Palestinian State

In September 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill stating that it is U.S. policy to oppose the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state, to withhold diplomatic recognition of any such state that was unilaterally declared, and to encourage other countries and international organizations to also withhold diplomatic recognition.

The bill also provided that in the event a Palestinian state was unilaterally declared, the U.S. would cut off any assistance to the Palestinian Authority with the exception of humanitarian assistance, would withhold U.S. contributions to any international organization, such as the U.N., that recognized the state, and would oppose any World Bank/IMF loans to the state. [HR 5272 Bill Summary and Status]

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to on a 385-27 vote. [HR 5272, [Vote #497](#), 9/27/00]

Supported Sale of Naval Vessels to Various Foreign Countries

In July 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would authorize the Navy to sell various naval vessels to Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan and Thailand.

The bill also allowed the sale of not more than one “Stalwart” or “Victorious” class surveillance ship to the Philippines, if one became available, and required the ships to be repaired or refurbished at U.S. shipyards as a condition of the sale.

The bill passed 426-1. [HR 2035, [Vote #268](#), 7/15/97]

Supported Moving U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem

In October 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and require that the U.S. Embassy move to Jerusalem by the end of May, 1999.

The bill allowed the President to suspend the move for six months if he determined that the move would endanger national security.

The bill passed 374-37. [S 1322, [Vote #734](#), 10/24/95]

Gay and Lesbian Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed gays serving in the military*
- ✓ *Asked anti-gay preacher to give invocation on House floor while lobbying*
- ✓ *Denounced California Supreme Court decision on gay marriages*
- ✓ *Opposed bill to crack down on hate crimes*
- ✓ *Opposed fair treatment for domestic partners*

Calvert does not support rights or recognition for gays and lesbians. He supported a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage, rejected the California Supreme Court's gay marriage decision and consistently voted to discriminate against domestic partnerships. In 1995, Calvert asked a controversial anti-gay preacher to give the invocation on the House floor while lobbying on pending business that day. Calvert also opposed a bill to crack down on hate crimes or even to add gays and lesbians to a hate crimes law.

Opposed Gays Serving in Military

In 1993, Calvert opposed gays serving in the military, saying that it would depress morale and recruitment.

"It would be bad on the morale of the existing military structure, and not serve well for future recruitment," said Calvert. "I would vote to continue the ban on gays in the military."

Calvert said that 99 percent of the calls to his office expressed opposition to President Clinton's position. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/29/93]

After Clinton made his decision, Calvert reiterated his opposition to the new policy.

"Those in the military are very reluctant to accept this type of forced change," Calvert said. "I think it would be disruptive. It may be necessary for Congress to pass a law overriding the president's decision." [[Press-Enterprise](#), 7/21/93]

Supported Ban on Gays in the Military

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of a bill banning gays from serving in the military.

According to the [Washington Times](#), the policy "discourages homosexual enlistment in the military and brands homosexuality an 'unacceptable risk' to the morale of the armed services." [[Washington Times](#), 10/03/93]

The bill passed 301-134. [HR 2401, [Vote #462](#), 9/28/93]

Asked Controversial Anti-Gay Preacher to Give Invocation in House...

In 1995, Calvert asked a controversial, anti-gay preacher to give the opening invocation on the House floor. It caused a flurry of outrage among Democrats and gay-rights activists.

Lou Sheldon, founder of the Traditional Values Coalition, opened the day by saying, "Give us the strength to help the helpless and love the hurting ones. May we learn from your Holy Word what is morally right and what is morally wrong." [The Hill, 11/08/95]

... On Same Day He Lobbied Pending Business

Rep. Lynn Woolsey and other Democrats protested Sheldon's appearance as "fundamentally inappropriate" when it was found that Sheldon was a registered lobbyist with pending business before the House the day he gave the invocation.

House rules prohibited lobbyists from being on the floor. However, as a guest chaplain, Sheldon had access to the floor for the day. Sheldon insisted that he left after giving the invocation and did not return to the floor that day.

Previously, Sheldon had opposed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1993 and the Right of Choice Act. [The Hill, 11/15/95]

Rejected Gay Marriage Decision by California Supreme Court

In May 2008, Calvert denounced the California Supreme Court decision legalizing same-sex marriages, referring to the activism of "unelected judges."

"I do not think that an issue as important as gay marriage should be made by nine unelected judges," said Calvert. "I support the people's right to define 'marriage' as only between a man and a woman through a constitutional amendment."

Calvert supported California Proposition 22 in 2000 which declared that "only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California."

"I believe that we can practice tolerance while still holding true to cultural values that protect the institution of marriage as a union between only a man and a woman," Calvert said. [Calvert press release, 5/16/08]

Opposed Bill to Crack Down on Hate Crimes

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to crack down on hate crimes.

The bill would make certain violent crimes against an individual because of race, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, stand-alone hate crime offenses.

It also authorized federal grants of \$5 million in fiscal 2008 and 2009 to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in prosecuting violent hate crimes.

Under the bill, crimes of violence using fire, gun or a bomb would be punishable by a fine, up to 10 years in prison or both. Crimes such as kidnapping or that result in a death would be punishable by a fine, up to a life sentence or both.

President Bush opposed the bill, and the arch-conservative Public Advocate claimed that the bill would “grant special rights to homosexuals.” [Congressional Quarterly; <http://www.publicadvocateusa.org/>]

The bill passed 237-180. [HR 1592, [Vote #299](#), 5/3/07]

Voted for Redundant Measure to Protect Seniors, Military from Hate Crimes

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit hate crimes legislation to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that includes the elderly and military personnel among those protected by federal hate-crime law. [Congressional Quarterly]

Democrats largely opposed the motion it was viewed as a cynical attempt to kill the hate crimes bill and because individuals included in the amendment, seniors and members of the armed services, are already entitled to protection under the law. For example, it is already a Federal crime to kill or attempt to kill any member of the armed services under 18 U.S.C. 1114.

Likewise, programs already exist to provide assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement in the enforcement of crimes against elders.

According to Judiciary Chairman John Conyers (D-MI), the underlying bill was aimed at protecting classes of individuals “who have been and are the group-wide victims of systemic violence: hanging a man because of his race, dragging someone to death because they are disabled.” [Congressional Record, 5/3/07; Page H 4449]

The motion was defeated 189-227. [HR 1592, [Vote #298](#), 5/3/07]

Supported Constitutional Amendment on Gay Marriage

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a proposed amendment to the Constitution to ban same-sex marriage.

The amendment, which required a two-thirds majority to pass, was defeated 236-187. [H J RES 88, [Vote #378](#), 7/18/06]

Supported Constitutional Amendment to Ban Gay Marriage in 2004

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a joint resolution to propose a constitutional amendment that would define marriage as consisting only of the union of a man and a woman.

Under the proposed amendment, the U.S. Constitution or any state’s constitution could not be construed to require that marriage or any other constructs of marriage be conferred to any other union.

The amendment, which required a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting to pass, was defeated 227-186. [HJR 106, [Vote #484](#), 9/30/04]

Opposed Adding Gays and Lesbians to “Hate Crime” Law

In 2000, Calvert voted for a motion requiring that conferees not agree to provisions in an amendment to the fiscal year 2001 Defense Authorization bill adding attacks against gays as offenses that could be subject to hate crimes prosecutions.

The motion was defeated 196-227. [HR 4205, [Vote #470](#), 9/13/00]

Calvert voted for a similar motion requiring that conferees agree to the same provisions in the same bill.

That motion passed, 232-192. [HR 4205, [Vote #471](#), 9/13/00]

Opposed Federal Recognition of Same-Sex Marriages

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to ban federal recognition of gay marriages and authorize states to refuse to recognize same-sex marriages conducted in other states.

The bill effectively prohibited the federal government from giving legal standing to homosexual marriages for any aspect of federal law, such as spousal benefits under aid programs of the federal tax code, or Social Security spousal benefits.

The bill passed 342-67. [HR 3396, [Vote #316](#), 7/12/96]

Opposed Domestic Partners

Throughout his tenure in Congress, Calvert has voted to discriminate against domestic partners.

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Washington, DC, appropriations bill to prohibit the spending of local funds to extend city employees' health benefits to unmarried domestic partners.

The amendment was defeated, 194-226. [HR 2944, [Vote #352](#), 9/25/01]

Opposed Fair Treatment for Domestic Partners

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican plan to ban joint adoptions in the District of Columbia by persons not related by marriage or blood.

The bill passed, 227-192. [HR4380, [Vote #414](#), 8/07/98]

Voted to Block San Francisco Domestic Partners Plan

Also in 1998, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to ban funds from being used to implement a San Francisco plan requiring companies and organizations doing business with the city provide health care benefits to unmarried domestic partners of their workers. Elapsed

The bill passed, 214-212. [HR4194, [Vote #349](#), 7/29/98]

Voted to Ban Funds for Domestic Partners Program in DC

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of legislation prohibiting Washington, D.C. from using federal funds to enforce "domestic partners" legislation allowing city workers to extend health benefits to an unrelated adult partner. [[Washington Times](#), 7/04/93]

The bill passed 251-177. [HR 2492, [Vote #313](#), 6/30/93]

Gun Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported 24 hour background check at gun show*
- ✓ *Top scores from NRA and gun owners, zeros from gun control groups*
- ✓ *Voted to repeal DC gun ban; opposed restrictions on guns*
- ✓ *Voted to overturn child safety locks law on handguns*
- ✓ *Supported giving immunity against lawsuits to gun makers*
- ✓ *Opposed 1994 assault weapons ban*

While Calvert supported a 24 hour background check at gun shows in 1999, he has received top scores from the NRA by voting against safety controls. He voted to repeal the DC gun ban and the restrictions imposed there and opposed the 1994 assault weapons ban. He even flip-flopped on trigger locks, voting to overturn an amendment requiring the locks on all handguns. He solidified his support from gun owners by voting to weaken safety standards, to destroy background check records and to provide immunity from lawsuits to gun makers.

Slightly Changed View on Gun Control

In 1992, Calvert said that he flatly opposed gun control. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/08/92]

In 1996, Calvert provided no response on gun control to a questionnaire provided by the [Press-Enterprise](#), while he answered other questions. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/17/96]

In 1999, Calvert supported a gun control measure. One would require background checks for people buying guns at gun shows through the national instant check system, allowing 24 hours to complete any additional investigation that is required. He opposed a similar measure that would allow for 3 days to complete any additional investigation required. [[New York Times](#), 6/19/99]

Calvert Scores from Gun Safety, Pro-Gun Groups

Calvert's voting record on gun issues has drawn very poor marks from organizations that advocate gun safety laws as well as very high scores from organizations such as the National Rifle Association and Gun Owners of America.

Year	Group	Rating
2008	NRA	A
2007	Gun Owners of America	A-
2006	Gun Owners of America	100
2006	NRA	A

2005	Gun Owners of America	50
2004	NRA	A
2003/2004	Gun Owners of America	80
2003	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0
2003	Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0
2003	Gun Owners of America	A-
2002	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0
2002	NRA	A
2001/2002	Gun Owners of America	A-
2001	Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0
2000	NRA	A
1999/2000	Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0
1999/2000	Gun Owners of America	B-
1993/1994	Handgun Control, Inc	0
1993/1994	NRA	100
1990-1996	Coalition to Stop Gun Violence	0
1988-2008	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0
1987-1999	Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	0

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Signed Amicus Brief on D.C. Gun Ban

In 2008, Calvert signed with over 125 other Members in an amicus brief urging the Supreme Court to overturn D.C.'s gun ban in *District of Columbia v. Heller*. The case was the first gun rights case to be heard by the Supreme Court in almost 70 years and the court struck down the city's ban.

"Banning assault-weapons, imposing waiting periods, and creating large bureaucratic databases of gun owners have done nothing to prevent the scourge of illegally obtained weapons, which are the primary instruments of serious crimes," Calvert wrote.

Calvert argued that D.C.'s bans did not keep firearms out of the hands of criminals, but prevented residents from protecting themselves. [Calvert letter to constituents, 9/15/08]

Voted to Repeal DC Gun Ban

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would repeal District of Columbia laws prohibiting firearm possession, including the possession of semiautomatic firearms. It would repeal the District's requirements for firearm registration and the requirement that firearms be disassembled or secured with a trigger lock in the home. It would remove criminal penalties for possessing firearms in the home and allow the District's residents to purchase firearms in Maryland and Virginia.

In a victory for gun-rights advocates, the House passed legislation Wednesday that would broadly roll back District of Columbia gun laws. Lawmakers voted to amend narrower legislation by Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton a substitute amendment by Travis W. Childers drawn from his broader measure ([HR 6691](#)). Eighty-two Democrats backed Childers in a vote that was a victory for the National Rifle Association (NRA), while nine Republicans voted against his amendment.

The bill passed by a vote of 266 to 152. [HR 6842, [Vote #601](#), 9/17/08]

Opposed D.C. Restrictions on Guns

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to repeal one of the District of Columbia's gun restrictions requiring any firearms kept at home to be unloaded and disassembled or bound by a trigger lock.

The vote marked the third time since 1999 that the House has targeted the city's gun laws, which are among the most stringent in the nation.

Under D.C. law, residents could keep rifles and shotguns in their homes, as well as handguns owned and registered by Feb. 22, 1977, but only if they were stored in a non-operating condition. [[Washington Post](#), 7/1/05]

The amendment passed 259-161. [HR 3058, [Vote #349](#), 6/30/05]

Supported Previous Attempts to Lift D.C. Gun Restrictions

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to lift a ban on most guns in the city of Washington, D.C.

The amendment passed 250-171. [HR 3193, [Vote #477](#), 9/29/04]

Calvert has voted in favor of similar amendments in the past:

- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of similar amendment to lift DC's gun restrictions. The amendment failed 175-250. [HR 2122, Goode amendment, [Vote #240](#), 6/18/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert also voted in favor of an amendment to allow DC residents who had not been jailed for a violent crime to own handguns. The amendment failed 213-208. [HR 2122, Hunter amendment, [Vote #241](#), 6/18/99]

Voted to Protect State and Local Gun Laws

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit on a bill that would delegate a new historic trail along the East Coast.

The motion to recommit required that the bill be sent back to the Natural Resources Committee with instructions to add language requiring the land within the trail be governed by state and local gun laws. [[CQ Today](#), 7/10/08]

The motion was rejected 202-211. [HR 1286, [Vote #483](#), 7/09/08]

Voted to Protect Rights of Gun Owners

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that nothing in the bill should affect the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment within the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

The motion from Rep. Cannon (R-Utah), would have instructed the committee to rework the bill's language to ensure that the act did not impede gun owners' Second Amendment rights within NLCS lands.

Denise Ryan, legislative representative for public lands at the National Wildlife Federation, called Cannon's motion an effort to kill the bill and not a question about Second Amendment rights. [Public Lands Foundation Release, 4/09/08]

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-212. [HR 2016, [Vote #173](#), 4/09/08]

Supporting Hunting and Fishing on Federal Lands

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a bill that would authorize the National Landscape Conservation System at the Bureau of Land Management.

The amendment protected the right of sportsmen to hunt and fish on nearly 27 million acres of public land and sought to ensure that the underlying bill did not limit access for hunting, fishing, trapping or recreational shooting on land enrolled in the National Landscape Conservation System. [Rep. Jason Altmire Release, 4/09/08]

The amendment passed 416-5. [HR 2016, [Vote #171](#), 4/09/08]

Supported Overturning Law Requiring Child Safety Locks on Handguns

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to overturn a recently enacted law requiring safety trigger locks on all handguns sold in the United States.

In 2005, President Bush signed legislation giving gun makers broad protections from civil lawsuits, but that law contained the mandatory trigger lock provision. The amendment reversed the trigger lock provision. [[Reuters](#), 6/29/06]

The amendment passed 230-191. [HR 5672, [Vote #343](#), 6/28/06]

Supported Trigger Locks in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit gun manufacturers from selling guns without a secure gun storage or safety device.

The amendment granted limited immunity from civil liability for lawful gun owners who used such a device and whose gun was used by others without permission.

The amendment passed 311-115. [HR 2122, [Vote #236](#), 6/18/99]

Supported Exempting Gun Groups from McCain-Feingold Legislation

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to exempt gun groups from the McCain-Feingold campaign finance law.

The amendment was defeated 209-219. [HR 2356, [Vote #24](#), 2/13/02]

Supported Giving Immunity to Gun Makers

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others.

The bill passed 285-141. [HR 1036, [Vote #124](#), 4/09/03]

Voted Against Allowing Individuals to Sue Gun Companies

Calvert voted against a substitute amendment that would have allowed individuals to recover damages in cases brought against negligent manufacturers, sellers or trade organizations.

The amendment was defeated 144-280. [HR 1036, [Vote #122](#), 4/09/03]

Opposed Limiting Immunity in Extenuating Circumstances

Calvert also voted against an amendment to remove from liability immunity any gun sellers or manufacturers who sell or otherwise give guns or ammunition to someone who uses or is addicted to illegal drugs, or “who has been adjudicated as a mental defective.”

The amendment was defeated 134-289. [HR 1036, [Vote #121](#), 4/09/03]

Supported Destruction of Background Check Records

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds to destroy national instant criminal background check system records within 90 days of their creation.

The amendment was defeated, 161-268. [HR 2500, [Vote #244](#), 6/18/01]

Supported Weak Bill to Close Gun Show Loophole

The Columbine High School shooting was the deadliest school shooting in United States history. Two 17-year-old boys in Littleton, Colorado, procured two shotguns, an assault rifle and a TEC-9 assault pistol and shot 26 students, killing 13 of them before turning the guns on themselves. Subsequent investigation by the ATF found that all four of the weapons had passed through the hands of unlicensed dealers at gun shows. [<http://www.handguncontrol.org/gunshws.htm>]

In the post-September 11th world, it can potentially be argued that the gun show loophole poses a threat to homeland security by giving potential access to firearms without a background check.

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that undermined existing laws to prevent criminals from purchasing handguns by adding a background check standard for gun shows that actually reduced the time law enforcement officials had to conduct background checks in traditional gun purchases from three business days to twenty-four hours. [HR 2122, [Vote #244](#), 06/18/99]

Leading up to his vote against the final bill that undermined existing gun laws, Calvert’s votes included:

- ✓ Calvert voted for an amendment that weakened existing standards that provide law enforcement personnel with three business days to complete background checks. The amendment supported gave law enforcement only 24 hours for instant background checks at purchases made at gun shows. The amendment passed, 218-211. [HR2122, [Vote #234](#), 6/17/99]
- ✓ Calvert voted against an amendment that required all gun show purchasers to undergo background checks in compliance with current federal law. The amendment would have required the extension of Brady background checks (3 business days) to all firearms sold at gun shows -- no exceptions. A gun show was described as any event where 50 or more firearms were offered or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange; or at which two or more persons were offering or exhibiting one or more firearms for sale or transfer. The amendment was defeated, 193-235. [HR2122, [Vote #235](#), 6/18/99]
- ✓ Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to provide an exemption for pawnshop gun redemptions that had existed from the passage of the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 until December 1, 1998. During that time period, anyone that pawned a gun at a pawnshop for cash and then returned to reclaim the weapon did not have to undergo a background check. The amendment passed, 247-181. [HR 2122, [Vote #239](#), 6/18/99]

Opposed 1994 Assault Weapons Ban

In 1994, Calvert voted against legislation to ban the manufacture and possession of 19 types of semiautomatic weapons and high-capacity ammunition clips.

The bill exempted existing guns and about 670 guns deemed to have a legitimate sporting purpose.

The bill passed, 216-214. [HR 4296, [Vote #156](#), 5/05/94]

Later, the assault weapons ban was included as part of the 1994 Crime Bill.

Calvert voted against the bill, which passed, 235-195. [HR 3355, [Vote # 416](#), 8/21/94]

Did Not Vote on 1996 Ban Repeal

In 1996, Calvert did not vote on legislation to repeal the ban on certain semiautomatic assault-style weapons and eliminate the prohibition on selling or manufacturing such guns.

The bill also repealed the ban on large-capacity ammunition feeding devices and any combination of parts that could be assembled into a large-capacity ammunition-feeding device.

The bill passed, 239-173. [HR 125, [Vote #92](#), 3/22/96]

Supported Mandatory Minimums for Possessing a Gun While Committing a Violent Crime

In 1998, Calvert voted for a bill to impose mandatory minimum sentences for possession of a gun while committing a violent crime or drug trafficking offense.

The bill passed 350-59. [HR 424, [Vote #18](#), 2/24/98]

Opposed Brady Law

In 1993, Calvert voted against the Brady Bill.

The bill required a five-business day waiting period before an individual could purchase a handgun, as well as the establishment of a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearms dealers before the transfer of any firearm.

The bill passed 238-187 and was signed into law. [HR 3400, [Vote #614](#), 11/23/93; Pubic Law No. 103-159]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Guns

Calvert voted for legislation that increased penalties on juveniles or criminals with, using or owning guns, but not in any way that would make communities safer from gun violence.

Supported Funding for States with Mandatory Sentences for Gun Crimes

In 2000, Calvert voted for a bill that would provide \$100 million to states that impose mandatory prison terms on gun-toting criminals.

The bill would funnel the money over five years to states imposing mandatory minimum five-year sentences on anyone who uses or carries a firearm in a violent crime or serious drug trafficking offense or for a violent convict who was caught with a gun.

Opponents attacked the Republican-sponsored legislation as a “fraud” that would do little to reduce gun violence unless coupled with stronger gun laws, such as background checks of all buyers at gun shows.

The bill was backed by the National Rifle Association. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 4/12/00]

The amendment passed 358-60. [HR 4051, [Vote #115](#), 4/11/00]

Supported Banning Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers from Obtaining Guns

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct conferees to insist the conference report include measures that would aid in effective gun safety law enforcement as well as common-sense gun safety measures that would prevent felons, fugitives and stalkers from obtaining guns and children from getting access to guns.

The motion passed 406-22. [HR 1501, [Vote #118](#), 4/11/00]

Supported Increased Penalties for Juveniles with Guns

In 1999, Calvert voted for an amendment that would increase penalties for juveniles convicted of possession of a firearm and for those who provided a firearm to a juvenile and would allow the prosecutor rather than the courts to decide whether to charge certain juveniles as adults.

The amendment passed 249-181. [HR 1501, [Vote #211](#), 6/16/99]

Supported Amendment to Prohibit Violent Juvenile Offenders from Owning Guns

In 1999, Calvert voted for an amendment to prohibit individuals who commit violent acts of juvenile delinquency from owning a gun after they turn 18.

The amendment passed 395-27. [HR 2122, [Vote #242](#), 6/18/99]

Supported Bill to Prohibit Minors from Possessing Semi-Automatic Weapons

In 1999, Calvert voted for an amendment to prohibit minors from possessing a semi-automatic assault weapons.

The amendment passed 354-69. [HR 2122, [Vote #238](#), 6/18/99]

Health Care Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed historic health insurance reform*
- ✓ *Taken over \$160,000 from pharmaceuticals, insurance and HMOs*
- ✓ *Opposed budget to expand children's health insurance coverage*
- ✓ *Voted several times to block or delay mental health parity bill*
- ✓ *Repeatedly opposed expanding SCHIP program to more children*
- ✓ *Saved HMOs \$22 billion with favorable reimbursement formulas*
- ✓ *Opposed reimportation of prescription drugs*

Calvert voted against historic health insurance reform that would improve Medicare, close the prescription drug doughnut hole, and provide insurance for over 110,000 uninsured residents in the district. With over \$160,000 in contributions from pharmaceutical, insurance companies and HMOs, it is no wonder Calvert has repeatedly opposed expanding insurance coverage to children, opposed reimportation of prescription drugs and opposed low-cost health insurance plans for small businesses. Calvert even saved HMOs some \$22 billion with favorable reimbursement formulas after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry.

Opposed Historic Health Insurance Reform

In 2009, Calvert voted against the historic bipartisan Affordable Health Care for America Act. The bill was to reduce health care costs for the middle class, protect families' health care choices, end discriminatory practices by insurance companies, and provide more security for seniors.

Crackdown on Insurance Industry

The bill included a crackdown on the insurance industry, bans on lifetime limits, premium disparity based on health status and sex, and coverage denials based on preexisting conditions. It also ended a federal antitrust exemption that had protected firms from federal investigations. [[Washington Post](#), 11/08/09]

Help for the Middle Class

The bill included subsidies to help households earning up to \$88,000 annually for a family of four to purchase coverage. Young people allowed to stay on their parents plans until age 27. A historic Medicaid expansion that provided free health care to all Americans with incomes below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. [[Washington Post](#), 11/08/09]

Security for Seniors

The bill included a provision to close the so called “doughnut hole” in Medicaid by 2019. [Chicago Tribune, 11/11/09]

For the 44th Congressional District, the measure would:

- Improve employer-based coverage for 518,000 residents.
- Provide credits to help pay for coverage for up to 138,000 households.
- Improve Medicare for 76,000 beneficiaries, including closing the prescription drug doughnut hole for 8,900 seniors.
- Allow 14,500 small businesses to obtain affordable health care coverage and provide tax credits to help reduce health insurance costs for up to 13,000 small businesses.
- Provide coverage for 114,000 uninsured residents.
- Protect up to 2,200 families from bankruptcy due to health care costs. [House Energy and Commerce Committee, October 2009]

The bill passed 220-215. [H.R. 3962, [Vote #887](#), 11/07/09].

Supported Amendment to Bar Federal Funds in Bill to Pay for Abortion Services

In 2009, Calvert supported Congressman Bart Stupak’s (D-MI) amendment to the Affordable Health Care for America Act that banned federal funds authorized in the bill from being used to pay for an abortion or to cover any part of the costs of any health plan that included abortion coverage.

This excluded elective abortion coverage from the public option and an individual using a subsidy to purchase a private plan cannot purchase one that covers elective abortion. Insurers would be allowed to cover abortions that result from rape or incest or when a pregnancy threatens a mother’s life. An individual with a subsidized policy from the bill would have to purchase coverage for elective abortion separately with their own money. [CQToday, 11/07/09]

The amendment passed 240-194. [HR3962, [Vote #884](#), 11/07/09]

Chose To Play Politics with Money for Troops and to Fight H1N1 Flu Pandemic

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009. The measure included funding for American troops in Afghanistan and Iraq. Money to fight the H1N1 flu pandemic was included as well. The \$106 billion measure also included \$5 billion to support increased U.S. lending to the International Monetary Fund. [CQ Today, 6/16/09; CQ House Action Reports, 6/15/09]

The measure passed 226-202. [H.R. 2346, [#348](#), 6/16/09]

Took Over \$160,000 From Pharmaceutical, Insurance, HMOs

While in Congress, Calvert has taken \$69,865 from pharmaceutical companies and health products interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/13/09]

Calvert has also taken \$86,160 from insurance companies, and another \$11,620 from HMOs and health services interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/20/09]

Opposed Budget to Expand Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2008, Calvert voted against a conference report that would establish the congressional budget for fiscal year 2009. The report would call for \$3.1 trillion in spending in fiscal year 2009 and federal revenue totaling \$2.7 trillion. The spending allowed for up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for the fiscal year, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would project a \$22 billion budget surplus by fiscal year 2012. Democrats argued that it would also allow the budget to remain in balance in 2013 using estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. [CQ Today, 6/05/08; "Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Republicans argued that the conference report for the budget was the largest tax increase in history, saying that the budget would increase taxes by at least \$638 billion over the next five years. ["The Largest Tax Increase in History, However They Slice It," Republican Caucus, The Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Specifically, the bill would accommodate up to a \$50 billion increase to expand children's health insurance to cover millions of uninsured children. This increase would be in accordance with the paygo rule. ["Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

The conference report passed 214-210. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #382](#), 6/05/08]

Opposed Funding for Global HIV/AIDS Program

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would reauthorize funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

The bill would reauthorize PEPFAR for \$48 billion from fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2013, including \$2 billion in fiscal year 2009 for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The bill would also set aside \$5 billion for malaria and \$4 billion for tuberculosis. [CQ Today, 7/24/08]

Additionally, the bill would repeal a ban on HIV-positive visitors to the United States and overturn an existing law requiring that one-third of the money for HIV prevention be spent on abstinence education. The bill would also include new linkages between AIDS and nutrition programs. [CQ Today, 7/24/08]

The bill passed 303-115. [HR 5501, [Vote #531](#), 7/24/08]

Supported Mental Health Parity Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would require insurers to cover mental health conditions in the same manner as physical health conditions.

The bill would require insurers to cover treatment for mental ailments in the same manner as physical conditions. Co-pays, treatment limits and coverage in and out of insurers' provider networks would be the same for mental ailments and physical conditions. [CQ Today, 9/23/08]

The bill passed 376-47. [HR 6983, [Vote #625](#), 9/23/08]

Opposed Mental Health Parity Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted against the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act. The bill would require health insurers to offer mental health benefits equal in cost and scope to medical health benefits and to cover a wide variety of mental health conditions.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D-RI), would also bar insurers from requiring larger co-payments or imposing lower reimbursement ceilings for mental health conditions.

Earlier, the White House issued a policy statement saying the administration opposed any bill that expanded mental health parity benefits beyond those laid out in the Senate legislation, which passed Sept. 18, 2007. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 3/05/08]

The bill passed 268-148. [H Res 1014, [Vote #101](#), 3/05/08]

Voted to Weaken Mental Health Parity Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act with instructions that it be reported back immediately with language substituting the text of the Senate-passed bill (S 558), which would not specify what conditions insurers must cover.

The House bill would require health insurers to offer mental health benefits equal in cost and scope to medical health benefits and to cover a wide variety of mental health conditions.

The motion failed 196-221. [HR 1424, [Vote #100](#), 3/05/08]

Supported Partisan Delay of Mental Health Parity Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted against motion to table (kill) an appeal of the ruling of the chair that a motion to recommit the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act was not germane.

The motion that was declared not germane would recommit the bill with instructions that it be reported back immediately with an amendment substituting the text of the Senate-passed bill (HR 3773), which would amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

The motion passed 223-186. [HR 1424, [Vote #99](#), 3/05/08]

Voted to Block Mental Health Parity Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted against adopting rules for debate for HR 1424, the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act.

The bill would require health insurers to offer mental health benefits equal in cost and scope to medical health benefits and to cover a wide variety of mental health conditions.

The motion passed 209-198. [HR 1424, [Vote #96](#), 3/05/08]

Voted to Block Mental Health Parity Bill

In March 2008, Calvert voted against a resolution to allow a vote on HR 1424, the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act.

The resolution provided for floor consideration of the bill, which would require health insurers to offer mental health benefits equal in cost and scope to medical health benefits and to cover a wide variety of mental health conditions.

The measure passed 215-192, allowing the bill to proceed to a vote. [HR 1424, [Vote #94](#), 3/05/08]

Opposed SCHIP with Senate Amendment

In 2009, Calvert voted against the State Children's Health Insurance Program over four and a half years and increase funding by \$32.8 billion.

The final version of the bill provided \$32.8 billion extra over the next four and a half years for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). The bill included the removal of a five-year waiting period for legal immigrants to enroll in SCHIP or Medicaid. The expansion under the bill was largely funded by an increase in federal tobacco taxes including a 62-cent rise in the cigarette tax. The original house version called for a 61 cent increase. [CQ Today, 2/03/09].

The motion passed 290-135 and the President signed the bill. [HR 2, [Vote #50](#), 2/04/09]

SCHIP Would Have Covered Almost 700,000 Children in California

According to Families USA, HR 2 would have extended health insurance coverage to 694,000 children in California, more than half of the uninsured population. [Families USA, Special Report, January 2009]

Opposed Expansion of Children's Health Care

On January 14, 2009, Calvert voted against the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009. The bill expands the successful federal-state program to cover millions more American Children. The bill provides for a \$35 billion expansion of the program through FY 2013, increasing total spending of the program to roughly \$60 billion. The expansion is offset primarily by raising cigarette taxes by 61 cents per pack. [CQ House Action Report, Legislative Week of January 12, 2009]

The bill passed 289-139. [HR 2, [Vote #16](#), 1/14/09]

Asked by Democrats to Change Mind on SCHIP But...

In 2008, Calvert was targeted by Democratic lawmakers as someone who previously voted against SCHIP who might switch their vote in the future. Reps. Jan Schakowsky and Diana DeGette sent out a press release imploring members to change their minds on the bill.

"It is interesting that Reps. Schakowsky and DeGette have never approached me personally to talk about SCHIP yet are speaking with the local California media 'imploring' me to change my position," Calvert said in a statement.

"I support SCHIP - I voted for the original legislation and am on a bill to reauthorize the program. I do not support the Democratic version of the reauthorization that would allow illegal immigrants and adults access to government-funded health benefits intended for low-income children," Calvert continued.

"Perhaps I should hold a 'teleconference' with Illinois and Colorado media highlighting the anti-border fence, pro-amnesty positions of Reps. Schakowsky and DeGette," Calvert shot back. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/21/08]

Opposed Veto Override for SCHIP

In 2008, Calvert opposed overriding President Bush's veto of the State Children's Health Insurance Program SCHIP. The vote fell 26 short of the two-thirds majority needed to pass. SCHIP would provide. The bill reauthorized SCHIP at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 BILLION. To offset the costs it raised the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents, to \$1 per pack and raised taxes on other tobacco products.

The bill limited program eligibility to families earning three times the federal poverty level or less. It also required the Social Security Administration to verify the citizenship of all applicants and required states to phase out coverage of childless adults by the end of 2008. [CongressNow, 1/23/08]

The override failed 260-152. [HR3963, [Vote #22](#), 1/23/08]

Voted to Block SCHIP Veto Override Attempt

In 2008, Calvert opposed a motion made by Rep. John Dingell (D-MI) to end debate and consider a veto override of the bill to reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 billion.

The motion passed 217-195. [HR3963, [Vote #21](#), 1/23/08]

Did Not Vote on State Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization

In 2007, Calvert did not vote on a bill that would reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 billion.

To offset the cost of the expansion, the bill would increase the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents to \$1 per pack and raise taxes on other tobacco products.

The bill would limit program eligibility to families earning three times the federal poverty level or less. It also would require the Social Security Administration to verify the citizenship of all applicants and require states to phase out coverage of childless adults by the end of 2008. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill is nearly identical to an earlier version of the SCHIP expansion, HR 976. The most substantive change is that HR 3963 would limit SCHIP eligibility to families earning at or less than three times the federal poverty level -- about \$62,000 for a family of four. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 10/27/07]

The bill passed 265-142. [HR 3963, [Vote #1009](#), 10/25/07]

Did Not Vote on SCHIP Enrollment

On the same day, Calvert did not vote on a motion to recommit the State Children's Health Insurance (SCHIP) bill to the Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language that would require that states specify how they will cover 90 percent of all eligible low-income children before expanding their coverage, include special rules for coverage of children with family incomes above 200 percent of the poverty line and require states to determine eligibility based on gross family income.

A yes vote backed a bill that, in part, made SCHIP enrollment more difficult for families above 200 percent of the poverty line and required immigrant applicants to more fully document their legality. [[Newport News Daily Press](#), 10/28/07]

The motion was rejected by a vote of 164-242. [HR 3963, [Vote #1008](#), 10/25/07]

Voted with Bush in Opposition to Reauthorizing and Expanding Children's Health Insurance

In 2007, Calvert voted against an attempt to override President Bush's veto of the bill that would reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 billion.

To offset the cost of the expansion, the bill would increase the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents to \$1 per pack and raise taxes on other tobacco products.

The bill would provide coverage to pregnant women and dental coverage to children enrolled in the program.

States would have to meet new requirements before being allowed to expand eligibility beyond 300 percent of poverty. It also would authorize \$100 million to fund state outreach and enrollment efforts and establish a contingency fund for states with funding shortfalls due to increased enrollment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill failed 273-156. A two-thirds majority was required to override the veto. [HR 976, [Vote #982](#), 10/18/07]

Blamed Democrats for "Hijacking" Program

After the vote, Calvert sent out a press release blaming Speaker Nancy Pelosi for "hijacking" a successful program.

Calvert charged that the SCHIP reauthorization would provide benefits to illegal immigrants and bring the U.S. "one step closer" to a nationalized health care system because it eliminated a requirement ensuring that states cover 95 percent of children below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.

Calvert also opposed the bill's increase of the federal tax on cigarettes because it was a "declining source of revenue." [Calvert press release, 10/19/07]

Voted Against Expanding the State Children's Health Insurance Program

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment that would reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 billion.

To offset the cost of the expansion, it would increase the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents to \$1 per pack and raise taxes on other tobacco products.

The amendment would provide coverage to pregnant women and dental coverage to children enrolled in the program. States would have to meet new requirements before being allowed to expand eligibility beyond 300 percent of poverty. It also would authorize \$100 million to fund state outreach and enrollment efforts and establish a contingency fund for states with funding shortfalls due to increased enrollment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was agreed by a vote of 265-159. [HR 976, [Vote #906](#), 9/25/07]

Opposed Expansion of Children's Health Care

In 2007, Calvert voted against the Children's Health and Medicare Protection Act of 2007, legislation to expand the current State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) by \$47.8 billion.

The bill expanded the current State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) by \$47.8 billion in order to bring 5 million children into the government health insurance program in addition to the 6.6 million children already enrolled.

The measure also expanded the federal subsidy program for low-income Medicare beneficiaries, eliminates the current penalty for those enrolling late in the new Medicare prescription drug program, requires that the poorest Medicare beneficiaries be put in prescription drug plans that cover 95% of the 100 most used drugs, and makes permanent the program that helps low-income people pay their Medicare premiums. The White House threatened to veto the bill as an ill-advised expansion of government-run insurance." [Congressional Quarterly House Action Reports, No. 110-21/July 31, 2007]

According to the Washington Post, the bill included two "noteworthy innovations. It would focus additional federal health-care spending on ensuring that poor children eligible for coverage actually receive it. And it would end expensive and unnecessary subsidies for managed-care programs for seniors while making new efforts to help the poorest seniors." [Washington Post, 7/30/07]

The bill passed 225-204. [HR 3162, [Vote #787](#), 8/1/07]

Opposed Funding for AIDS Relief in Africa

In 2008, Calvert voted against more than tripling the money available for a program fighting AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in Africa and other stricken areas of the world.

The bill authorized \$10 billion a year, or \$50 billion through 2013. Of that, \$41 billion was for AIDS prevention and treatment, significantly expanding a program credited with saving more than 1 million lives in Africa alone in the largest U.S. investment ever against a single disease. \$4 billion was marked for tuberculosis and \$5 billion for malaria.

The \$41 billion includes up to \$2 billion a year for the international Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The bill limits U.S. contributions to the Global Fund to one-third of total contributions.

The bill expands the AIDS program, originally focused on 15 mainly sub-Saharan African countries, to include Caribbean nations as well as Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho in Africa. The bill increases coordination with drinking water and nutrition programs and efforts to educate girls and women. [Associated Press, 4/03/08]

The bill passed 308-116. [HR 5501, [Vote #158](#), 4/02/08]

Voted to Block AIDS Funding for Africa

In 2008, Calvert voted against considering a bill that would triple the money available for a program fighting AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in Africa and other stricken areas of the world.

The bill authorized \$10 billion a year, or \$50 billion through 2013.

Of that, \$41 billion was for AIDS prevention and treatment, significantly expanding a program credited with saving more than 1 million lives in Africa alone in the largest U.S. investment ever against a single disease. \$4 billion was marked for tuberculosis and \$5 billion for malaria. [Associated Press, 4/03/08]

The rule was adopted 221-192. [HR 5501, [Vote #155](#), 4/02/08]

Voted to Cut Funding for AIDS Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of reducing the amount of spending authorized for a program fighting AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in Africa and other stricken areas of the world.

The vote came on a motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee was offered by lawmakers unhappy with the \$50 billion price tag. The motion would send the bill back to committee with instructions that it be reported back with language that would reduce the bill's authorization levels from \$50 billion to \$30 billion. [Associated Press, 4/03/08; Congressional Quarterly; Washington Post, 4/03/08]

The motion was rejected 175-248. [HR 5501, [Vote #157](#), 4/02/08]

Supported Final \$40 Billion Budget Cut Bill That Saved HMOs \$22 Billion

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the following five years.

The measure did not touch a \$5 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill, and after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry, the budget saved HMOs \$22 billion dollars by maintaining Medicare reimbursement formulas that favored the industry. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05; CQ Today, 2/1/06; Washington Post, 2/1/06]

The bill passed 216-214. [HRS653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Supported Budget That Underfunded America's Health Needs By \$20 Billion

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$2.8 trillion budget that was fiscally reckless and harmful for America's working families.

The Republican budget provided an insufficient level of funding for public health programs, shortchanging critical medical research, treatment, prevention and training programs.

This insufficient budget came at a time when public health programs were struggling to respond to sharply increased demand in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Over five years (2007-2011), funding for public health was expected to fall short of the amount needed to keep pace with inflation by \$20 billion. Programs that would lose purchasing power included: 18 of 19 institutes at the National Institutes of Health; prevention programs at the Centers for Disease Control; graduate medical education for children's hospitals; rural health activities; and scores of other health programs that the President cut or eliminated. [House Budget Committee, Minority Staff Analysis of the FY 07 Budget]

The bill passed 218-210. [HCR376, [Vote #158](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed Proposal to Limit Malpractice Lawsuits without Restricting Rights of Patients

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative proposal to weed out worthless malpractice cases by requiring certification, with civil penalties, that a pleading is not frivolous, factually inaccurate or designed to harass.

The plan created a new commission to evaluate the causes of the malpractice premium crisis and recommend solutions, including a medical reinsurance program, risk distribution among health providers and other changes

that might avoid such increases in the future. Unlike the underlying bill, the alternative would not restrict the rights of injured patients. [Leadership Talking Points, “Medical Malpractice.”]

The proposal was rejected, 193-234. [HR5, [Vote #448](#), 7/28/05]

Supported Cutting Health Programs by \$976 Million

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the Labor, HHS & Education appropriations conference report that cut \$1.5 billion from key domestic priorities.

The measure cut efforts to address rural health needs like clinics, expanded dental and mental health services and telemedicine by 73 percent.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention were cut by \$249 million, while the bill cut by 11 percent funds granted to state and local health departments to improve preparedness against bioterrorist attacks and naturally occurring epidemics. [House Appropriations Committee Democratic Staff, “Summary of the Conference Agreement - HR 3010,” 11/16/05]

The bill failed 209-224. [HR 3010, [Vote #598](#), 11/17/05]

Opposed Plan to Lower Health Costs for Small Businesses

In 2005, Calvert voted against a plan to lower health insurance costs for small businesses.

The plan allowed small employers access to state and federal low-cost health insurance plans that pool all health risks and provided subsidies to help small employers with low-wage workforces afford family coverage.

The Department of Labor would establish the Small Employer Health Benefits Plan (SEHB) giving similar benefits to those enjoyed by federal employees and members of Congress.

Under the plan, states could establish state small employer health pools while small businesses would be eligible for premium assistance, as would employees earning below 200 percent of the poverty level. The proposal had the potential of providing health insurance coverage to 33 million Americans who currently go without it today. [“Association Health Plans,” Education & Workforce Committee, Minority Staff]

The plan was defeated 197-230. [HR 525, [Vote #424](#), 7/26/05]

Opposed Health Care Coverage Protections for Cancer & Diabetes

In 2005, Calvert voted against a proposal to maintain state coverage mandates on a variety of medical treatments.

The proposal would have maintained state coverage protections for pregnancy, child care, breast and cervical cancer screening, mental illness and diabetes. [[CQ Vote Report #425](#), 2005]

The proposal was defeated 198-230. [HR 525, [Vote #425](#), 7/26/05]

Supported Gutting State Health Coverage Protections

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to create so-called “Association Health Plans” (AHPs) that would gut state health coverage protections like cancer screening and diabetes treatment.

The bill was touted as providing help to small businesses because it would allow smaller firms to band together through associations to purchase health insurance for their employees.

Yet, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) found that more than 75 percent of small business workers - representing over 20 million workers and their dependents - would see their health insurance premiums increase as a result of AHPs.

The CBO also found that that up to 8 million workers who had insurance would be shifted into cheaper, lower benefit, “bare bones” AHP health plans where their coverage would be notably less than previous levels.

Finally, in order to make the insurance plans less expensive, they would be exempt from state health coverage mandates. The National Governors Association, 41 Attorneys General, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, National Small Business United, and 69 local Chambers of Commerce opposed the legislation. [“Association Health Plans,” Education & Workforce Committee, Minority Staff]

The bill passed 263-165. [HR 525, [Vote #426](#), 7/26/05]

Opposed Health Insurance Plan with Quality of Care Provisions

In 2004, Calvert voted against a Democratic substitute for the Association Health Plan bill that would have established an alternative expansion of health care for small businesses modeled after the coverage received by federal employees and Members of Congress.

In addition, the substitute would have given small businesses discounts on insurance premiums and would have preserved state mandates on care. [[CQ Today](#), 5/13/04]

The measure was defeated 193-224. [HR 4281, [Vote #172](#), 5/13/04]

Opposed Protections for Breast Cancer Patients

In 2004, Calvert voted against a motion that would have required the Association Health Plan legislation to prohibit plans that allow reductions in breast cancer coverage.

The motion was defeated 196-218. [HR 4281, [Vote #173](#), 5/13/04]

Supported Deregulation of Small Business Health Plans

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would allow small businesses to join together to form association health plans across state lines without having to adhere to state-mandated coverage requirements for certain diseases.

Democrats claimed the bill would weaken coverage for diseases such as autism, breast cancer, prostate cancer and mental illness. [[American Health Line](#), 6/13/03; [States News Service](#), 6/20/03]

The bill passed 262-162. [HR 660, [Vote #296](#), 6/19/03]

Voted to Prevent Reimportation of Prescription Drugs

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill to prevent the reimportation of prescription drugs.

The amendment would have removed language in the bill which barred the use of funds by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent individuals, wholesalers and pharmacists from importing FDA-approved prescription drugs. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 152-278. [HR 3161, [Vote #806](#), 8/2/07]

Opposed Safe Drug Reimportation

In 2003, Calvert voted against a bill to allow for reimportation from industrialized nations, including Canada, the European Union nations, Australia, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Switzerland.

The bill contained measures to ensure patient safety.

Importation would be allowed only if the FDA approves the drugs and the facilities where they are made.

Drugs would have to be packaged and shipped using counterfeit-resistant technologies similar to those used to secure U.S. currency.

Any drugs imported by a pharmacist or wholesaler that weren't packaged in this fashion would have to be tested for quality and purity. [[Scripps Howard News Service, 7/25/03](#); [Los Angeles Times, 7/25/03](#)]

The bill passed 243-186. [HR 2427, [Vote #445](#), 7/25/03]

Voted Against Reimportation Again

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to insist on the provisions in the House bill that allowed for reimportation of prescription drugs from Canada.

The House agreed to the motion 237-176. [HR 2643, [Vote #624](#), 11/18/03]

Created Caucus on Generic Drugs

In 1999, Calvert created a bipartisan Generic Drug Equity Caucus with West Virginia Rep. Alan Mollohan. The caucus would educate Congress about the real solution generic drugs offer "to improve access and lower costs."

In a newsletter to constituents, Calvert acknowledged that extending patent protections beyond the initial patent length "serves only to give the brand names a monopoly over the pharmaceutical marketplace – a monopoly that makes the prices of many drugs out of reach." [Calvert Women's newsletter, December 1999]

Supported Inadequate, Watered-Down Patients' Bill of Rights

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a watered-down version of the Patients' Bill of Rights.

The GOP version greatly curtailed the ability of consumers to hold their HMOs accountable for medical wrongdoings and placed caps on the amount of settlements available in suits brought against the HMOs.

Arizona Senator John McCain, the lead sponsor of the Senate's version of the Patients' Bill of Rights, stated that the compromise "favors the H.M.O. over the patient."

Dr. Timothy Flaherty, chairman of the American Medical Association, said the GOP bill “helps HMOs more than it helps patients. ... It overrides strong patients’ rights laws already enacted by many states.” [[New York Times](#), 8/02/01; AMA press release, 8/2/01]

The bill passed 226-203. [HR 2563, [Vote #332](#), 8/02/01]

Opposed Patients’ Ability to Sue HMOs

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the patients’ rights bill to limit lawsuits against health maintenance organizations.

Opponents of the proposal charged it would set up obstacles for patients seeking to enforce their rights, give advantages to HMOs and pre-empt patient protection laws in states such as California, Georgia, Texas and New Jersey.

Specifically, the amendment would allow HMOs or employers who make medical decisions to transfer a case filed against them to federal court. It also provided that when cases against health plans were tried in state courts, the proceedings would be conducted under federal rules that offer greater protections for them than state laws.

It limited non-economic damages to \$1.5 million. [[Atlanta Journal-Constitution](#), 8/03/01; [Baltimore Sun](#), 8/03/01]

The amendment passed 218-213. [HR 2563, [Vote #329](#), 8/02/01]

Supported Limiting Patients Bill of Rights (PBOR) Damages Even Further

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to limit the damages even further than the final House version of PBOR, capping non-economic damages at \$250,000 and restricting punitive damages to the greater of \$250,000 or twice the non-economic damages.

It also required victims to file lawsuits within 2 years of discovering an injury.

The amendment was defeated 207-221. [HR 2563, [Vote #330](#), 8/02/01]

Opposed Patients’ Bill of Rights in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted against the bipartisan Patients’ Bill of Rights, which would give patients much-needed protection against the managed care and HMO abuses.

The bill required health plans to cover emergency care when a ‘prudent layperson’ could reasonably believe such care was required. Health plans would have to allow direct access to gynecological and pediatric care. The bill also established an internal and external appeals process to review denial of care. Patients or their estates would have the right to sue their health plan in state courts when they make negligent decisions that result in injury or death of patients.

The bill passed 275-151. [HR 2723, [Vote #490](#), 10/07/99]

Opposed Patients’ Bill of Rights in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted against the Dingell / Ganske Patients’ Bill of Rights.

The Patients’ Bill of Rights would cover 150 million Americans and:

- ✓ Guaranteed access to specialists
- ✓ Guaranteed minimum hospital stays for mastectomy patients
- ✓ Guaranteed patients a choice of doctors
- ✓ Guaranteed direct access to OB-GYNs as primary care doctor
- ✓ Guaranteed access to needed prescriptions

The amendment was defeated 212-217. [HR 4250, [Vote #336](#), 7/24/98]

Supported HMO Bill That “Clearly Favors Insurance Companies”

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a watered-down Republican health insurance reform plan in lieu of the bipartisan Patients’ Bill of Rights.

The American Medical Association said that the Republican bill “clearly favors insurance companies at the expense of patients... HR 4250 allows health plans to continue to decide what is medically necessary. And perhaps most importantly, the house-approved bill does not hold health insurance plans accountable if they insist on making medical decisions.” [AMA Press Release, 7/24/98]

The bill passed 216-210. [HR 4250, [Vote #339](#), 7/24/98]

Opposed Allowing Doctors, Not Insurers, to Make Medical Decisions

In 1998, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the Republican managed care bill with instructions to report it back with an amendment that would have allowed only doctors and not health insurance plans to decide what was considered medically necessary.

The motion was defeated 205-221. [HR 4250, [Vote #338](#), 7/24/98]

Opposed Emergency Funding for Children’s Health Care

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$650 million for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.

This funding will be used to eliminate a shortfall in the SCHIP program projected by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office in Alaska, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

This funding was requested by the governors of these 11 states – both Republicans and Democrats.

This urgently-needed funding will prevent potentially hundreds of thousands of children in these 11 states from losing their health insurance or having their health coverage scaled back in the next few months. [Leadership Document, 5/31/07]

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans’ medical care, \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief and \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Supported Allowing Insurers to Cancel Coverage Based on an Employee's Health

In 1996, Calvert voted against an amendment to assure insurance portability and prohibit insurers from canceling or refusing coverage based on an employee's health.

The amendment increased to 80 percent the share of health insurance costs that self-employed taxpayers may deduct.

The amendment was defeated 192-226. [HR 3103, [Vote #104](#), 3/28/96]

Supported Portability Measure Including Medical Savings Accounts

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that guaranteed insurance portability and prohibited insurers from canceling or refusing coverage based on an employee's health.

The bill also included provisions to establish medical savings accounts and limit damage awards in medical malpractice lawsuits for pain and suffering damages to \$250,000 and punitive damages to \$250,000.

The bill passed 267-151. [HR 3103, [Vote #106](#), 3/28/96]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Health Care

Calvert joined with large majorities in Congress to fund children's emergency medical services and grants for brain injury research and rehabilitation. Calvert also voted to pass the original SCHIP bill, but has not since supported reauthorization and expansion.

Established Task Force to Advise on Health Care

In 1993, after President Clinton named the First Lady to lead health care reform, Calvert established a twelve-person task force to study and comment on proposals and advise Calvert of health care problems in the district.

"This is probably the most important social legislation we're going to deal with, I think, for the balance of this century," Calvert told the group. "Certainly it's going to be the most costly, and we're going to have to live with it a long time so hopefully we're going to have an impact."

Calvert said he doubted that a Republican reform proposal would become law, since Democrats control the White House and Congress, but said elements should be incorporated. Several health officials told Calvert they may need his help in seeking a waiver to a federal rule that limits the number of county-organized managed-care programs in California.

County officials said that Riverside County would benefit from a managed-care program organized and headed locally. Santa Barbara County had a program, which was viewed as a model in California. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/10/93]

Supported Grants for Children's Emergency Medical Services

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would reauthorize the federal Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) program, also known as the Wakefield Act.

The bill would extend the length of time for which grants may be awarded for projects that improve children's emergency medical services from three years to four years and was supported by many medical and emergency medicine associations. [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [States News Service](#), 4/08/08]

The bill passed 390-1. [HR 2464, [Vote #162](#), 4/08/08]

Supported Grants for Brain Injury Research and Rehabilitation

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would reauthorize research and rehabilitation grants to states for traumatic brain injury treatment.

Specifically, the bill would renew a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention program that funds state programs for the tracking and reporting of brain injuries. It would also reauthorize a Health Resources and Services Administration grant program that funds state brain injury rehabilitation programs. [CQ Today, 4/08/08]

The bill passed 392-1. [S 793, [Vote #163](#), 4/08/08]

Supported Consistency in Mental Health Coverage

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would extend a mental health benefits law through 2008 while lawmakers prepare a broader parity measure.

The bill would extend current provisions of a 1996 law that barred group health plans that offer mental health coverage from setting different lifetime or annual dollar limits for such treatment than those imposed for treating other illnesses. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 2/09/08]

The bill passed 384-23. [HB 4848, [Vote #35](#), 2/07/08]

Supported CHIP Program

In 1997, Calvert voted for a budget deal that included a \$24 billion block grant program to help states improve health coverage for uninsured children.

The children's health care program is paid for in part by a federal tobacco tax increase of 15 cents per pack over five years. In addition, the budget restored Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid benefits to certain legal immigrants.

The budget cut projected entitlement spending by about \$140 billion, including a \$115 billion reduction in Medicare, in order to provide for a balanced budget by fiscal 2002.

The budget passed 346-85. [HR 2015, [Vote #345](#), 7/30/97]

Health Care Issues – Methamphetamine and Drug Use

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Co-founded Meth Caucus but voted against programs to combat use and production*
- ✓ *Stressed border enforcement over reforming drug laws to combat drug problems*
- ✓ *Introduced bill to coordinate drug intelligence centers, anti-smuggling efforts*

Calvert is a co-founder of the House Meth Caucus but has voted against program that combat the drug's use and production. Without considering drug reform laws, Calvert stressed that border enforcement to combat drug problems, despite that meth can be produced locally.

Co-Founded Meth Caucus

In 2001, Calvert co-founded the Congressional Caucus to Fight and Control Methamphetamine, originally constituting 21 mostly West Coast and Rocky Mountain legislators. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 6/23/05]

Opposed \$286 Million to Aid in the Fight Against Meth

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill to restore \$286 million in cuts to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG) program.

The underlying bill cut funding for the program by 45 percent - a move that endangered almost 400 state and local task forces. These task forces were a primary source of funding for state efforts to curb the production and distribution of methamphetamine. [Rep. Lee Terry Press Release, 6/14/05]

The amendment was rejected, 175-252. [HR2862, [Vote #245](#), 6/14/05]

Opposed \$20 Million to Fight Meth along the Border

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill that would provide \$20 million to fight international methamphetamine trafficking and improve the investigation and prosecution of meth offenses.

The amendment would provide \$10 million in additional funds to the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat international trafficking of methamphetamine and allocate \$10 million in additional funds to the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to provide training to state and local prosecutors and law enforcement agents for the investigation and prosecution of meth-related offenses.

According to some estimates, two-thirds of the methamphetamine used in the United States comes from Mexican meth labs. [Rep. Baird Press Release, 6/14/05; [Southwest Nebraska News](#), 6/15/05]

The amendment passed 260-168. [HR 2862, [Vote #248](#), 6/14/05]

Found Bush Administration Meth Funding Lacking

In 2005, the White House announced that they would issue \$1.62 million for meth treatment grants which was seen by many members, including Calvert, as not enough funding. The administration announced another \$1 million for television ads.

“While this is an improvement,” Calvert, co-founder of the meth caucus, said, “we still need a better national and international strategy to stop meth production, smuggling, and reduce usage.” [[New York Times](#), 8/19/05]

Others criticized the White House for taking credit for the grant money when it previously sought to cut \$1 billion in assistance to local police forces.

Calvert was also not informed of the event where the grants were announced, learning about it through news reports. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 8/19/05]

Calvert: Bush Administration Doing “Not Enough”

In response, Congress submitted several bills to fight methamphetamine use, some with the White House’s backing.

Asked what the administration was doing to work with Mexico to decrease methamphetamine trafficking, Calvert said, “not enough.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/29/05]

“It is time for the Administration, working with state and local officials, to develop a comprehensive plan to stop the spread of meth production and use,” Calvert wrote in a release two weeks later when announcing the Meth Caucus’s priorities for the White House. [Calvert press release, 11/10/05]

Stressed Border Enforcement to Solve Drug Problem

In 2001, Calvert stressed border and police enforcement as an answer to the drug problem.

In response to a judge who advocated reforming drug laws, Calvert said, “I’ve heard all of the arguments; I just don’t buy it. I think it will turn into an escalating situation where you have a lot more addicts to treat.”

“I’ve seen what they’ve done in Europe, and I think it’s just not a solution,” said Calvert, whose answer to the drug problem is tightening the border, stressing enforcement and improving treatment programs for those who want it. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/20/01]

Co-Sponsored Legislation to Clean Meth Lab Sites

In 2005, Calvert co-sponsored legislation to help communities thoroughly clean the sites where methamphetamine labs are found.

“This drug is devastating, not just in the way it affects individuals and their families, but in the toxic hazards its illegal production inflicts on our communities. Scientific research is needed to determine the point at which a site may be declared safe after cleanup,” Calvert said. [Calvert press release, 2/16/05]

Proposed Drug Intelligence Center

In 2000, Calvert said he would propose legislation to establish a national drug intelligence center in Los Angeles. The center would provide police and policy-makers with better access to data about smuggling trends.

The center would operate out of the Los Angeles County Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse, a multi-agency group that tracked drug-enforcement operations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange counties.

The center would augment or replace work done by the El Paso Intelligence Center in Texas, headed by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The White House estimated the center would cost \$2 million per year. [Press-Enterprise, 1/27/00]

Meth Bill Received Local Praise

In April 2000, Calvert introduced the bill to link the two drug enforcement centers and help track shipments of illegal substances.

The Press-Enterprise wrote: "Meth labs are a spreading problem that need a coordinated response. This measure would provide it." [Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 4/20/00]

Health Care Issues – Stem Cell Research

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed ban on human cloning*
- ✓ *Mixed record on supporting stem cell research*

Calvert has a mixed record on supporting stem cell research. While voting for an early ban on biomedical research with federal funds in 1995, Calvert also voted to loosen restrictions on federal funding and to allow for research on lines derived from surplus embryos. These votes were also influenced by partisan fights, especially during the Bush Administration.

Opposed Ban on Human Cloning

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to prohibit reproductive human cloning and transporting human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology intended for human cloning.

Under the bill, violators would be subject to fines of up to \$10 million and up to 10 years in prison.

The bill's sponsor, Congresswoman Diana DeGette (D-CO) argued that there is no federal law preventing irresponsible individuals from conducting research in an attempt to achieve human reproductive cloning.

“The most effective way to prevent human reproductive cloning in the United States is to pass a federal prohibition on this practice and impose severe penalties for doing so,” DeGette said of the bill. “Our bill would make it illegal to use cloning technology to initiate a pregnancy and thereby create a cloned human being.” [Congresswoman Diana DeGette press release, 6/6/07]

President Bush opposed the bill.

A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (278 in this case) was required for passage under suspension of the rules. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure was defeated 204-213. [HR 2560, [Vote #439](#), 6/6/07]

Conservative Groups Trashed Ban

However, conservative groups took an opposing view.

National Right to Life described the bill as a “stealth attempt by Democratic leadership to pass ‘clone-and-kill’ bill.”

“But, of course, the ‘ban’ did nothing of the sort,” Right to Life argued. “In excruciatingly careful language, the thoroughly hidden objective was to pave the way for large-scale cloning of human embryos--cloned human embryo farms... H.R. 2560 would allow -- indeed, it is carefully constructed to encourage -- the creation of any number of cloned human embryos. H.R. 2560 would allow development of these cloned human embryos (individual members, male or female, of the species *Homo sapiens*) in the laboratory, perhaps even for weeks, so that they can be killed in order to harvest their stem cells or used

in other research that will kill them -- a practice opposed by about 75% of the public.” [National Right to Life, 6/7/07]

Voted to Kill Stem Cell Research Bill

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to commit legislation to allow for the use of federal funds in research on embryonic stem cell lines to the Energy and Commerce Committee.

The motion would have committed the bill to Committee with instructions that it be reported back with language that would remove the section of the bill allowing federal funding for embryonic stem cells, but would allow funding for research on “embryonic-like” cells. [Congressional Record]

According to stem cell research-supporter Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro, the motion would have gutted the bill.

“What it does, it strips out the embryonic stem cell research portion of the bill, which of course is the bill,” DeLauro said in opposition to the motion. “Instead, it simply leaves the section that also encourages alternative forms of research. So any Member of this House who supports embryonic stem cell research and who has voted for it in the past must oppose this motion to commit. Let me say it again: What this motion to commit does, it strips the embryonic stem cell research out of the bill.” [Congressional Record, 6/7/07; Page: 6141]

The motion was defeated 180-242. [S. 5, [Vote #442](#), 6/7/07]

Supported Stem Cell Research

In 2007, Calvert voted for the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act, which increased the number of “lines” of stem cells that would be eligible to be used in federally funded research.

It required that any stem cells used in research must be from embryos from in vitro fertilization clinics that would otherwise be discarded. The measure was identical to the bill vetoed by President Bush in 2005.

The bill was supported by those who believe that the availability of more stem cells for research purposes will accelerate progress toward finding cures and treatments for a wide variety of diseases. It was opposed by those who contend that widened embryonic stem cell research will result in the destruction of human life, and is unnecessary because there are more promising research alternatives than using human embryos. [[Chicago Tribune](#), 1/12/07; [Los Angeles Times](#), 1/12/07]

The bill passed 253-174. [HR 3, [Vote #20](#), 1/11/07]

Supported Expansion of Federal Stem Cell Research in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted for a bill to loosen restrictions on federal funding for embryonic stem cell research.

Under the bill, the federal government could fund research involving embryonic stem cells no matter when they were created. The stem cells would still have to come from embryos donated by fertility clinic patients who no longer planned to use them to become pregnant.

The bill would authorize research on embryos that would be discarded otherwise. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/25/05; [Chicago Tribune](#), 5/25/05]

The bill passed 238-194. [HR 810, [Vote #204](#), 5/24/05]

Voted to Override Veto of Bill to Expand Federal Funding of Stem Cell Research

In 2006, Calvert voted to override President Bush's veto of a bill that would expand federal funding of embryonic stem cell research.

The bill would authorize federal funds to be used for research on embryonic stem cell lines derived from surplus embryos at in vitro fertilization clinics that would otherwise be discarded.

Current policy allows federal funds to be used for research only on those stem cell lines that existed when President Bush issued an executive order on August 9, 2001. This bill attempted to lift that restriction.

According to a [USA Today](#) editorial, "The bill Congress sent to Bush wouldn't create embryos solely to destroy them. Rather, it simply would allow federal research on embryos from fertility clinics that would otherwise be discarded. The families that donated the embryos have given their consent to use them for research...The price of Bush's threatened veto might well be paid in the suffering of millions of people. It's hard to believe that he, and those in Congress who support his stance, consider this to be the 'pro-life' position."

The attempt to override the veto, which required a two-thirds majority to pass, was defeated 235-193. [HR 810, [Vote #388](#), 7/19/06; Leadership Document, "Congress Should Override the President's Veto of the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act," 7/19/06]

Supported Stem Cell Research

In 2007, Calvert voted for bipartisan legislation to allow for the use of federal funds in research on embryonic stem cell lines derived from surplus embryos at in vitro fertilization clinics, but only if donors give their consent and are not paid for the embryos.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 247-176. [S. 5, [Vote #443](#), 6/7/07]

Opposed Stem Cell Research in 2001

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to 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.

While there was virtual agreement in the House that cloning human cells for the purposes of reproducing whole human beings should be outlawed, the bill alarmed scientists, who said the ban would interfere with progress on stem cell research, which involves human embryos.

Embryonic stem cell research involves using human or animal embryos to grow various kinds of cells.

The cells could then be used to help repair human tissue or aid in finding cures for cancer, Alzheimer's, Lou Gehrig's and other fatal or disabling diseases. The legislation would impose a fine of at least \$1 million and a prison sentence of up to 10 years on anyone who participates in human cloning.

The bill did not specifically ban stem cell research, but would prohibit the cloning of human embryos for use in stem cell experiments. [[Boston Globe](#), 8/02/01; [Boston Globe](#), 8/01/01; AP, 8/01/01]

The bill passed, 265-162. [HR 2505, [Vote #304](#), 7/31/01]

Supported Ban on Stem Cell Research for Medical Purposes

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill banning human cloning and punished violators with up to 10 years in prison and fines of at least \$1 million.

The bill prohibited cloning, and attempts at cloning, for both medical research and reproductive purposes.

The bill passed 241-155. [HR 534, [Vote #39](#), 2/27/03]

Supported Expansion of Federal Stem Cell Research

In 2005, Calvert voted for a bill to loosen restrictions on federal funding for embryonic stem cell research.

Under the bill, the federal government could fund research involving embryonic stem cells no matter when they were created. The stem cells would still have to come from embryos donated by fertility clinic patients who no longer planned to use them to become pregnant.

The bill would authorize research on embryos that would be discarded otherwise. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 5/25/05; [Chicago Tribune](#), 5/25/05]

The bill passed 238-194. [HR 810, [Vote #204](#), 5/24/05]

Voted for the Early Ban on Federal Funding for Stem Cell Research

In 1995, Calvert voted for a 1995 appropriations bill which banned federal money from being used for biomedical research involving human embryos outside the womb. [CQ Weekly, 9/02/95; HR 2127, [Vote #626](#), 8/04/95]

Voted Against Removing the Ban from the Bill

In 1995, Calvert voted against an amendment to strike legislative language that prohibited funding for research on human embryos. [HR 2127, [Vote #611](#), 8/02/95]

NOTE: The amendment also included language on other issues.

Immigration and Border Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported denying illegal immigrants health care, education, services*
- ✓ *Supported guest worker program*
- ✓ *Wanted to seal border with Mexico to stop illegals*
- ✓ *Employee verification program criticized for errors, identity-theft issues*
- ✓ *Voted to deny financial assistance, public housing, grants to illegals*
- ✓ *Supported building a security fence around Mexican border*

Calvert has voted to deny basic services to illegal immigrants, making sure they live in substandard conditions without access to health care, education, housing, financial assistance or other services. His signature employee verification program faced troubles being reauthorized He supported building a security fence along the Mexican border. Calvert supported a guest worker program where workers would regularly return home. He vocally broke with Bush's immigration reform proposal, stressing that he did not support amnesty.

Supported Proposal to Deny Illegal Immigrants Social Services, Health Care, Education

In 1994, Calvert supported the anti-immigration Proposition 187. [Press-Enterprise, 10/25/94]

Proposition 187 was co-authored by Alan Nelson, a former INS commissioner and sought to deny illegal immigrants social services, healthcare and public education. [San Jose Mercury News, 2/25/02; Boston Globe, 3/04/07]

The proposal was ruled unconstitutional in 1997. [Los Angeles Times, 11/15/97]

Called for Actions in Wake of Passing Proposal

Calvert signed on to a letter written by Rep. Steve Horn suggesting actions for President Clinton to take in response to "the clear message sent by voters with the passage of Proposition 187."

The letter called for the implementation of a counterfeit-proof Social Security card; strengthening border patrol; and renegotiating prison transfer treaties so that illegal aliens convicted of federal or state felonies would be returned to their countries of origin to serve their sentences. [Stephen Horn press release, 11/30/94]

Critics Called Proposal Racist

Critics of Proposition 187 ran political ads suggesting that white supremacists were behind the proposal to deny government services such as public education and non-emergency health care to illegal immigrants.

In their ads, the anti-187 forces played up an indirect link between co-author Alan Nelson and the Pioneer Fund, an organization that has funded white supremacist research in the past.

Because Nelson worked for an immigration control group that received funding from the Pioneer Fund during the time he helped write the initiative, the No on 187 campaign, argued that white supremacists were financing the campaign. [United Press International, 11/03/94]

Supported Guest Worker Program

In 2001, Calvert supported a guest worker program to ensure that people were treated properly.

“A lot of people are taken advantage of and not treated properly and not given due process,” Calvert said.

A guest-worker program would “give us an opportunity to have better input in labor coming across the border and to protect those people who are sometimes taken advantage of,” he added. [Press-Enterprise, 2/12/01]

Stepped Back from Guest-Worker Program After 9/11

After 9/11, when Congress was preparing to consider a Mexican guest worker program and proposal to legalize millions of undocumented workers, Calvert stepped back from his support. Congress instead said the focus would turn to overhauling Immigration and Naturalization Services and tracking people in the country on visas.

“We’re at a state of war and our primary obligation to the citizens of the United States is security,” said Calvert.

“Part of the homeland defense is to make sure our borders are secure,” Calvert said. “We have to make sure... people that mean harm to our country, are not allowed access. We need to rethink and relook at our immigration policy.” [Press-Enterprise, 10/01/01]

Disagreed With Bush On Immigration Reform

In 2004, Calvert said he disagreed with Bush’s position on immigration reform. Calvert stressed that he did not support amnesty, but a guest worker program where immigrants would return home after a period of time.

“The identification of people who come into the United States must be absolute,” said Calvert.

“Let’s get to the root cause of why people come here to work,” Calvert said. “It’s because of the economic disparity between Mexico and the United States. These are not bad people who come here to work.” [Press-Enterprise, 12/15/04]

Agreed on Guest Worker Program

In 2006, Bush traveled to Irvine, California, to outline a guest worker program before the Orange County Business Council.

Afterward, Calvert traveled with Bush to Las Vegas and said that he supported the president.

“I think the president has done a good job on this issue in evolving to some degree and recognizing that border enforcement is imperative along with employee identification cards,” Calvert said. “Deciding what do with the folks that are already here is going to be the real difficult part.” [[Press-Enterprise, 4/25/06](#)]

Supported Sealing U.S.-Mexican Border for Illegals

In a 2005 speech to the Corona Chamber of Commerce, Calvert called for the sealing of the U.S.-Mexican border for illegal immigration.

“I think we have the capability of sealing the border, providing the type of fencing that is required and the manpower that is required and removing the magnet that attracts people from south of the border or north of the border or any border,” Calvert said.

Calvert also said that existing immigration laws needed to be “enforced” before a guest-worker program could be developed. [[Press-Enterprise, 12/14/05](#)]

Voted for Border Fence

Calvert supported HR 4437, calling for a 700-mile, two-layered fence in parts of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. It would also make it a crime to assist illegal immigrants.

“The passage of HR 4437 is a true victory for anyone concerned about our porous borders,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise, 4/11/06](#)]

Introduced Employee Verification Bill

Introduced in 1996, Calvert’s bill created authority for employers to check the immigration status of new employees via computer software against the Social Security database.

“The program helps prevent identity theft, helps uncover forged documents and stops unscrupulous employers who use illegal immigrant workers to cut costs rather than hire legal immigrants and U.S. citizens,” Calvert said.

Since 1997, the program was tested in California, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New York and Texas. In 2004, it was expanded to all 50 states. The basic program introduced was free to all participants. [Calvert press release, 1/04/05]

According to Calvert, in April 2008, there were 56,000 employers representing 224,330 work sites using E-Verify who had made over 2.1 million queries. [Calvert press release, 4/03/08]

House Blocked Expanding Calvert Program

In October 2003, the House blocked reauthorization of a pilot program sponsored by Calvert meant to help employers avoid hiring undocumented workers. Arguments over privacy issues and concerns over keeping a national identification database led contributed to the failure. [[Congressional Quarterly Daily Monitor, 10/28/03](#)]

Giffords’ Bill “More Accurate, Useful” Than Calvert’s

In May 2009, Reps. Gabrielle Giffords and Sam Johnson introduced a bill promising employee verification that would be more efficient, less error-prone and be mandatory nationwide.

The [Arizona Daily Star](#) noted that E-Verify had been criticized for providing erroneous results due to name changes, citizenship-status updates and data-entry or data-processing errors. The new bill's sponsors even said that there had been cases of identity theft with E-Verify.

The new bill, the New Employee Verification Act, would link to a better database and provide more funding to update the programs. [[Arizona Daily Star](#), Editorial, 5/01/09]

Introduced Bill to Fix Immigration Glitch

In 2001, Calvert introduced a bill to change immigration rules so that if a sponsor died, the person applying for permanent-resident status could designate a new family member as sponsor and continue the wait for a green card.

The bill came after a Temecula family was set back in their immigration plans when a family's sponsor died and the remaining siblings had to start the immigration process again.

The bill would also broaden the definition of a family member to include mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law and son-in-law. The law at the time required a sponsor to be a blood relative.

Calvert said the bill would not increase immigration cases and would actually simplify immigration law and ease hardship on families who are trying in good faith to navigate the often-cumbersome immigration process. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/24/01]

The bill was signed into law in March 2002. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 7/30/02]

Voted Against Preventing Illegal Immigrants from Being Employed on School Worksites

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would make charter schools eligible for funding, barring states from counting the grants against schools when calculating state aid eligibility.

Section 309 of the amendment dictated that no funds provided under the legislation could be used in the employ of illegal immigrants and mandated that all local educational agencies must have a background check policy for all employees in order to be eligible for funds. [Congressional Record, H4948, 6/04/08]

The amendment passed, 260-151. [HR 3021, [Vote # 374](#), 06/04/08]

Voted to Deny Financial Assistance for Illegal Immigrants

In May 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a bill providing grants and loans to rehabilitate foreclosed properties. The amendment clarified that illegal immigrants would be ineligible for financial assistance under the bill.

The underlying legislation would authorize a loan and grant program for the purchase and rehabilitation of owner-vacated, foreclosed homes. Of the funds, \$7.5 billion would be for loans, and \$7.5 billion would be for grants. [CQ Bill Analysis]

The amendment passed 391-33. [HR 5818, [Vote #297](#), 5/08/08]

Voted to Ban Illegal Immigrants from Public Housing

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would require all housing units built as of January 1, 2005 to be replaced at a one-for-one rate if demolished.

The bill would also clarify that those illegally in the United States would not be eligible for public housing funded by HOPE VI grant money. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 388-20. [HR 3524, [Vote #12](#), 1/17/08]

Voted to Ban Illegal Immigrants from Receiving Small Business Grants

In 2008, Calvert voted in support of an amendment to the Small Business Act that prohibited Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program awards from going to businesses that have repeatedly hired or recruited illegal immigrants.

The amendment was adopted 406-0. [HR 5819, [Vote #215](#), 4/23/08]

Voted to Deny Tax Credits to Illegal Immigrants

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit on a bill that would make revisions to certain record-keeping requirements in the tax filing process.

The motion would have added language to the bill aimed at preventing so-called “sanctuary cities,” or cities which do not report illegal immigrants to the federal government, from issuing tax-exempt debt. The motion would have also increased IRS efforts to prevent illegal immigrants from claiming the earned-income tax credit. [CQ Today, 4/15/08]

The motion was rejected 210-210. [HR 5719, [Vote #189](#), 4/15/08]

Voted To Bar Lawsuits against Employers Requiring Employees to Speak English

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion that would instruct House conferees to accept a section of the Senate-passed bill that would bar the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from suing employers for requiring employees to speak English. [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 11/18/07]

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-186. [HR 3093, [Vote#1076](#), 11/08/07]

Voted to Prohibit Housing Assistance for Illegal Immigrants

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion that would instruct House conferees to insist on including in the conference report provisions prohibiting the use of funds in the bill to hire or provide housing assistance to illegal immigrants. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-16. [HR 3074, [Vote #1067](#), 11/08/07]

Voted to Require ID Verification for Mortgage Applicants

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion that would require that the bill require a creditor to verify the identity of an individual seeking a residential mortgage. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The motion was rejected 188-231. [HR 3915, [Vote # 1117](#), 11/15/07]

Voted to Require Government ID to Qualify for Affordable Housing

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit on the Federal Housing Administration Lending Revisions bill that would request language that would require any individual or household receiving money from the affordable-housing fund to present verification of legal residency by a government-issued identification document. [Congressional Quarterly]

This motion failed 209-216. [HR 1852, [Vote # 875](#), 9/18/07]

Voted to Block Funds for Illegal Immigrants

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit to fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to employ illegal immigrants or to provide rental housing assistance to an illegal immigrant not qualified to receive such assistance. [Congressional Quarterly]

According to Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), who opposed the motion, the measure was little more than an attempt to stall the bill because there were no funds in the bill that would apply to motion.

“There are no funds in this bill which would authorize any actions for illegal aliens; not for rural housing, not for employment, not for any of the activities funded under this bill,” DeLauro said on the floor of the House. [Congressional Record, 8/2/07; Page 8649]

The motion was defeated 212-216. [HR 3161, [Vote #814](#), 8/2/07]

The final vote, however, was controversial, because a number of Members from both parties switched their votes towards the end of the voting period. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 8/4/07]

Voted to Prevent Illegal Immigrants from Gaining Access to SCHIP

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to authorize the State Children’s Health Insurance Program for one year and block illegal immigrants from gaining access to the program.

The motion included language to continue the enforcement of the five-year waiting period for illegal immigrants to get into the program and required citizenship documentation for eligibility purposes. [Congressional Quarterly]

The underlying bill that the motion sought to amend already included language preventing illegal immigrants from using SCHIP. [CQ Weekly, 8/6/07]

The language also eliminated proposed cuts to Medicare providers and Medicare Advantage plan payments. [Congressional Quarterly]

Those cuts were targeted at private health plans. Under the Medicare Advantage plan pays about 12 percent more per beneficiary than traditional Medicare costs, according to CBO and the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, which has recommended reducing the imbalance. [CQ Weekly, 8/6/07]

The motion was defeated 202-226. [HR 3162, [Vote #786](#), 8/1/07]

Voted to Cut Funding for Law Enforcement to Increase Criminal Alien Assistance Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to increase funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

The motion would have recommitted the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language to provide additional funding for the Department of Justice immigration law enforcement capabilities and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion provided no specific means for how to increase the funding, or what would be used to offset the increased funds.

However, because the motion called for increased funding for the program, it would have resulted in cuts to other law enforcement funding in the bill

“Indeed, if this motion to recommit were passed and were acted upon, we would have to go back and cut State and local law enforcement, FBI, DEA, and meth programs,” said Congressman Alan Mollohan (D-WV). “We would have to cut law enforcement funding that puts police on the streets, that hires additional FBI agents, additional DEA agents, and funds meth programs.” [Congressional Record, 7/26/07, Page H8673]

The motion was rejected 209-215. [HR 3093, [Vote #743](#), 7/26/07]

Supported Increased Funds for Keeping Criminal Aliens Behind Bars

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill to increase funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program by \$55 million.

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program provides federal payments to states and localities that incur correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period. [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/scaap.html>]

The increased funding was offset by a reduction of \$25 million for the Commerce Department’s salaries and expenses account, \$25 million for the Justice Department’s general administration account and \$5 million for the FBI construction account. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 388-39. [HR 2093, [Vote #725](#), 7/25/07]

Supported Increased Funding for Southwest Border Prosecutors

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill to increase funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Fund’s Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.

According to the amendment’s sponsor, Congresswoman Shelly Moore Capito (R-WV), “The Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative helps relieve border communities of the steep costs of Federal drug prosecutions.” [Statement of Congresswoman Shelly Moore Capito, Congressional Record, 7/25/07, Page H8435]

Democrats in Congress had originally proposed \$30 million for the program, while President Bush had requested no funding. [Statement of Congressman Alan Mollohan, Congressional Record, 7/25/07, Page H8435]

The amendment increased funding for the program by \$10 million, offset by a reduction of the same amount for the Census Bureau’s Periodic Censuses and Programs. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 229-196. [HR 3093, [Vote #722](#), 7/25/07]

Voted to Block Lawsuit Against Companies that Require Employees to Speak English

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice to bar the use of funds in the bill by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to commence litigation against employers on the grounds that they require employees to speak English. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 202-212. [HR 3093, [Vote #734](#), 7/26/07]

Opposed U.S.-Mexican Freeway

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Transportation appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill for participation in working groups on a proposed U.S.-Mexican freeway. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 362-63. [HR 3074, [Vote #707](#), 7/24/07]

Voted to Require Student Aid Forms to be in English

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to require student aid forms to be in English-only.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill by the Education Department to provide or process the Free Application for Federal Student Aid form in any language other than English. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 191-233. [HR 3043, [Vote #676](#), 7/19/07]

Voted to Prevent Illegal Immigrants from Receiving Social Security

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to prevent implementation of a totalization agreement between the United States' and Mexico's Social Security systems.

The amendment barred the use of funds in the bill by the Social Security Administration to compensate employees who administer Social Security benefit payments under any agreement between the United States and Mexico that establishes arrangements between the two nations' social security benefits systems. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was aimed at blocking illegal immigrants from receiving Social Security benefits through a loophole in the Social Security totalization agreement between the United States and Mexico.

According to the amendment's sponsor, Congressman Phil Gingrey (R-GA), "Our totalization agreement with Mexico threatens the Social Security Trust Fund by allowing Mexican workers in the U.S. to claim Social Security benefits and vice versa."

Gingrey claimed his amendment would prohibit funding for the current totalization agreement, which was signed in 2004. [Congressman Phil Gingrey press release, 7/19/07; [Arizona Republic](#), 6/26/04]

Opponents of the amendment said that there is no way under existing law that anyone who does not have authorization to work in this country, including undocumented immigrants, qualify for receipt of Social Security benefits. [Statement of Congressman Xavier Becerra, Congressional Record, 7/18/07; Page H8108]

The amendment passed 254 – 168. [HR 3043, [Vote #673](#), 7/19/07]

Voted to Require Valid Social Security Number for Mortgages

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks from obtaining primary residential mortgages that were granted to any individuals who do not have a valid Social Security number.

According to [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), the amendment was aimed at preventing illegal immigrants from benefiting under the legislation. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/22/07]

The amendment passed 217-205. [HR 1427, [Vote #391](#), 5/22/07]

Voted to Require Proof of Citizenship to Obtain Housing Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to require all owners or renters of housing built with money from the proposed affordable-housing trust fund to prove legal residency.

According to [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), the amendment was aimed at preventing illegal immigrants from benefiting under the legislation. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/22/07]

The amendment passed 235-188. [HR 1427, [Vote #387](#), 5/22/07]

Supported Automated Risk Assessment System at the Border

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security authorization bill that would recommit the bill to the Homeland Security Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language that would allow the Homeland Security Department secretary to authorize the Automated Targeting System to be deployed at the border. [Congressional Quarterly]

The Automated Targeting System is an automated system helps that coordinates information from available sources and allows Customs officials to perform risk assessments of people entering the United States.

The system would collect information to perform risk assessments of people entering the United States.

According to the motion's sponsor, Congressman Charlie Dent (R-PA), the 9/11 Commission recommended such a system in order to target particular, identifiable suspects or indicators of risk and give border officials the resources to establish that people are who they say they are, intercept identifiable suspects, and disrupt terrorist operations. [Congressman Charlie Dent press release, 5/9/07]

Opponents of the measure, however, noted that the funding to implement the program would divert funding from the soon-to-be implemented US-VISIT system, which will biometrically check aliens who are entering the United States. [Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, Congressional Record, 5/9/07; Page H4714]

The motion passed 264-160. [HR 1684, [Vote #317](#), 5/9/07]

Voted to Increase Funds for Border Personnel by Cutting Undersecretary of Management

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement salaries and expenses account by \$9 million.

The funding increase was offset by reducing funding for the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by \$10 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 286-127. [HR 2638, [Vote #469](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Increase Funding for Border Fence by Cutting Undersecretary of Management

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding the Customs and Border Protection fencing, infrastructure and technology account by \$89 million.

The funding was offset by a reduction for the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by the same amount. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 241-179. [HR 2638, [Vote #471](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Cut TSA Funding to Increase Border Patrol

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill that would add \$125 million for Customs and Border Protection salary and expenses.

The increased funds were offset by a reduction for the Transportation Security Administration's aviation security direction and enforcement by the same amount. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 96-327. [HR 2638, [Vote #475](#), 6/14/07]

Voted to Fund Aerial Vehicles for Border Patrol over Other Priorities

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill to allow funding for the procurement of additional unmanned aerial vehicles.

The amendment struck a provision in the bill blocking the funds until the Customs and Border Protection certified to the House and Senate Appropriations committees that they are a higher priority and more cost effective than other items in the Air and Marine Recapitalization and Modernization Plan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 192-232. [HR 2638, [Vote #477](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Delay Visa Requirements

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the travel document requirements under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative until June 1, 2009. [Congressional Quarterly]

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative will require all U.S. citizens, Canadians, citizens of the British Overseas Territory of Bermuda, and citizens of Mexico to have a passport or other accepted secure document to enter or re-enter the U.S. by January 1, 2008. [Department of State Press Release, 4/5/05]

The bill passed 379-45. [HR 2638, [Vote #483](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Allow Foreign Citizens into the United States without a Visa

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds to carry out the visa waiver program, through which travelers from certain countries can enter the United States for up to 90 days without obtaining a visa. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 76-347. [HR 2638, [Vote #484](#), 6/15/07]

Voted for Border Fence

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to require funds in the bill for Customs and Border Protection fencing, infrastructure or technology to be used for a minimum of two layers of reinforced fencing and roads for a border fence along the U.S.-Mexico border.

The amendment prevented the use of those funds for infrastructure and technology that could be used instead of a border fence. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 149-272. [HR 2638, [Vote #486](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Cut Funding for Border Infrastructure, Technology

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to require funds in the bill for Customs and Border Protection fencing, infrastructure or technology to be used for a minimum of two layers of reinforced fencing and roads for a border fence along the U.S.-Mexico border.

The amendment prevented the use of those funds for infrastructure and technology that could be used instead of a border fence. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 149-272. [HR 2638, [Vote #486](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed 9/11 Commission Recommendations on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to provide an alternative to the GOP border fence bill.

The Democratic alternative would have reflected the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission on border security and immigration enforcement.

Specifically, the Democratic alternative would have: established operational control of all borders and ports, ended the “catch and release” policy for illegal immigrants, and would have provided:

- ✓ 3,000 additional Border Patrol agents each year (for a total of 12,000)
- ✓ 2,000 additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents each year (for a total of 8,000)
- ✓ 25,000 additional detention beds each year (for a total of 100,000)
- ✓ 2,500 additional Coast Guard enforcement personnel (for a total of 10,000)
- ✓ 1,000 additional port-of-entry inspectors (for a total of 4,000)
- ✓ 1,000 additional investigators of fraudulent documents (for a total of 4,000)
- ✓ 250 additional ICE detention officers (for a total of 1,000)
- ✓ 250 additional U.S. Marshals (for a total of 1,000). [Leadership Document, “Democrats Are Fighting For A Strong, Comprehensive Border Security Bill,” 9/14/06]

The motion to kill the democratic alternative passed 224-190. [HR6061, [Vote #444](#), 9/14/06]

Opposed Increased Border Security and Thousands of Additional Border Patrol Agents

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the GOP's border fence bill to committee to alter the bill to include a comprehensive, technologically superior, round-the-clock, fully interoperable surveillance system to monitor every mile of the border.

The motion to recommit also included:

- ✓ 3,000 additional Border Patrol agents every year through FY 2010 (a total of 12,000 new agents)
- ✓ 2,000 additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents every year through FY 2010 (a total of 8,000 new agents)
- ✓ 25,000 additional detention beds every year through FY 2010 (a total of 100,000 new beds).

Furthermore, the motion included physical infrastructure enhancements, including additional checkpoints, all weather access roads, and vehicle barriers, while maintaining the speed of commerce through such points of entry. [Leadership Document, "Democrats Are Fighting For Specific, Strong Steps To Enhance Security Along America's Borders," 9/14/06]

The motion failed 193-224. [HR6061, [Vote #445](#), 9/14/06]

Voted Against Requiring a Passport to Enter U.S.

In 2006, Calvert voted against of an amendment to the FY 07 SSJC appropriations bill that would have prohibited individuals from using any document other than a passport to denote citizenship and identity when traveling into the United States from a foreign country.

Visitors from neighboring nations, such as Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean countries, currently can enter the United States with other documents, such as photo identification and a birth certificate. Opponents of Poe's proposal said requiring a passport from every foreign visitor would have a stinging effect on trade, jobs and tourism. [HR 5672, [Vote #347](#), 6/28/06; [CQ Today](#), 6/29/06]

The amendment failed 90-318. [HR5672, [Vote #347](#), 6/29/06]

Supported Fence along Southern Border

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to build both a physical and virtual fence along the US-Mexico border. The bill, which was essentially patched together from provisions of the GOP's 2005 immigration bill, would authorize construction of a 700 mile double-layered fence on the Southwestern border as well as a "virtual fence" made up of unmanned aerial vehicles, ground sensors, cameras and other surveillance technology.

Democrats questioned the motives of the Republicans bringing the bill to the floor, particularly since the authorization bill carried no funding with it. [[CQ Today](#), 9/13/06]

The bill passed 283-138. [HR6061, [Vote #446](#), 9/14/06]

Supported Extending Amount of Time DOH Can Detain Illegal Immigrants

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the Community Protection Act, which would allow the Department of Homeland Security to hold illegal immigrants detained for crimes or as threats to national security beyond the current limit of six months and set up expedited procedures for deporting these people.

The bill also made it easier to detain and deport illegal immigrants found to be part of criminal street gangs. [Associated Press, 9/21/06]

The motion passed 328-95. [HR6094, [Vote #465](#), 9/21/06]

Supported Local Law Enforcement's Authority on Illegal Immigration

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the Immigration Law Enforcement Act, which would reaffirm the authority of state and local law enforcement to arrest, detain and transfer to federal custody illegal immigrants.

It asked the Justice Department to increase the number of attorneys prosecuting immigrant smuggling cases.

It also closed loopholes that have led to "catch and release" policies in which illegal immigrants, mainly non-Mexicans, were released because they could not be immediately deported. [Associated Press, 9/21/06]

The motion passed 277-140. [HR6095, [Vote #468](#), 9/21/06]

Did Not Vote on \$2.5 Billion in Border & Port Security Funding

In 2006, Calvert did not vote on killing an attempt to add two provisions to the emergency supplemental spending bill to increase border and port security funding. The conference report for the bill did not include two Senate-passed provisions that provided additional funding for border and port security.

One provision would have provided an additional \$1.9 billion for border security capital improvement including funds to replace outdated aircraft and vehicles as well as to ramp up the fleets of patrol boats, patrol aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles.

The funds also would provide for improvements in law enforcement communications and Customs and Border Patrol construction projects needed to provide up-to-date infrastructure for border security. The conference report also failed to include a Senate amendment providing an additional \$648 million for port security, including \$227 million for port security grants, \$211 million for 60 additional cargo container inspection systems, and \$132 million to deploy over 300 additional radiation portal monitors at our nation's seaports. [Leadership Document, "Democrats Are Fighting for Enhanced Border Security and Port Security," 6/12/06]

The motion to kill the attempt to add the provisions passed 204-165. [HR4939, [Vote #255](#), 6/12/06]

Opposed Attempt to Crack Down on Illegal Alien Smuggling

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to the Immigration Law Enforcement Act to give law enforcement the tools they need to crack down on illegal alien smuggling.

Democrats introduced a motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to authorize funding in the bill to increase:

- ✓ The number of immigration agents by 2,000
- ✓ The number of detention officers by 250
- ✓ The number of U.S. Marshals to assist the courts in immigration matters by 250
- ✓ The number of detention beds by 25,000
- ✓ The number of investigators of fraudulent schemes and documents by 1,000

Over the previous two years, the nation has been 5,000 detention beds and nearly 500 immigration agents short of the authorized amount in the 9/11 Act of 2004, to the detriment of efforts to combat alien smuggling.

Since 2001, the Congress had not enacted legislation to address the 9/11 Commission recommendations to combat alien smuggling. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight For Real Resources to Improve Border Security,” 9/21/06]

The motion failed 196-226. [HR6095, [Vote #467](#), 9/21/06]

Supported Requiring Government Issued ID to Vote, Disenfranchising Millions of Americans

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill requiring that voters show government issued ID in order to vote by 2008 and requiring proof of US citizenship in order to vote by 2010.

The latter provision was of particular concern as most Americans currently do not possess government issued ID that denotes their citizenship status. In 48 states, a driver’s license does not reflect one’s citizenship status, so by 2010, a driver’s license would not be sufficient.

This bill would disenfranchise millions of Americans - particularly the elderly, people with disabilities, and minorities. Democrats charged that the bill was one in a series of attempts by Republicans to suppress the vote to keep Republicans in power. Federal law already prohibits non-citizens from voting in national elections and from providing false information about citizenship when registering. Both provisions carry prison time and stiff financial penalties.

Democrats charged that the bill would institute a 21st Century poll tax, as documents denoting citizenship can be expensive. Only 25% of Americans own a passport, which costs \$97 and reissued Naturalization papers cost \$210. Democrats argued that the bill would particularly disenfranchise the elderly who often do not have drivers’ licenses or have lost their birth certificates. [Leadership Document, “Vote No On GOP Voter Id Bill - A Partisan Attempt to Disenfranchise Millions of Voters,” 9/20/06]

The bill passed 228-196. [HR4844, [Vote #459](#), 9/20/06]

Supported Cracking Down on Illegal Border Tunnels

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the Border Tunnel Prevention Act.

The bill imposed prison terms of up to 20 years for those who knowingly construct or finance an unauthorized tunnel under a U.S. border.

People who permit the construction of such a tunnel could face 10 years in prison. [[Associated Press](#), 9/21/06]

The motion passed 422-0. [HR4830, [Vote #469](#), 9/21/06]

Supported Tough GOP Immigration Bill that Makes Charitable Organizations Felons

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of legislation to tighten border controls and prevent illegal immigrants from getting jobs.

The bill would build hundreds of miles of fence along the U.S.-Mexico border, require that businesses verify the legality of all employees’ status through a national database, fortify border patrols, and declare illegal immigrants and those who help them to be felons.

The felony provision was controversial, making millions of illegal immigrants in this country felons and anyone who aids them felons as well, including charitable and religious organizations that may help illegals. According to

the New York Times, “The border security measure would for the first time make it a federal crime to live in the United States illegally, a provision that would turn millions of undocumented immigrants into felons. Currently, living in this country illegally is a violation of civil immigration law, not criminal law.

The bill would require the mandatory detention of many immigrants ... and broaden the immigrant-smuggling statute to include employees of social service agencies and church groups who offer services to illegal workers.” [Washington Post, 12/17/05, 4/12/06, New York Times, 12/17/05]

The motion passed 239-182. [HR4437, [Vote #661](#), 12/16/05]

Opposed Additional Funds for Immigration and Customs Enforcement

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to add \$284 million to an emergency spending bill for securing the nation’s borders.

The 9/11 Commission highlighted that the United States lacked a true border security system and that illegal entry across our borders was far too easy.

The added funding would have hired 550 additional border patrol agents and 200 additional immigration investigators. Finally, the proposal would have provided funding for unmanned border aerial vehicles, which have been used successfully in a test in Arizona to assist in surveillance.

The motion was defeated 201-235. [HR 1268, [Vote #160](#), 5/05/05]

Opposed Higher Funding for Border Protection than Bush Requested

In 2005, Calvert voted against a proposal to authorize \$41 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Homeland Security, including \$6.5 billion for grants to state and local governments, \$1.8 billion for science and technology programs and \$3.3 billion for emergency preparedness and response activities.

The measure also authorized \$2.8 billion for a three-year grant program to reduce the vulnerability of transit systems to terrorist attacks and more than \$1 billion for rail security, and required that 100 percent of air cargo on passenger planes be screened within three years.

The proposal would commit \$41 billion to securing the nation from terrorist threats - \$6.9 billion more than the President’s budget, and contained \$28.4 billion for border and transportation security, immigration processing, and other security functions - \$4 billion more than the President’s budget.

The motion was defeated 196-230. [HR 1817, [Vote #187](#), 5/18/05]

Supported Massive Cuts to Homeland Security & Border Enforcement Efforts

In 2005, Calvert voted against stripping a 1% across-the-board cut to all “discretionary” programs that had been attached to the FY 2006 defense spending bill.

The cuts - totaling \$8.5 billion - did not effect veterans’ benefits or combat related accounts. However, the provision did include a \$48 million cut to the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agency.

Of this amount, nearly \$19 million would be cut from security operations between the ports of entry on our borders - i.e., the Border Patrol. In order to absorb this cut, CBP would be unable to hire, train, equip, and deploy approximately 100 new Border Patrol agents. Preparedness, Mitigation, Recovery and Response programs within FEMA would be reduced by \$2 million dollars.

Cutting these programs would reduce funding for programs like catastrophic planning, including planning for mass evacuations. [Senate Committee on Appropriations Minority Staff, 12/19/05]

The motion failed 183-231. [HR2863, [Vote #668](#), 12/19/05]

Supported Building a Security Fence along the US-Mexico Border

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a border security bill that would build border fencing at five strategic locations along our nation's Southern border with Mexico.

The fence would be constructed in areas including Tecate, California; Calexico, California to Douglas, Arizona; Columbus, New Mexico to El Paso, Texas; Del Rio, Texas to Eagle Pass, Texas; & Laredo, Texas to Brownsville, Texas. [Rep. Duncan Hunter, Press Release, 12/15/05]

The motion passed 260-159. [HR4437, [Vote #640](#), 12/15/05]

Supported Cuts to Justice Department to Transmit Immigration Status

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to increase by \$1 million funds for provisions in current law that allowed state or local officials to transmit information regarding an individual's citizenship or immigration status to the Homeland Security Department.

It would be offset by a reduction in the salaries and expenses account at the Justice Department.

The amendment passed 218-208. [HR 2862, [Vote #267](#), 6/16/05]

Supported Blocking Food Stamps for Immigrants

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the use of funds under the food stamp program to contravene existing immigration law requiring that sponsors of legal aliens be financially liable for government benefits provided to the aliens.

The amendment was defeated 169-258. [HR 2744, [Vote #237](#), 6/08/05]

Supported Protecting Employers Who Hire Illegal Immigrants

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that set caps on the monetary penalties imposed on businesses for hiring or employing unauthorized aliens at \$7,500 for the first offense, \$15,000 for the second offense, and \$40,000 for all subsequent offenses.

The original bill only set minimums for the fines. This amendment kept the minimums the same, but also set maximums, meaning that it limited the fine imposed on businesses that employ illegals.

Besides setting a cap on the fines, the amendment also provided an exemption for first time violators if they acted in "good faith."

It also provided "safe-harbor" for contractors if they hired a sub-contractor who, without the primary contractor's knowledge, hired an illegal immigrant.

The motion passed 247-170. [HR 4437, [Vote #657](#), 12/16/05]

Opposed Increased Fines for Businesses that Hire Illegal Immigrants

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment that increased the fines on businesses for knowingly hiring unauthorized aliens to \$50,000 and providing that proceeds be shared with state and local governments to help cover the costs associated with providing services to undocumented immigrants.

The original bill had a graduated system of fines starting at \$5,000.

The amendment would eliminate the graduated system and created a simple \$50,000 penalty for each infraction.

The motion failed 87-332. [HR 4437, [Vote #658](#), 12/16/05]

Supported REAL ID Bill Toughening Driver's License Standards

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a bill to virtually bar states from issuing driver's licenses to illegal immigrants, tighten the rules for asylum and close a hole in the border fence between California and Mexico.

The bill would require states to verify that any driver's license applicant was residing legally in the U.S. before issuing a license that could be used for purposes of federal identification.

That would mean states could issue licenses to illegal immigrants -- as 11 states now do -- but those licenses could not be used to board airplanes in the United States, open bank accounts or enter federal buildings.

The legislation would also increase the burden of proof that applicants for asylum must meet and would restrict the right of judges to review decisions by immigration officials at the borders to reject asylum applications. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 2/11/05]

The motion passed 261-161. [HR418, [Vote #31](#), 2/10/05]

Supported Increasing Funds to Fight Drug Trafficking Along the Border

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to increase funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program by \$9 million.

HIDTA helps pay for teams of federal, state and local officers who target hotbeds of illegal drug activity across the nation. It was introduced in 1990 to target hot spots for large-scale drug trafficking in Los Angeles, Houston, New York and New Jersey, South Florida, and the Mexican border areas of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

According to statistics released by the National HIDTA Directors Association, 3,538 drug trafficking organizations were dismantled or disrupted in 2004 because of the program. More than half of them engaged in the drug trade across state borders or internationally. Directors of the program unveiled a study showing that for every \$1 spent on the program, law enforcement officials have seized \$64 worth of illegal drugs and drug-related assets.

Under the Bush administration's budget and the underlying House bill, funding for the program would be reduced from \$227 million to \$100 million in 2006. [[Baltimore Sun](#), 6/24/05]

The amendment passed 315-103. [HR 3058, [Vote #343](#), 6/29/05]

Opposed \$20 Million to Fight Meth along the Border

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill that would provide \$20 million to fight international methamphetamine trafficking and improve the investigation and prosecution of meth offenses.

The amendment would provide \$10 million in additional funds to the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat international trafficking of methamphetamine and allocate \$10 million in additional funds to the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to provide training to state and local prosecutors and law enforcement agents for the investigation and prosecution of meth-related offenses.

According to some estimates, two-thirds of the methamphetamine used in the United States comes from Mexican meth labs. [Rep. Baird Press Release, 6/14/05; [Southwest Nebraska News](#), 6/15/05]

The amendment passed 260-168. [HR 2862, [Vote #248](#), 6/14/05]

Opposed More Funding for Border Drug Interdiction

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program by \$30.5 million.

The amendment was defeated 212-216. [HR 2216, [Vote #173](#), 6/21/01]

Supported Funds for High Intensity Drug Program in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted for an amendment to add \$25 million to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and reduce funding for the IRS Processing Assistance and Management account by \$25 million. The amendment passed 284-134. [HR 4871, [Vote #421](#), 7/20/00]

That same day, Calvert voted for the bill that contained those funds after the amendment. [HR 4871, [Vote #428](#), 7/20/00]

Supported Study of Illegal Immigrants in Gangs

In 2005, Calvert voted for an amendment to require the Justice and Homeland Security departments to conduct a joint study and report to Congress within one year on the connection between illegal immigration and gang membership.

The amendment passed 395-31. [HR 1279, [Vote #166](#), 5/11/05]

Supported Additional Funding for Anti-Drug Enforcement Efforts

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the Consolidated Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003, which included \$525.4 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy:

- ✓ \$226.4 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, \$20 million above the President's request
- ✓ \$145 million for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign
- ✓ \$70 million (full funding) for the Drug-Free Communities program. [House Appropriations Committee]

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program advanced the National Drug Control Strategy in the most critical drug trafficking areas of the country, including Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Washington/Baltimore, and Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands AND the Southwest Border.

The purpose of the program was to empower equal local, State, and Federal partnerships to dismantle the most significant drug trafficking and drug money laundering organizations. The program primarily supported progressive initiatives such as co-located task forces, intelligence sharing and electronic networking of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, and linkages between the criminal justice system and drug treatment.

The bill passed 338-83. [HJRES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03]

Opposed Assistance to Governments that Fail to Crack Down on Immigration

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program by any state or local government entity that restricts its officials from transmitting information regarding an individual's citizenship or immigration status to the Department of Homeland Security.

The amendment was defeated 204-222. [HR 2862, [Vote #262](#), 6/16/05]

Supported Using Police to Help Deal with Illegal Immigrants

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to clarify the existing authority for state and local enforcement personnel to apprehend, detain, remove and transport illegal aliens in the routine course of duty.

It also would require the Homeland Security Department to establish a manual for training personnel to enforce immigration laws and set guidelines for making the training available.

State and local police currently have the authority to report criminals who are foreign nationals to the Department of Homeland Security and to assist the Federal Government in criminal investigations. But current law does not allow law enforcement to pick up immigrants and deport them unilaterally.

The amendment passed 242-185. [HR 1817, [Vote #185](#), 5/18/05]

Supported Immigration Standards Bill

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the REAL ID Bill to toughen driver's license standards to make it more difficult for foreign nationals to claim asylum.

The bill also authorized the completion of a security fence along the U.S.-Mexico border and would allow immigration judges to weigh the credibility of asylum applicants in a variety of proceedings and remove the annual cap of 10,000 refugees who may become permanent residents.

It also would require the Homeland Security Department to include information on anyone convicted of using a false driver's license to board an airplane, in aviation security screening databases.

The bill passed 261-161. [HR 418, [Vote #31](#), 2/10/05]

Supported Measure to Fill Gaps in Border Barrier

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would expedite construction to fill two gaps in the 14-mile barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border in San Diego.

The amendment passed 256-160. [HR 10, [Vote #519](#), 10/08/04]

Supported Troops on the Border

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would authorize the Defense secretary to assign military personnel to assist the Homeland Security Department with border security under certain circumstances such as a threat to national security.

The amendment passed 245-184. [HR 1815, [Vote #214](#), 5/25/05]

Voted for Troops on the Border Consistently

Calvert has voted consistently for putting troops on the border to fight drugs, supporting such legislation nine times since 1997:

- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to authorize the Defense secretary to assign military personnel to assist the Homeland Security Department with border security under certain circumstances such as a threat to national security. The amendment passed 231-191. [HR 4200, [Vote #196](#), 5/19/04]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would authorize the secretary of Defense to assign members of the armed forces to assist the Homeland Security Department with border protection activities. The amendment passed 250-179. [HR 1588, [Vote #206](#), 5/21/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would allow the military to help the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Customs Service if requested by either the attorney general or the secretary of the Treasury. The amendment passed 232-183. [HR 4546, [Vote #154](#), 5/09/02]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to create a task force on counterterrorism and drug interdiction by either the Treasury or Justice departments and allow military personnel to help patrol U.S. borders. The amendment passed, 242-173. [HR 2586, [Vote #356](#), 9/25/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would allow the Defense Department to assign military patrols to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Service for the purpose of monitoring U.S. borders. The attorney general could request the assistance to prevent terrorists, drug traffickers and illegal aliens from entering the U.S. The Treasury secretary could request assistance for inspecting cargo, vehicles and aircraft. The amendment passed 243-183. [HR 4205, [Vote #197](#), 5/18/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to allow the Department of Defense to assign military personnel to assist the border patrol and U.S. Customs Service in drug interdiction and counter-terrorism activities along U.S. borders. The amendment passed 242-181. [HR 1401, [Vote #186](#), 6/10/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to direct the U.S. armed forces to assist in the efforts to keep illegal drugs out of the United States. Under the amendment, that assistance could include patrolling U.S. borders. The amendment passed 291-133. [HR 4300, [Vote #440](#), 9/16/98]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to authorize the Defense Department to assign members of the armed forces to assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the

Customs Service in monitoring and patrolling U.S. borders. The amendment passed 288-132. [HR 3616, [Vote #180](#), 5/21/98]

- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to allow the secretary of Defense to assign up to 10,000 military personnel to assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Customs Service in border control activities. The amendment passed 269-119. [HR 1119, [Vote #224](#), 6/20/97]

Opposed Cutting Amtrak to Provide More Anti-Drug Funds

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funds for the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes, tax counseling for the elderly programs, low-income tax clinics, the Office of National Drug Control Policy; and the high-intensity drug trafficking areas program by cutting funds from Amtrak.

The amendment was defeated 89-325. [HR 2989, [Vote #473](#), 9/04/03]

Supported Additional INS Inspectors, Increased Security Measures

In 2002, Calvert voted for a bill to require additional security safeguards along U.S. borders.

The bill authorized the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to hire additional inspectors and allowed salary increases for border agents and certain other personnel. The bill also authorized \$150 million for technology upgrades at inspection stations, the creation of a database of suspected terrorists that federal agencies could use to screen visa applicants, and requirements for schools to tell government officials if foreign students do not report for class.

The bill banned residents of terrorist-sponsoring countries from receiving temporary visas, and all visas, passports and other travel documents would be required to contain biometric data.

Planes and passenger ships traveling from other countries would be required to give immigration officials lists of passengers and crewmembers before arriving.

The bill passed, 411-0. [HR 3525, [Vote #131](#), 5/08/02]

Supported Funding for Special Equipment at Border Crossings

In 2002, Calvert voted for a bill that provided \$9.1 billion over three years to beef up U.S. Customs Service operations.

The money would help pay for special equipment to fight terrorism and drug smuggling along U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico and at Gulf Coast seaports.

The bill was disputed mainly over new search powers and liability protections it would give customs agents to bolster their efforts against terrorists and drug traffickers.

The bill granted retroactive immunity in cases of allegedly illegal body searches. It would also authorize agents to conduct searches of outgoing U.S. mail without a warrant; under existing law, they could open only incoming mail without a warrant. [[Washington Post](#), 5/26/02; [Gannett News Service](#), 5/24/02]

The bill passed the House 327-101. [HR 3129, [Vote #193](#), 5/22/02]

Supported Allowing INS Inspectors to Give Drivers Tests for Alcohol

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would make it illegal to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs and alcohol at land border ports of entry and to allow the INS to test drivers for drugs and alcohol if they were suspected of driving under the influence. [[States News Service](#), 10/18/02]

The bill passed 296-94. [HR 2155, [Vote #465](#), 10/16/02]

Supported Cutting Food and Shelter Funds for Illegal Immigrants

In 1994, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit illegal immigrants from receiving benefits under the Food and Shelter Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Before being adopted, the Kim amendment was modified to provide an exception when the president declares a national disaster.

The amendment passed 225-176. [HR 3838, [Vote #348](#), 7/22/94]

Supported Additional Funds for Border Patrol

In July 1993, Calvert voted for a proposal by California Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-El Cajon) to increase Border Patrol funds by \$60 million for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. [HR 2519, [Vote #318](#), 7/1/93]

The proposal passed 265-164. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 7/02/93; HR 2519, [Vote #318](#), 7/01/93]

Labor and Working Family Issues – Undermining Unions

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Flip-flopped on extending unemployment benefits*
- ✓ *Voted against allowing shareholders to vote on executive compensation*
- ✓ *Opposed Employee Free Choice Act*
- ✓ *Opposed protections against privatization*

Calvert is not a friend to working families. He flip-flopped on extending unemployment benefits and has voted several times to make it harder to unionize or participate in collective bargaining.

Opposed Extension of Unemployment Benefits

In 2008, Calvert voted against a \$60.8 billion economic stimulus package designed to fund infrastructure projects, unemployment insurance and Medicaid.

The bill would specifically extend unemployment insurance benefits by seven weeks nationwide and an additional 13 weeks in states with high unemployment. [[CQ Today](#), 9/26/08]

The bill passed 264-158. [HR 7110, [Vote #660](#), 9/26/08]

Supported Extension of Unemployment Benefits One Week Later

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would extend unemployment insurance.

Specifically, the bill would provide seven additional weeks of benefits for those whose unemployment insurance has run out, and 13 additional weeks for jobless workers in states with an unemployment rate higher than 6 percent. [[CQ Today](#), 10/03/08]

The bill passed 368-28. [HR 6867, [Vote #683](#), 10/03/08]

Opposed Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave to Federal Employees

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would provide that four of the 12 weeks of parental leave given to federal and congressional employees would be paid leave. Employees also would be allowed to use accrued annual or sick leave for parental leave. The bill would not require employees to demonstrate a medical need for using their sick time for parental leave. The bill also would authorize the Office of Personnel Management to extend the parental leave period for up to eight weeks. [[CQ Today](#), 6/19/08]

The bill passed 278-146. [HR 5781, [Vote #428](#), 6/19/08]

Voted for Partisan Delay of Parental Leave for Federal Employees

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit a bill that would provide that four of the 12 weeks of parental leave given to federal and congressional employees would be paid leave time to the Oversight and Government Committee with instructions that it be reported back with language that would ban employees who do not comply with court-ordered child support arrangements from being eligible for the paid leave included in the bill.

The bill included language ensuring that federal employees would be compensated for four of the 12 weeks of leave they are already entitled to under the Family and Medical Leave Act. [[CQ Today](#), 6/19/08]

The motion failed 206-220. [HR 5781, [Vote #427](#), 6/19/08]

Opposed Union-Friendly FAA Reauthorization

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that would change the process of labor negotiations between the agency and air traffic controllers, making it more union-friendly.

It would bar the imposition of new work rules if labor negotiations between the agency and controllers reach an impasse and requiring binding arbitration if an agreement is not reached.

It would also require airlines and airports to develop contingency plans for stranded passengers, increase the maximum age for pilots from 60 to 65 and change labor laws applying to certain FedEx employees and allowing them to unionize more easily. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 267-151. [HR 2881, [Vote #890](#), 9/20/07]

Opposed Allowing Shareholders to Vote on Executive Compensation

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation to allow shareholders of public companies to vote on a company's executive compensation plans. [House Financial Services Committee]

The bill would require publicly traded corporations to allow shareholders to cast non-binding votes beginning in 2009 on compensation packages for top executives.

The vote would be advisory in nature, meaning, the board and the CEO of a company can ignore the will of the shareholders if they so choose. [House Financial Services Committee]

It would require companies to disclose executive severance pay plans in the case of any acquisition, merger, consolidation, proposed sale or other disposition of substantially all of a company's assets.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 269-134. [HR 1257, [Vote #244](#), 4/20/07]

Opposed Legislation to Strengthen Organizing Rights

In 2007, Calvert voted against the Employee Free Choice Act, a bill to protect the rights of workers to organize a union.

The bill changed existing law by allowing employees – not employers – to decide whether or not to hold a union election. The legislation would certify a union if a majority of workers signed cards authorizing it or allow them to

hold an election by secret ballot. [Office of the Committee on Education and Labor Democrats, [02/2007](#); [Los Angeles Times](#), 3/2/07; [Congressional Quarterly](#), 2/19/07]

It also established steps to push employers and unions toward agreement on an initial contract and created penalties for intimidation of employees. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), 3/5/07]

The bill passed 241-185. [HR 800, [Vote #118](#), 3/01/07]

Voted to Make it Harder for Unions to Organize

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to block the Employee Free Choice Act.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill by the National Labor Relations Board to recognize a union as an exclusive employee representative if it has not been chosen in a secret-ballot election.

President Bush supported the amendment. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment was defeated 167-255. [HR 3043, [Vote #674](#), 7/19/07]

Opposed Protections against Privatization for Federal Workers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to overturn the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) decision in 2003 to rewrite the privatization process - known as Circular A-76 - that governs the "outsourcing" of government work.

The new rules removed a requirement that private contractors prove they would save the government money (at least \$10 million or 10 percent, whichever was less) and gave an unfair advantage to contractors who save money by providing inferior pay and benefits to their workers.

Additionally, while contractors were able to submit their best bids, federal employees were forced to compete based on the status quo without the opportunity to come up with a cost-saving bid of their own. The amendment would re-open the 2003 process to ensure fair competition and savings to taxpayers. [Rep. Van Hollen Press Release, 7/1/05; [Washington Post](#), 5/30/03]

The amendment passed 222-203. [HR 3058, [Vote #357](#), 6/30/05]

Opposed Protecting Collective Bargaining Rights of Homeland Security Employees

Calvert has a record of opposing the rights of individuals who collectively bargain for higher pay, better benefits and safer workplaces.

He has repeatedly supported efforts to undermine the bargaining rights of working men and women, including during the debate on President Bush's Department of Homeland Security.

Opposed Homeland Security Workers' Rights to Organize

Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Homeland Security bill that would give the president the right to deny employees the right to unionize when he certified in writing that membership would hurt national security.

The amendment passed, 229-201. [HR 5005, [Vote #356](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Amendment to Allow President to Eliminate Collective Bargaining

Calvert also voted in favor of an amendment that would allow only the president to exclude individual employees from the right to collective bargaining for security reasons.

The amendment passed, 227-202. [HR 5005, [Vote #358](#), 7/26/02]

Opposed Amendment to Maintain Bargaining Rights in Most Circumstances

Calvert voted against an amendment to allow the president to exempt employees from union membership only when their duties are directly related to the war on terrorism.

The amendment was defeated 208-222. [HR 5005, [Vote #357](#), 7/26/02]

Opposed Salary Protections Homeland Security Workers

Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security bill that would give employees of the Homeland Security Department protections under civil service employment rules.

The bill would also require that salaries would not be cut for employees transferring to the new department, and other employment protections.

The amendment failed 208-220. [HR 5005, [Vote #360](#), 7/26/02]

Opposed Whistleblower Protections for Homeland Security Employees

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security bill deleting a provision in the bill that contained various Freedom of Information Act exemptions.

The amendment also added a provision allowing for remedies for retaliation against whistleblowers.

The amendment was defeated 188-240. [HR 5005, [Vote #363](#), 7/26/02]

Opposed Civil Service Rights to Homeland Security Workers

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security bill that would give employees of the Homeland Security Department protections under civil service employment rules.

The bill would also require that salaries would not be cut for employees transferring to the new department, and other employment protections.

The amendment was defeated 208-220. [HR 5005, [Vote #360](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Collective Bargaining for Doctors

In 2000, Calvert voted for a bill to allow doctors to bargain collectively with insurance plans.

Under the bill, doctors would be given the same treatment under antitrust laws that are given to labor organizations under the National Labor Relations Act.

The bill passed 276-136. [HR 1304, [Vote #372](#), 6/30/00]

Supported So-Called “Paycheck Protection”

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of the so-called “paycheck protection” legislation, which would prohibit the involuntary use of funds of employees and shareholders of corporations, and of labor union members, for political activities.

The legislation was defeated 166-246. [HR 2608, [Vote #83](#), 3/30/98]

Supported Effort to Undermine Labor Organizing Efforts

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit the labor-organizing tool known as “salting.”

The bill allowed employers to refuse to hire or fire those who seek employment to organize workers to join a union.

The bill passed 202 to 200. [HR 3246, [Vote #78](#), 3/26/98]

Supported Attempt to Weaken Union Representation

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of the so-called “Team Act,” under which U.S. businesses would be allowed to establish, without the presence of a labor union, workplace groups consisting of both labor and management to address such issues as productivity, quality control and safety.

The bill passed, 221-202. [HR 743, [Vote #691](#), 9/27/95]

Supported Striker Replacement

In 1993, Calvert voted against the Cesar Chavez Workplace Fairness Act, a bill to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements for striking union workers during economic strikes.

The bill passed, 239-190. [HR 5, [Vote #224](#), 6/15/93]

Labor and Working Family Issues – Workers’ Rights and Safety

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed unemployment benefits extension*
- ✓ *Opposed OSHA regulations and against mining safety reform*
- ✓ *Voted multiple times against raising the minimum wage*
- ✓ *Opposed paying prevailing wages*
- ✓ *Supported millions in job training cuts*
- ✓ *Opposed protecting pension benefits of older workers*

Siding with business over workers and working families, Calvert opposed unemployment benefits extensions, raising the minimum wage, or paying prevailing wages. He voted against mining safety reforms and supported millions of dollars in cuts to job training programs while millions were unemployed. For those who reached retirement unscathed by Calvert’s anti-worker agenda, he also opposed protecting pension benefits for older workers.

Opposed Unemployment Benefit Extension

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would extend federal unemployment benefits to individuals for 13 weeks beyond the 26 weeks already authorized under law for all states.

The bill included language that would extend federal unemployment benefits for another 13 weeks to states with high unemployment.

The bill also included language that would set the extended benefit program to expire March 31, 2009. [CQ Today, 6/12/08]

The bill passed 274-137. [HR 5749, [Vote #412](#), 6/12/08]

Voted to Make it Harder to Obtain Extended Unemployment Benefits

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit a bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions that it be reported back forthwith with language that would require individuals to work 20 weeks to qualify for the extended benefits, allow for additional money to the newly hired to help with gasoline prices; and target the extended benefits to states with high unemployment rates.

The bill would extend federal unemployment benefits to individuals for 13 weeks beyond the 26 weeks already authorized under law by all states.

The bill also included language that would provide another 13 weeks of unemployment benefits to individuals in states with high unemployment rates. [CQ Today, 6/12/08]

The motion failed 170-243. [HR 5749, [Vote #411](#), 6/12/08]

Opposed Extension of Unemployment Benefits

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would provide extended unemployment benefits for people out of work longer than six months. The amendment appropriated \$21.2 billion for domestic programs, military construction and foreign aid programs.

It would provide \$4.6 billion for military construction and \$5.8 billion for levee building in Louisiana. The amendment would provide a permanent expansion of education benefits for post-Sept. 11 veterans, offset with a 0.47 percent surtax on modified adjusted gross income above \$500,000 per year for individuals and \$1 million for couples.

It also would temporarily extend unemployment insurance benefits and place a moratorium through March 2009 on seven Medicaid regulations proposed by the administration. It would appropriate \$9.9 billion for the State Department, USAID and international food assistance. [Congressional Quarterly, [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 5/16/08]

The amendment passed 256-166. [HR 2642, [Vote #330](#), 5/15/08]

Opposed OSHA Regulation of Combustible Dusts

In 2008, Calvert voted against legislation requiring require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to regulate combustible dusts.

The Worker Protection Against Combustible Dust Explosion and Fire Act required the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue rules regulating combustible industrial dusts, like sugar dust, that can build up to hazardous levels and explode.

The Chemical Safety Board urged OSHA in 2006 to issue rules controlling dust hazards, but OSHA repeatedly failed to act. This legislation created an enforceable standard to replace OSHA's previous policy of voluntary compliance to ensure that employers are aware of all safety hazards and will act to protect their workers. [House Majority Whip Release, 4/30/08]

The bill passed, 247-165. [HR 5522, [Vote #233](#), 4/30/08]

Voted Against Mining Safety Reform

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would shorten deadlines for mining operators to conform to new safety requirements, provide the Mine Safety and Health Administration with subpoena power and increase penalties for multiple safety violations. The bill would also require mine operators to install new communications equipment sooner than previously mandated. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 214-199. [HR 2768, [Vote #10](#), 1/16/08]

Voted Against Safety Requirements for Mining Equipment

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to a mining safety bill that would provide the mining industry with an additional 90 days to install fire-resistant conveyer belts. The amendment would also

authorize \$30 million for the Mine Safety and Health Administration to purchase new dust-monitoring devices. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment passed 234-183. [HR 2768, [Vote #5](#), 1/16/08]

Voted for Funding Mental Health Services for Miners

In 2008, Calvert voted for an amendment to a mining safety bill that would authorize \$10 million in grants for rehabilitation services for current and former miners suffering from work-related drug dependency. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment passed 364-53. [HR 2768, [Vote #6](#), 1/16/08]

Voted to Delay Mining Safety Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would require a study panel to evaluate the risk assessment procedures of deep mine conditions. The amendment would also require the Labor Department to promulgate regulations within 180 days of passage and compile a registry of miners who test positive for substance abuse. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The substitute amendment would require several additional studies on mine safety and strip the bill of most of the other changes that were originally offered. [[CQ Bill Analysis](#), HR 2768]

The amendment failed 188-229. [HR 2768, [Vote #8](#), 1/16/08]

Voted Against Holding Mining Companies Accountable

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that would hold mining companies accountable by overhauling federal regulations of hard-rock minerals, which include copper, uranium and gold.

Mining companies would be required to pay royalties for hard rock mines on federal land equal to 8 percent of gross income for new mines and 4 percent on existing mines that are not fully operational. Two-thirds of the royalties would go towards cleaning abandoned mines, with the remainder used to provide public facilities and services in areas affected by hard-rock mining.

The bill would impose new environmental standards for the industry and expand the types of land on which mining would be prohibited. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

“We’re dealing with a law that has been relatively unchanged, that was enacted when Ulysses S. Grant was still in the White House,” Natural Resources Committee chairman Nick Rahall (D-WV) said. [[Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 11/01/07]

The bill passed 244-166. [HR 2262, [Vote #1033](#), 11/01/07]

Voted to Gut Bill Holding Mining Companies Accountable

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit a bill overhauling mining regulations to the Natural Resources Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that would clarify that no royalty would apply to minerals used in the manufacture of technology to produce solar or nuclear energy.

The bill also would delay the bill's effective date until the Interior secretary certifies that the bill would not lead to the loss of American mining-related jobs. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The motion failed 170-240. [HR 2262, [Vote #1032](#), 11/01/07]

Voted Against Protecting Workers in Popcorn Plants

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to issue standards regulating worker exposure to diacetyl, used in artificial butter flavoring and recently cited as a cause of a rare lung disease dubbed "popcorn lung." [[ABC News](#), 9/06/07]

The final standard, due within two years of the bill's enactment, would apply to all establishments involved in flavoring manufacturing and would have to include worker safety requirements. The measure would also require the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to conduct a study on flavorings used in microwave popcorn. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill was backed by organized labor and the Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association, which represents the makers of artificial butter. It was opposed by business groups that warn that not enough data have been collected to set a permissible exposure limit. [[Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 9/25/07]

The bill passed 260-154. [HR 2693, [Vote #913](#), 9/26/07]

Voted to Risk Health of Popcorn Factory Workers by Delaying Regulations

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to weaken protections for workers in popcorn factories.

The amendment was aimed at weakening a bill to require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to issue standards regulating worker exposure to diacetyl, used in artificial butter flavoring and recently cited as a cause of a rare lung disease dubbed "popcorn lung." [[ABC News](#), 9/06/07]

The amendment would have required the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to wait until the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health concludes there is sufficient data to support a recommended exposure limit and establishes such a limit before OSHA issues a final standard. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment failed 189-233. [HR 2693, [Vote #912](#), 9/26/07]

Supported Increased Federal Contracting with American Businesses

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment aimed at increasing federal contracting with American small businesses.

The amendment extended small business contracting goals to the federal government's overseas contracts

By including overseas contracts in federal small business contracting goals, federal agencies will be discouraged from using foreign companies or outsourcing to large businesses that then may subcontract with foreign companies. Reports estimate that by extending contracting goals to the government's overseas contracts American small businesses could gain contracts worth nearly \$15 billion. [Congressman Heath Shuler press release, 5/10/07]

The amendment passed 398-29. [HR 1873, [Vote #320](#), 5/10/07]

Voted to Require Department of Homeland Security to Buy American

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security authorization bill that would have blocked efforts to buy American uniforms and other gear for the Department of Homeland Security.

The amendment, sponsored by Congressman Tom Davis (R-VA) would have stricken a provision in the bill that would bar the use of funds by the department to procure uniforms, protective gear, badges or identification cards if the items are manufactured outside of the United States. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 36-390. [HR 1684, [Vote #315](#), 5/9/07]

Voted Against Raising the Minimum Wage

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years.

To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

It also provided \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans medical care, \$650 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief, \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities and \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Voted Against Raising the Minimum Wage

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that would provide \$42.8 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition, the bill raised the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years and provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

The bill also included \$6.8 billion for hurricane recovery and relief, \$3.3 billion for military healthcare costs and \$2.25 billion for homeland security anti-terrorism programs.

The bill also required another congressional vote in late July to release the remaining \$52.8 billion for the Pentagon, and would withhold funds until the president reports by July 13 on progress the Iraqi government has made toward meeting specified benchmarks and goals set by the bill and Congress has adopted a joint resolution releasing the "fenced off" funds.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 221-205. [HR 2206, [Vote #333](#), 5/10/07]

Opposed Government Contractors Paying a Prevailing Wage

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would bar the use of the funds in the bill for the enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires government contractors to pay employees the prevailing wage.

Supporters claimed that the Davis-Bacon Act inflated the cost of construction programs by overcompensating employees and requiring burdensome paperwork. Opponents argued that the amendment would cut the quality of construction programs and harm the middle class. [[Tulsa World](#), 8/10/08]

The amendment was rejected, 143-275. [HR 6599, [Vote #561](#), 8/01/08]

Voted to Undermine Prevailing Wage Laws

In 2008, Calvert voted for an amendment introduced by Rep. Steve King (R-IA) to bar the use of appropriations authorized under HOPE VI to be used to pay Davis-Bacon wages.

The amendment would have barred federally funded or assisted construction projects from using the Davis-Bacon act to determine that workers be paid prevailing wage rates. [Congress Now, 1/16/08]

The amendment failed 136-268. [HR3524, [Vote #15](#), 1/17/08]

Voted Against Providing Prevailing Wages in Recovery Act

In 2009, Calvert voted against an amendment in committee to require contractors to pay their workers the prevailing union wage as part of the Recovery Act.

The amendment was adopted, 42-16. [HR 679, Visclosky amendment, 1/21/09]

Voted to Block Prevailing Wage

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Agriculture appropriations bill that would waive the Davis-Bacon law.

Davis-Bacon requires prevailing wages to be paid on public works projects, for government contracts to construct renewable energy systems. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 152-278. [HR 3161, [Vote #807](#), 8/2/07]

Voted to Undermine Prevailing Wage Laws

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation to bar the use of funds in the bill to implement wage requirements under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires contractors for projects that receive federal funds to pay the prevailing local wages and benefits to employees. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 148-278. [HR 3074, [Vote #712](#), 7/24/07]

Voted to Undermine Prevailing Wage Laws

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to that have blocked the Davis-Bacon law from being applied to grants or contracts for projects funded in the bill.

Davis-Bacon requires contractors for projects that receive federal funds to pay the prevailing local wages and benefits to employees. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 145-277. [HR 2628, [Vote #488](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed Minimum Wage Increase

In 2007, Calvert voted against increasing the minimum wage from by \$2.10 an hour to \$7.25 an hour. [CQ House Action Reports, No. 110-3, [3/20/07](#)]

The measure passed 218-212. [HR 1591, [Vote #186](#), 3/23/07]

Opposed Fair Minimum Wage Act

In 2007, Calvert voted against an increase to the federal minimum wage by \$2.10 over two years -- from the previous level of \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour.

The bill passed 315-116. [HR 2, [Vote #18](#), 1/10/07]

Voted for Sham Increase with Poison Pill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would increase the minimum wage \$2.10, from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour over two years, but attached to the increase was a permanent cut for the federal estate tax for estates worth up to \$5 million per person and \$10 million per couple.

The bill also extended tax provisions like the R&D tax credit, the education tax deduction to help students go to college, tax deductions for teacher's classroom expenses and the deduction of state and local sales taxes; and reauthorize the Abandoned Mine Land Program for 15 years.

Republicans refused to allow a clean vote on a minimum wage increase and instead offered this bill full of poison pills. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that the tax provisions of the bill would cost \$309.8 billion over the first 10 years. The Senate has consistently opposed the estate tax provisions in the bill. [CQ Today, 7/29/06; Associated Press, 7/27/06; Leadership Document, "Republicans Playing Politics With A Pay Raise For Millions Of Americans," 7/28/06]

The bill failed 230-180. [HR5970, [Vote #425](#), 7/29/06]

Opposed Effort to Pass Minimum Wage Bill without Poison Pills

In 2006, Calvert voted against an effort to pass a bill to increase the minimum wage without the estate tax cuts also included in the bill. The Senate has consistently opposed the estate tax cuts and placing them in the minimum wage bill was likely to kill the bill's prospects of passing the Senate, thus killing the hope of increasing the minimum wage.

The vote was on a motion that would have recommitted the bill to get a straight vote on the minimum wage increase and the tax cut extenders, without the poison pill estate tax provisions. [Leadership Document, "Republicans Playing Politics with A Pay Raise For Millions of Americans," 7/28/06; [Chicago Tribune](#), 7/29/06]

The motion failed 190-220. [HR5970, [Vote #424](#), 7/29/06]

Supported Killing Attempt to Increase the Minimum Wage Four Times in 2006

In 2006, Calvert voted four times to kill Democratic efforts to raise the minimum wage.

Supported Killing Attempt to Increase Minimum Wage via Pledge Protection Act Debate

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing another Democratic attempt to offer an increase the minimum wage, this time during debate of the Pledge Protection Act.

The rule for debating the bill offered by the GOP leadership prohibited Democrats from offering the increase. When Democrats protested, Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt. [HR 2389, Vote #382, 7/19/06; Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting for a New Direction: A Pay Raise for Millions of Americans," 7/19/06]

The motion passed 224-200. [HR2389, [Vote #382](#), 7/19/06]

Supported Killing Attempt to Increase Minimum Wage via Credit Rating Bill Debate

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to offer an increase the minimum wage during debate of the credit rating bill. The rule for debating the bill offered by the GOP leadership prohibited Democrats from offering the increase.

When Democrats protested, Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt. [HR 2990, Vote #364, 7/12/06; Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting for a New Direction: A Pay Raise for Millions of Americans, 7/12/06]

The attempt passed 223-197. [HR2990, [Vote#364](#), 7/12/06]

Supported Killing Attempt to Increase Minimum Wage via Internet Gaming Bill Debate

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to offer an increase to the minimum wage during debate of the internet gaming bill. The rule for debating the bill was offered by the GOP leadership and prohibited Democrats from offering the increase. When Democrats protested, Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt. [Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting for a New Direction: A Pay Raise for Millions of Americans, 7/11/06]

The motion passed 214-189. [HR4411, [Vote #360](#), 7/11/06]

Supported Killing Attempt to Increase the Minimum Wage in SSJC Appropriations Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to offer an amendment to increase the minimum wage to the Science, State, Justice, and Commerce (SSJC) appropriations bill. The amendment would have increased the minimum wage to \$7.25 for to give a pay raise to nearly 7 million Americans. Democrats were fighting to gradually increase the minimum wage by \$2.10 -- from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour over two years.

The Republican leadership passed a rule that barred Democrats from offering the amendment. When Democrats protested, Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt to bring up the amendment.

[Leadership Document, “Democrats are Fighting for a New Direction, A Pay Raise for Millions of Americans,” 6/27/06]

The motion passed 224-188. [HR5672, [Vote #319](#), 6/27/06]

Supported \$430 Million in Cuts to Job Training, Unemployment Assistance

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the Labor, HHS & Education appropriations conference report that cut \$1.5 billion from key domestic priorities.

The measure cut a program helping people find jobs by \$89 million, cut youth and adult job training grants by \$67 million and cut funds for offices that help unemployed workers obtain benefits by \$141 million.

The bill also cut an initiative that helps eradicate abusive child labor and protect worker rights and wages around the world by \$20 million. [House Appropriations Committee Democratic Staff, “Summary of the Conference Agreement - HR 3010,” 11/16/05]

The bill failed 209-224. [HR 3010, [Vote #598](#), 11/17/05]

Opposed Adding \$738 Million to Help the Nation’s Workers

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to invest an additional \$738 million to provide America’s workers with the tools and training they need to compete in the 21st century. The proposal included \$81 million more for the International Labor Affairs Bureau to reverse the cut in the GOP bill and help protect American workers from being undercut by child and slave labor abroad.

It also would have added \$125 million more to fully fund the Community College Initiative so workers could qualify for the high-skills jobs that employers in growth industries have found difficult to fill. [Leadership document, “Democrats Fight For Education, Health Care, Human Services And Job Training.”]

The motion failed 185-216. [HR3010, [Vote #320](#), 6/24/05]

Supported Cutting \$386 Million From Job Training, While Over 7 Million are Unemployed

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a bill funding the Department of Labor, which cuts \$386 million from job training efforts—even while 7.6 million Americans were out of work.

The bill also cut 87% of the budget for the International Labor Affairs Bureau, which has been a whistle blower on countries that try to compete with American jobs with child and slave labor. [[Associated Press](#), 6/25/05; [Committee on Appropriations](#), Minority Views on FY 06 Labor-HHS-Education]

The bill passed 250-151. [HR3010, [Vote #321](#), 6/24/05]

Supported United Airlines Pension Agreement; Resulting in Benefit Cuts

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to block an agreement between United Airlines and the federal Pension Benefits Guaranty Corp (PBGC).

In late April 2005, the PBGC - the federal pension insurer - agreed to take over United’s employee pension plans, a move that would result in average pension benefit cuts of 25 to 50 percent for over 120,000 United workers and retirees.

The PBGC agreed to take over the plans even though it had previously said (in early April) that at least one of the plans (for flight attendants) was healthy enough to continue and despite the fact that unions were attempting to continue negotiating with United. United's agreements with the PBGC - if allowed to stand - would transfer \$6.6 billion in unfunded pension liabilities to the federal government, the largest corporate pension plan failure in U.S. history. [Rep. George Miller Press Release, 6/24/05]

The amendment was adopted, 219-185. [HR3010, [Vote #309](#), 6/24/05]

Opposed Motion to Ensure Fairness in the Pension Process

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees to adopt Senate passed provisions, the most important of which states that restrictions regarding executive compensation should be the same as restrictions regarding benefits for workers and retirees.

The motion ensured that wealthy executives would not receive generous retirement packages while workers' pension benefits were cut or eliminated entirely. [Education and Workforce Committee, Minority Staff, Press Release]

The motion passed 299-125. [HR2830, [Vote #122](#), 5/03/06]

Opposed Protecting Pension Benefits of Older Workers

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct House conferees negotiating with the Senate on a bill to change the nation's laws governing private pensions. The motion would instruct the House negotiators to agree to Senate provisions that would protect the pension benefits of older workers when their companies switch to cash balance plans. Cash balance conversions have often led to deep benefit cuts for older workers.

The key reason for these benefit cuts was that the formula for calculating benefits in a traditional pension was often more generous than the formula for calculating benefits in a cash balance plan.

In November 2005, the Government Accountability Office issued a report that showed that half of all older workers (those 50 years old and older) lost benefits after their companies converted to a cash balance plan. Among those workers who lost benefits, the median benefit cut was \$238 per month. [Committee on Education and Workforce, Minority Staff Press Release, 4/6/06]

The motion passed 248-178. [HR2830, [Vote #93](#), 4/06/06]

Opposed Protecting Airline Employee Pensions

In 2006, Calvert voted against instructing the House conferees, appointed to the conference committee on the Pension Protection Act, to accept provisions to protect the pension benefits of airlines employees, encourage retirement savings, and protect traditional pension plans by dropping provisions that encourage companies to eliminate or cut their pension benefits.

The motion to instruct would support a Senate provision that would help keep the airlines (American, Continental, Delta, and Northwest) from terminating their pension plans at the expense of taxpayers and employees by giving them additional time to fund their workers' pension plans (up to 20 years) provided that the plans were frozen so new liabilities did not accrue. [Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting For Retirement Security," 3/08/06]

The vote passed 265-158. [HR2830, [Vote #22](#), 3/08/06]

Supported Protecting Wal-Mart from Child Labor Violations

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to prohibit a 15 day advance notice the Department of Labor (DOL) agreed to give Wal-Mart stores before investigating for possible child labor violations.

The agreement was part of a settlement reached between DOL and Wal-Mart in January 2005 after Wal-Mart was found guilty of violating child labor laws in 3 states - Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Arkansas. According to the agreement, Wal-Mart was also given a 10-day period to correct any problem following a finding of a violation even when a child's safety was at stake.

Wal-Mart has a history of prior child labor violations. In 2000, Wal-Mart paid \$205,650 to resolve a case involving 1,436 violations of Maine state child labor violations in 20 stores. In 2004, Wal-Mart's own internal audit found 1,371 violations of child-labor laws between 1997 and 1999. [Rep. Rosa DeLauro Press Release, 6/24/05]

The amendment failed 165-234. [HR3010, [Vote #318](#), 6/24/05]

Supported Weakening Workplace Safety Enforcement

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) ability to enforce workplace safety laws.

The bill required OSHA to pay attorney's fees and costs for employers with 100 or less employees and a net worth of \$7 million or less in any administrative or judicial proceeding in which OSHA does not prevail.

In doing so, the proposal would penalize the agency for every instance in which it attempts to enforce workplace safety laws unsuccessfully. Instead of encouraging cooperation between employers and OSHA, the bill encouraged defendants to litigate matters with OSHA, resulting in fewer settlements, lengthier litigation, and ultimately delaying compliance with the OSHA Act. [Leadership Doc. "OSHA Bills"]

The bill passed, 235-187. [HR 742, [Vote #372](#), 7/12/05]

Opposed Alternative Pension Measure That Protected Worker Benefits, Held CEOs Accountable

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative pension reform bill that would work to solve the pension crisis facing millions of American families.

Too many employers, like United Airlines, were using the Bankruptcy Code to terminate underfunded pension plans and shift their liabilities onto taxpayers. In fact, in 2005, the nation's pension insurer faced a \$23 billion shortfall in part from companies filing for bankruptcy and dumping their plans.

The proposal would force companies to seek alternatives before terminating their pension plans and would require they demonstrate in court that a plan was, in fact, unaffordable before cutting benefits. Additionally, all too often, workers' pensions and other benefits were cut at the same time that corporate executives were protecting their own benefits.

The alternative plan would ensure that workers and executives were equally affected by pension benefit cuts. [Education & Workforce Committee Minority Staff, "Summary of Democratic Alternative to HR 2830," 12/15/05]

The measure was defeated 200-227. [HR 2830, [Vote #634](#), 12/15/05]

Supported Pension Reform Bill That Would Make Pension Crisis Worse

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a measure that would put in place a new method for companies to measure their pension liabilities and would phase in over five years a 100% funding target for plan promises for most employers. Companies with severely under-funded plans would have to accelerate their contributions to the plans.

While the measure addressed some concerns of autoworkers, it did nothing to prevent companies from dumping their pension plans on taxpayers by filing for bankruptcy. And both the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the federal agency that insures workers' pensions, said that the bill would actually increase the PBGC's staggering \$23 billion deficit.

The larger deficit would increase the prospect of a multi-billion-dollar taxpayer bailout of the agency and the prospect that American workers would lose more of the pension benefits promised to them. Furthermore, the measure did not ensure fair treatment between workers and executives. Corporate CEOs would be permitted to receive golden parachutes while employees suffered deep cuts in their promised retirement benefits. [[New York Times](#), 3/19/06; Education & Workforce Committee Minority Staff, "Top Ten Problems With HR 2830 - The Republican Pension Bill," 12/15/05]

The measure passed 294-132. [HR2830, [Vote #635](#), 12/15/05]

Did Not Vote on \$117 Million Increase to Help Stem Loss of Manufacturing Jobs

In 2004, Calvert did not vote on an amendment to more than doubling the funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program from \$110 million to \$227 million.

The partnership was a nationwide network of more than 400 not-for-profit centers that provided manufacturers assistance such as worker training, advice on business practices and instruction on the use of information technology.

In 2003, the program helped 18,000 manufacturers improve their operations so they could create or keep 35,028 jobs and increase sales by \$953 million. Money for the program fell from about \$106 million a year for the previous five years to \$39.6 million in 2004. That led to the closing of 58 of 345 regional offices and a staff cut of about 15 percent.

The amendment was defeated 170-192. [HR 3598, [Vote #355](#), 7/09/04]

Supported Bill to Allow Cuts to Pension Contributions

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that would allow companies like DuPont, Raytheon and Delta Air Lines to cut required pension contributions by nearly half.

The pension bill was designed to save U.S. companies whose pension plans had suffered from stock market losses – as much as \$80 billion on retirement costs over two years. [[Washington Post](#), 4/03/04]

Supporters claimed the bill would solve the problem of companies over-contributing to employees' pension plans. [[States News Service](#), 4/9/04]

The bill passed 336-69. [HR 3108, [Vote #117](#), 4/03/04]

Opposed Collective Bargaining & Due Process Rights

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Defense Department funding bill that would have prevented the Pentagon from moving ahead with a plan for a new personnel system aimed at streamlining civil service rules and revamping union bargaining rights.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld urged rewriting the department's personnel rules arguing that managers needed more freedom over the pay, discipline and deployment of civilian workers in fighting the war on terrorism.

Yet the Bush Administration's own director of the Office of Personnel Management skewered the plan, warning that it diminished hiring preferences and other protections for veterans and may go too far in replacing collective bargaining with union consultation. [[Washington Post](#), 6/23/04; [Washington Post](#), 5/17/04]

The amendment was defeated 202-218. [HR 4613, [Vote #283](#), 6/22/04]

Supported Undermining Overtime Laws

In 2003, Calvert voted against a measure to block the Bush administration's attempt to revise overtime rules that could cause over 8 million workers, including some who earn as little as \$22,100 per year, to become ineligible to receive any extra pay when they work more than 40 hours a week.

The regulations would largely eliminate the requirement to pay overtime to employees earning over \$65,000 a year and would make it easier for businesses to reclassify workers earning between \$22,000 and \$65,000 into categories where workers are ineligible to receive overtime. [Economic Policy Institute, 1/26/03; [Miami Herald](#), 1/12/03]

The effort to block the regulations passed 221-203. [HR 2660, [Vote #531](#), 10/02/03]

Opposed Similar Amendment Earlier in the Year

Earlier in the year, Calvert voted against a similar amendment to block the Labor Department from implementing rules on overtime pay that would strip some white-collar employees of their eligibility for extra compensation.

The amendment was defeated 210-213. [HR 2660, [Vote #351](#), 7/10/03]

Supported Preventing Vote on Overtime Regulations...

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of killing a motion to recommit an appropriations bill with instructions to amend the bill banning the use of funds to implement the change in overtime rules.

The motion was killed 216-199. [HR 2660, DeLay Motion, [Vote #181](#), 5/18/04]

... and Opposed Successful Effort to Kill Regulations

Calvert once again voted against an amendment to kill the Bush administration's proposed overtime regulations.

The amendment passed 223-193. [HR 5006, [Vote #434](#), 9/09/04]

NOTE: Calvert voted in favor of version of the legislation which contained the successful amendment to block the Bush overtime regulations. As a result, he could conceivably (and dishonestly) claim to have voted to block the regulations.

Opposed Protecting Health Benefits for Workers Displaced By Foreign Trade

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to protect health insurance benefits for workers displaced by foreign trade.

Enacted in 2002, an entitlement provided a 65 percent tax credit for buying health policies, and it guaranteed against denials based on pre-existing medical conditions.

However, waivers of some consumer protections proposed by Republicans could result in thousands of individuals losing the pre-existing conditions guarantee.

The amendment stripped the health benefit curb and extended the child tax credit to 6.5 million families. [[Washington Post](#), 6/22/03; [Congressional Quarterly Daily Monitor](#), 6/19/03]

The amendment was defeated 196-226. [HR 1528, [Vote #291](#), 6/19/03]

Opposed Ergonomics Standards for Workers

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution expressing congressional disapproval of the ergonomics rule submitted by the Labor Department during the Clinton administration.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, which would have taken effect in October 2001, were aimed at preventing chronic conditions common among workers who perform the same motions over and over again on their jobs. More than 100 million Americans in jobs ranging from delivery-truck drivers to computer programmers would have been covered. More than 1.8 million Americans suffer each year from repetitive-stress injuries such as carpal tunnel syndrome, according to OSHA.

The agency estimated the cost of complying with ergonomics regulations at \$4.5 billion a year. It said employers would save twice that much by eliminating costs for time off and workers' compensation. [[USA Today](#), 3/8/01]

The resolution passed, 223-206. [SJRES 6, [Vote #33](#), 3/07/01]

Opposed Ergonomic Standards in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to strike a provision from the FY 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill prohibiting OSHA from using funds to establish a standard on ergonomic protection.

The amendment was defeated 203-220. [HR 4577, [Vote #250](#), 6/08/00]

Supported Attempt to Block Ergonomics Standards in 1999

In August 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to block OSHA from protecting workers from the number one occupational safety and health problem — ergonomic hazards.

This bill even prevented OSHA from issuing voluntary guidelines for at least 2 years until a second National Academy of Sciences study is complete.

The bill passed, 217-209. [HR 987, [Vote #366](#), 8/03/99]

Opposed Health Coverage for Laid Off Airline Employees, FAA Screening of Passengers

In 2001, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit an airline relief measure with instructions to add new sections requiring airlines to cover all health insurance costs for employees for 18 months after separation.

The bill also ordered that Federal Aviation Administration employees screen airline passengers.

The motion was defeated 174-239. [HR 2926, [Vote #347](#), 9/21/01]

Supported Airline Relief Package

Calvert voted in favor of legislation to 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 were handled and established 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. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 9/25/01]

The bill passed 356-54. [HR 2926, [Vote #348](#), 9/21/01]

Opposed Loan Program for Steel Industry

In 1999, Calvert voted against a motion to agree to amendments establishing a \$1 billion loan program for the steel industry and a \$500 million loan program for the oil and gas industry.

The bill passed 246-176. [HR 1664, [Vote #375](#), 8/04/99]

Supported "Paycheck Protection"

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of the so-called "paycheck protection" legislation, which would prohibit the involuntary use of funds of employees and shareholders of corporations, and of labor union members, for political activities.

The legislation was defeated, 166-246. [HR 2608, [Vote #83](#), 3/30/98]

Supported Employees Taking Compensatory Time for Overtime Pay...

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to allow private sector employees the choice of taking one and one-half hours of compensatory time instead of cash wages for overtime pay.

The bill passed 222-210. [HR 1, [Vote #59](#), 3/19/97]

...But Opposed the Democratic Overtime Pay Package

Calvert voted against a substitute measure to the compensatory time bill that would have allowed

private sector employees the choice between taking one and one-half hours of compensatory time and cash wages for overtime pay.

However, the measure applied eligibility restrictions for certain employees, disallowing employers from conditioning benefits or overtime pay based on an employee's decision to reject compensatory time and required employers who offer compensatory time to provide employees 24 hours of unpaid leave yearly to participate in a child's education activities or medical appointments.

The measure was defeated 193-237. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/19/97]

Supported Cuts to OSHA Funding

In September 1997, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would reduce funding levels for the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) by \$11.25 million and transfer the same amount to vocational and adult education programs.

The amendment failed 157-240. [HR 2264, [Vote #370](#), 9/08/97]

Supported Allowing Corporations to Raid Pensions

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a budget bill that included a provision to allow companies to raid employee pensions.

The provision reversed existing law that had ended the practice of corporate raiders and buyout specialists financing deals using employee pension funds.

According to [USA Today](#), the measure would have exposed \$100 billion in 22,400 pension plans covering 11 million workers and 2 million retirees. [[USA Today](#), 10/03/95]

The bill passed 227-203. [HR 2491, [Vote #743](#), 10/26/95]

Opposed Family Leave

In 1993, Calvert voted against the Family and Medical Leave Act, which required employers of more than 50 employees to provide 12 weeks of unpaid leave for an illness or to care for a new child or sick family member.

The bill passed 265-177. [HR 1, [Vote #22](#), 2/03/93]

Labor and Working Family Issues – Outsourcing and Expatriates

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported federal contracts for corporate tax dodgers*
- ✓ *Opposed helping workers whose jobs were outsourced*
- ✓ *Supported Enron-style tax loopholes*
- ✓ *Opposed penalties for corporations laying off more US workers than overseas*

While Calvert votes against spending tax dollars on education and health care at home, he hasn't cracked down on corporate tax dodgers abroad. Calvert supported tax loopholes and opposed penalties for corporations laying off more workers in the U.S. than overseas. After the pain of having jobs outsourced, Calvert also voted against helping those workers through job training, financial assistance or covering relocation costs.

Voted to Protect International Agriculture Companies

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit the 2007 Farm Bill to stop a tax increase on agricultural companies.

The motion would have sent the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language to strike a tax provision that would raise \$4 billion over five years by ending the ability of foreign companies operating in the United States to shift income to a third country.

President Bush supported the motion. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was defeated 198-223. [HR 2419, [Vote #755](#), 7/27/07]

Supported Federal Contracts to Companies that Avoid Paying Taxes

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Treasury, Transportation and Housing appropriations bill that would have placed a ban on new contracts with corporate expatriates - companies that have incorporated on paper overseas in the tax haven countries of Bermuda, Barbados, the Cayman Islands, Antigua, Panama.

The ban would only apply to federal contract relating to the Departments of Treasury, Transportation and Housing and Urban Development. The Department of Homeland Security was operating under a similar contracting ban. 66% of companies that hold government contracts and are incorporated in an overseas tax haven pay no federal taxes whatsoever.

Companies who reincorporate overseas in order to reduce the amount of tax they owe to the U.S. Treasury cost the government an estimated \$5 billion per year. [DeLauro Press Release, 6/14/06]

The ban failed 195-231. [HR5576, [Vote #275](#), 6/14/06]

Supported Federal Contracts to Corporate Tax Dodgers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to ban the departments and agencies funded under the Transportation, Treasury & Housing appropriations bill from contracting with corporate expatriate companies.

Corporate expatriates are companies that have incorporated on paper overseas to avoid paying their taxes in America.

The amendment would not have affected existing contracts—only new contracts awarded by the agencies funded under the bill in fiscal year 2006. In 2002, these companies received \$1.4 billion in government contracts. Overall, corporate expatriates cost the United States \$5 billion in tax revenue.

Accenture, a company that reported its American earnings increased from \$247.3 million in 2002 to \$503 million in 2004, saw its U.S. tax liability decrease from \$241.27 million in 2002 to \$135.5 million. [Rep. DeLauro Press Release, 6/30/05]

The amendment was defeated 190-231. [HR 3058, [Vote #351](#), 6/30/05]

Opposed Helping Workers Whose Jobs Have Been Outsourced

In 2004, Calvert voted against a motion to add language to a job training reauthorization bill that would provide financial assistance equal to the trade adjustment assistance program for job training, job searching or relocation costs for veterans returning from active duty in Iraq and to workers who are unemployed because their jobs were moved offshore.

The motion was defeated 197-228. [HR 27, [Vote #47](#), 3/02/05]

Opposed Denying Tax Benefits to Offshore Corporations

In 2004, Calvert voted against a measure that would allow taxpayers to deduct from their federal taxable income either state sales or state income tax payments.

The cost would be offset by eliminating certain tax provisions, including denying some tax benefits to domestic corporations that reincorporate overseas to avoid U.S. income taxes.

The measure was defeated 193-235. [HR 4520, [Vote #258](#), 6/17/04]

Opposed Federal Loans to Corporations That Move Offshore

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to bar federal loans to American companies that have escaped paying U.S. taxes by moving offshore.

The provision would forbid such companies from getting loans from the Export-Import Bank, a federal agency that helps American export firms.

An estimated 250,000 jobs were lost annually to off-shoring. In early June 2004, the Bureau of Labor Statistics downwardly revised projections for white-collar job growth for 2002-2012, based on accelerated job migration.

The agency reported that seven of the ten occupations expected to gain the most ground were low-wage occupations that do not require a college degree. Technology consulting firm Gartner, Inc. estimated that ten percent of computer services and software jobs would be moved overseas by the end of 2004. [[Associated Press](#), 6/30/04; 7/15/04]

The amendment passed 270-132. [HR 4818, [Vote #386](#), 7/15/04]

Supported Multi-Billion Dollar Homeland Security Contract to Offshore Tax Dodger

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security funding bill that nullified a \$10 billion border security contract with Accenture, formerly a part of Arthur Andersen, which was incorporated in 2001 in Bermuda, where it is beyond U.S. tax laws.

The 2002 law creating the Homeland Security Department banned contracts with U.S. companies that reincorporated offshore to avoid taxes, but it exempted those that had moved before the law was passed and allowed the Homeland Security secretary to waive the ban in the interests of homeland security. [[CQ Weekly](#), 6/19/04]

The amendment was defeated 182-221. [HR 4567, [Vote #268](#), 6/18/04]

Opposed Similar Amendment in 2003

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit a joint resolution with instructions that it be reported back with language to prevent the Homeland Security Department from contracting for services with corporate expatriates.

The motion was defeated 192-220. [HJR 1, [Vote #11](#), 1/08/03]

Voted Against Similar Measures in 2002

In 2002, Calvert voted against a motion to bar companies that avoid paying U.S. taxes by moving their headquarters overseas from being awarded contracts with the new Homeland Security Department.

The measure passed 318-110. [HR 5005, [Vote #366](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Allowing Corporations to Avoid U.S. Courts

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to prevent domestic corporations from avoiding U.S. federal court jurisdiction through mergers or repatriations with foreign companies.

The amendment was defeated 185-238. [HR 1115, [Vote #268](#), 6/12/03]

Supported Enron-Style Tax Loopholes

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to stop corporations from re-incorporating in offshore tax havens, such as Bermuda, to create shell corporations as a way to avoid paying U.S. taxes.

The amendment was aimed at limiting the practice of companies re-incorporating outside the United States to lower their taxes sharply without giving up the benefits of doing business onshore.

The necessity of the amendment was pointed out in a [New York Times](#) editorial:

“Even in the best of times, it is outrageous for companies to engage in offshore shenanigans to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. Doing so after the Enron scandal, in dire fiscal times and when the nation is at war is unconscionable.” [[New York Times](#), 5/13/02]

The amendment was defeated 186-192. [HR 4931, [Vote #247](#), 6/21/02]

Opposed Penalties for Corporations Laying Off More U.S. Workers Than They Do Overseas

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to bar companies from receiving Export-Import bank aid if they laid-off more workers in the United States than they do in foreign countries.

The bank amounted to corporate welfare that disproportionately aided larger firms. In 2001, the bank provided \$9.2 billion in loans, guaranteed and exported credit insurance to support \$12.5 billion in U.S. exports.

In 2001, 90 percent of Ex-Im transactions involved small businesses, but they received just 18 percent of the total dollars from bank deals. The rest went to support exports from such companies as Boeing, Caterpillar, Enron, Lucent, General Electric, Kimberly Clark, Raytheon and Case. The largest single category was aircraft, which got \$2.5 billion to finance sales of 53 planes around the world. [[Associated Press](#), 5/01/02]

The amendment was defeated 135-283. [HR 2871, [Vote #120](#), 5/01/02]

Opposed Cracking Down on Corporate Expatriates

In 2002, Calvert voted against a bill to tax corporate executives of companies that leave U.S. shores, go bankrupt or were involved in worker pension fund irregularities.

While including provisions to permanently extend the incentives for pension and retirement contributions contained in the 2001 \$1.35 trillion tax cut law, the proposal also prevented companies from deducting more than \$1 million in executive compensation if it were based on improved performance that came through manipulation of employee pension funds.

The measure also taxed deferred compensation benefits for executives if they were protected from bankruptcy or other financial problems and required corporate executives to pay capital gains taxes on stock options should their corporation move overseas, such as those reincorporating in Bermuda for tax purposes. At the time, shareholders were obligated to pay these taxes, but not executives. [[Associated Press](#), 6/21/02; [CQ Vote Report #246](#), 6/21/02]

The measure was defeated 182-204. [HR 4931, [Vote #246](#), 6/21/02]

Legal Reform Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported capping damage awards in medical malpractice cases*
- ✓ *Voted for class action reform that protected big business*

Calvert's support for big business extends to supporting capped damages in medical malpractice cases and voting for class action reform that protects big business, but not consumers.

Voted to Protect Fire Departments from Frivolous Lawsuits

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit on a bill that would authorize \$293 million for the U.S. Fire Administration, an arm of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through fiscal year 2012.

The motion would have had the bill reported back with an amendment to protect state and local fire departments from being held liable for child car seat safety advice. [CQ Today, 4/03/08]

Many Democrats opposed the measure, claiming that there was no proof that liability over child car seat safety advice was a problem for first responders. "We don't know anything about is there a liability problem or not. We don't know whether or not this is going to affect States' own liability or whether this is going to preempt it," Congressman Bart Gordon (D-TN) said. [Congressional Record, 4/03/08]

The motion failed 205-209. [HR 4847, [Vote #159](#), 4/03/08]

Voted for "Cheeseburger Bill"

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit lawsuits in federal or state courts against restaurants, food manufacturers and distributors based on claims that the food contributed to the plaintiff's obesity or weight gain.

The bill would allow suits if the defendant knowingly and willfully violated federal or state laws governing the labeling, advertising or selling of food products.

Any party bringing a suit, as permitted by the bill, would be required to state the particular federal and state statutes allegedly violated and the facts alleged to have caused the injury claimed.

The bill passed 306-120. [HR 554, [Vote #533](#), 10/19/2005]

Supported Capping Damage Awards in Medical Malpractice Cases

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that would cap the awards that plaintiffs and their attorneys could receive in medical malpractice cases. The bill would limit non-economic damages to \$250,000 and cap punitive damages to \$250,000 or double economic damages, whichever was greater.

Supporters argued the bill would protect doctors from high premiums resulting from frivolous lawsuits, yet a study showed that insurance premiums were skyrocketing while payouts from insurance companies remained flat or, in some cases, even decreased.

Medical malpractice rates were going up not because of lawsuit awards, but because insurance companies were gouging doctors to make up for their own investment losses over the previous few years.

Additionally, the bill included a provision providing a liability waiver for manufacturers of prescription drugs and medical devices. These provisions would protect companies like Merck, the manufacturer of Vioxx. An estimated 139,000 people have had heart attacks and according to the FDA, 55,000 have died as a result of taking Vioxx. [Leadership Talking Points, "Medical Malpractice."]

The bill passed 230-194. [HR5, [Vote #449](#), 7/28/05]

Opposed a Proposal to Limit Malpractice Lawsuits without Restricting Rights of Patients

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative proposal to weed out worthless malpractice cases by requiring certification, with civil penalties, that a pleading was not frivolous, factually inaccurate or designed to harass.

The plan created a new commission to evaluate the causes of the malpractice premium crisis and recommend solutions, including a medical reinsurance program, risk distribution among health providers and other changes that might avoid such increases in the future. Unlike the underlying bill, the alternative would not restrict the rights of injured patients. [Leadership Talking Points, "Medical Malpractice."]

The proposal was rejected 193-234. [HR5, [Vote #448](#), 7/28/05]

Supported Class Action Reform that Protects Big Business

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a legal reform bill that would move more class action lawsuits from state to federal courts where judges have been more conservative with decisions and damages. Specifically, the bill would give federal courts jurisdiction over class action cases involving at least 100 plaintiffs if at least \$5 million was at stake and two-thirds of the plaintiffs lived in different states.

The nation's largest bank, Citicorp, admitted, "the practical effect [of the bill will] be that many cases will never be heard. Federal judges, facing overburdened dockets and ambiguities about applying state laws in federal court, often refuse to grant standing to class-action plaintiffs." [House Committee on Judiciary Minority Press Release, 2/17/05; [Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#), 2/18/05]

The bill passed the House 279-149, and was signed into law. [S5, [Vote #38](#), 2/17/05]

Voted Against Class Action Reform that Protects Consumers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative class action reform bill that contained more consumer protections than the underlying bill.

Like the underlying proposal, the alternative would move state class action cases to federal court, but it would contain several exemptions, including certain cases involving wages, civil rights and those cases brought by state attorney generals.

Additionally, the proposal would have prohibited domestic corporations that reincorporate abroad, in order to avoid U.S. taxes and legal liability, from benefiting from the new class action rules. [Rep. Conyers, "Why the Substitute Is Better than S. 5."]

The alternative failed 178-247. [S5, [Vote #36](#), 2/17/05]

Military Personnel Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed new GI Bill*
- ✓ *Fought to save military bases from closing, relocation with mixed results*
- ✓ *Opposed bonuses for troops in Iraq and Afghanistan*
- ✓ *Voted against providing funds for equipment repair, services for servicemembers*
- ✓ *Opposed condemning proselytizing at Air Force Academy*

Calvert has two military bases in his district that have been targeted for closings. While both ultimately remained open, the process dragged Calvert into a fight with the military, making accusations about inaccurate numbers, incomplete data, and hiding costs. The Press-Editorial had to remind Calvert that “serious charges” needed to be supported with “hard facts”.

Opposed New GI Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment that would create an expanded educational benefit for veterans, imposing a surtax on the very wealthy to offset the costs of the new veterans' program and suspend implementation of seven Bush administration Medicaid regulations.

The amendment appropriated \$21.2 billion for domestic programs, military construction and foreign aid programs.

It would provide \$4.6 billion for military construction and \$5.8 billion for levee building in Louisiana. The amendment would provide a permanent expansion of education benefits for post-Sept. 11 veterans, offset with a 0.47 percent surtax on modified adjusted gross income above \$500,000 per year for individuals and \$1 million for couples.

It also would temporarily extend unemployment insurance benefits and place a moratorium through March 2009 on seven Medicaid regulations proposed by the administration. It would appropriate \$9.9 billion for the State Department, USAID and international food assistance. [Congressional Quarterly, Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 5/16/08]

The amendment passed 256-166. [HR 2642, [Vote #330](#), 5/15/08]

Voted Against Funding for Troops in Iraq, Afghanistan

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans' medical care, \$650 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief, \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities and \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Worked to Save Base Closing in District

In March 1993, Calvert worked with a coalition of civic leaders to map a strategy to save the closing of March Air Force Base by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

"I think we should have some solid arguments to present to the commission," Calvert said. "Once you give up an asset like March, how do you replace it" should world events require an increase in forces?

Calvert said the group would not use the severe economic impact of March's proposed realignment as its primary argument for keeping March as Southern California's only operational base, capable of quickly mobilizing Marines and other forces to overseas conflicts. Rather, he said, the group will focus on the base's strategic importance and its long-term viability as a 7,000-acre military installation.

Calvert said he wanted to know exactly why the Air Force had recommended March's realignment. He requested the service's documentation that rated March lower in assets and capabilities than Travis and other bases. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/20/93]

GAO: March Closing "Sound"

In April 1993, the General Accounting Office found that the entire package of defense reductions was "generally sound."

The auditing agency found that reductions at March would result in \$305.2 million of savings over 20 years.

Calvert said that the report came as no surprise but that the GAO was studying information given to them by the Air Force, which was still being reviewed by the closure commission.

Calvert's staff was studying the Air Force analysis to determine if the data provided was an accurate picture of the base's value. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/17/93, 4/18/93]

Proposed Saving March by Closing Other Bases

In May 1993, Calvert proposed three additional Air Force bases be considered for closure or realignment to avoid reducing March from an active duty to reserve base.

Calvert proposed Beale Air Force Base in Marysville, Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana, and McChord Air Force Base in Washington. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/18/93]

Calvert also added Travis Air Force Base to his list because two Marine logistic officers "raise[d] troubling questions about the deployability of their forces" from Travis instead of March.

The two officers noted that it was a fourteen hour drive to Travis from their location, instead of two and a half to March. Calvert provided the closure commission with tapes of the Marines' comments.

Calvert's list was added to the list of bases to be considered.

"I think this increases our chances," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/21/93, 5/22/93](#)]

Accused Air Force of Inaccurate Numbers, Incomplete Data

In 1993, a coalition of groups accused the Air Force of using inaccurate, incomplete and misleading data, which led to the recommendation of March's realignment.

Brig. Gen. Don Jensen, commander of March Air Force Base, said he repeatedly asked civic leaders to point out inaccuracies. Instead, Jensen said he would read about allegations in newspapers.

There is a misconception that March officials were responsible for the downgrading of the base, Jensen said. He said he has had to explain to the public why he and his staff cannot - because of protocol and policy directives - lobby or be more supportive on behalf of their own base.

Calvert denied he was playing politics. "I wasn't elected to be an apologist for somebody else's mistakes," he said. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/23/93](#)]

Base Converted to Reserve Duty

In 1993, Clinton accepted the recommendations of the Commission, including converting March from active duty to reserve. In a mailing to constituents, Calvert said that the future of the base was "bright," noting that there will be fewer military and civilian jobs lost by the change because fewer civilians will be lost than initially expected.

"After realignment [in 1996]," said Calvert, "there will still be almost 6,000 civilian, active duty and reserve personnel working at March," as compared to 9,200 currently.

Calvert said that civilian use of parts of March may "provide an even larger boost to the local economy." [[Press-Enterprise, 7/21/93](#)]

Received Downsizing Grant

In 1993, Calvert lobbied for a \$100,000 Pentagon grant to help the region deal with defense industry downsizing. Calvert was one of six congressmen from the inland region that lobbied for funds.

Riverside and San Bernardino counties and the state would contribute funds as well. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/06/93](#)]

Tried to Bring New Units to March

In 1995, Calvert tried to save base cuts by asking the Defense secretary to move helicopter units to March instead of to San Diego.

"The scenarios I have seen demonstrate savings of at least \$ 311 million or more," said Calvert. "I feel that this is significant enough to merit your attention." [[Press-Enterprise, 2/25/95](#)]

The movement to March of two Air National Guard units raised hopes that helicopter units could also be transferred.

“This action does not guarantee that March’s bid for helicopter forces would be successful, only that such a bid is now more likely to be taken seriously by BRAC,” said Calvert, referring to the base closure commission. [Press-Enterprise, 3/01/95]

Helicopters Moved to San Diego

In December 1996, the Navy decided to move helicopter units from Orange County to San Diego, despite the protests of some that the noisy machines should be sent to March in Riverside.

Calvert said he was disappointed in the military’s decision not to send the helicopters to March. “Thousands of concerned citizens flooded the Pentagon and White House with letters of support,” he said. [Press-Enterprise, 12/03/96]

The next month, Calvert introduced legislation to allow unused military bases to be used for public safety uses.

“This bill provides flexibility to make the best use of these facilities, based on local needs,” said Calvert. “This is particularly helpful for communities attempting to reuse closed or realigned military bases.” [Press-Enterprise, 1/11/97]

Criticized High-Ranking Officials of Hiding Move Costs

In 1995, Calvert accused high-ranking Marine Corps officials of withholding critical data that would show it made economic sense to move Marine helicopters to March, rather than to San Diego.

“I suspect the numbers are not being released because they do not support their argument,” Calvert told members of the March Joint Powers Commission.

The numbers in question would show how much it costs for Marine helicopter units transferred from closing bases in Orange County to operate at Miramar Naval Air Station in San Diego. Calvert said the detailed financial information was needed so he could press the case for bringing the Marines to March, which was to be scaled back in six months.

The Marine Corps would not respond to Calvert’s criticism because it did not hear what he said nor see a text of his comments. [Press-Enterprise, 10/05/95]

Editorial: Serious Charges Need Hard Facts

As a response, the Press-Enterprise published an editorial calling on Calvert to support his serious charge that Marine Corps officials were deliberately hiding moving costs.

From the editorial:

These are serious charges that need to be supported with hard facts. It’s not enough to assert the conclusions, as has been done, of an ex-wing commander who has done his own study of the proposed transfer from bases in Orange County. If information is being suppressed, that means that it exists somewhere. And if it is written down, it is accessible, certainly to a congressman.

If Mr. Calvert wants to serve his district and the nation well, he should obtain that information and bring it to the attention of his colleagues in the House. [Press-Enterprise, Editorial, 10/08/95]

Marine Response: Relocation is Fully Consistent

In January 1996, Gen. Charles Krulak, the Marine Corps commandant, said in a letter to Calvert that “the helicopter relocation to Miramar is fully consistent with operational requirements.”

Calvert and his staff did not comment.

Further complicating Calvert’s push, a local group began protesting the move of helicopter units because they were so noisy. [San Diego Union-Tribune, 1/26/96]

Criticized Navy’s Decision as “Parochial”

In 1995, after the Navy rejected a proposal to bring active duty Marines to March Air Force Base, Calvert criticized the decision as “parochial.”

“We have brought you a proposal that makes operational sense and it saves money,” said Calvert. “I know it, and down where the rubber meets the road, the Marines know it.”

The Navy determined that the March relocation would actually cost taxpayers more than it would save, but that bringing Marines to March would make the base a “full-blown military operation” again. [Press-Enterprise, 6/01/95, 6/15/95]

NOTE: For more on developing March Air Force Reserve Base, see chapter on Transportation Issues.

Supported Defense Increases for Local Naval Base

In 2003, Calvert supported a \$368.7 billion defense appropriations bill that included \$6 million for research at the Naval Surface Warfare Station on Lake Norcorian in Riverside.

“The money allocated to [NAVSEA] is of primary importance for us right now,” Calvert said. “National security must be a main priority.”

Calvert hoped the appropriation would assist defense contractors bring jobs to the district.

“We need to bring jobs, and well-paying jobs, to the Inland Empire, and this defense budget will help us out,” said Calvert. “We’re trying to give this economy a swift kick in the pants.” [Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 7/09/03]

Requested \$80 Million for Defense Bill

In total, Calvert requested \$79.25 million for various local military technology and base reuse projects included in the fiscal 2004 defense appropriations bill. [Business Press, 7/14/03]

Criticized for Too Much Attention on NAVSEA

In 2003, community activists criticized Calvert for not paying attention to the possible contamination of a local laboratory. Calvert did not attend a forum on the issue, sending a representative in his place.

Calvert's representative, Troy Clarke, got an earful from community activists, who believed the congressman spent more time worrying about the possible closure of the Naval Surface Warfare Station [NAVSEA] than he did about the residents around Wyle.

"If you're putting this much effort into the weapons center you should put just as much effort into Wyle," Betsy Roberts said.

An article noted that a local assemblyman, in contrast to Calvert, received much praise for his proactive approach detailed at the forum. [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 9/20/03](#)]

Rep. Hunter Requested Center Stay Open

In 2004, Rep. Duncan Hunter requested that the NAVSEA remain open while the military was in the process of base closures, after touring the center at Calvert's urging.

"My recommendation to the base closure commission will be that we keep this base open in its current location," announced Hunter.

"It's great to have chairmen of the armed services committee and the appropriations committee tell us how very important this facility is to our military," Calvert said. "It's a double grand slam."

Congress had recently passed a \$9.9 million authorization to expand the base's Joint Warfare Assessment Lab. [[Press-Enterprise, 7/31/04](#)]

NAVSEA Represented by PMA Group

In 2005, the Naval Surface Warfare Center was represented by consultants at the PMA Group, a government relations consulting group.

Bill Berl was Norco's consultant at PMA, who pushed to keep the center open and safe from the base closing commission.

"The Norco base is the Navy's only independent assessment facility," said Calvert. "It is my belief that the Department of Defense should not only retain the base but enhance this special function." [[Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, 5/05/05](#)]

Calvert Received \$5,000 from PMA

In 2005, it was reported that the city of Norco had paid PMA Group \$95,000 to lobby for the center. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/09/05](#)]

Between 2004 and 2006, Calvert received \$5,000 from the PMA Group PAC. In addition, Berl contributed \$500 to Calvert in 2001. [[CQ Moneyline, accessed 4/14/09](#)]

PMA Group Under Investigation by FBI

In 2009, newspapers reported that the PMA Group was under investigation by the PMA for using straw donors to funnel illegal campaign cash to dozens of lawmakers.

The firm specialized in winning earmarks in annual military spending bills. [[Boston Globe, 4/02/09](#)]

Pentagon Recommended Closing NAVSEA Despite Calvert Efforts

In May 2005, the Pentagon announced that it recommended closing the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The closing was estimated to cost Norco and Corona more than \$300 million per year and 3,300 jobs.

Calvert said that the Defense Department determined that the closure would save the Navy \$400,000 over a 20 year period and the jobs would likely be transferred to a base in Ventura County. [[Associated Press, 5/13/05](#)]

NAVSEA would lose 892 jobs and another 900 workers in restaurants and jobs around the base were at risk as well.

“That’s \$20,000 a year,” said Calvert about the savings, shaking his head. “They could have a canned recycling program at the base and pick up \$20,000 a year.” [[Press-Enterprise, 5/14/05](#)]

Circulated Letter in Opposition

In opposition to the base closing, Calvert started circulating a letter among California lawmakers to sway the commission’s decision before made final. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/20/05](#)]

House Voted for Base and Center to Receive Funds Despite Closure Threat

In May 2005, the House passed two defense-related spending bills that directed \$1 million to March and authorized other funds for NAVSEA.

Calvert’s spokesman cited passage of the bill as showing the importance of the base and center. If the base was closed, the money would be transferred to another base. [[Press-Enterprise, 5/27/05](#)]

Some Quietly Hoped for Base Closure

In June 2005, the [Press-Enterprise](#) reported that while some championed keep the March base open, there was a notably apathetic response among the community, and that some acknowledged the positive side to the closing.

“No one wants the base to close,” said Norco Councilman Harvey Sullivan. “But if it did, that land could be a goldmine for the city.”

Because the base was federally owned, it paid no local property taxes.

Calvert responded that he would continue to push behind-the-scenes to get the site removed from the closure list by personally lobbying BRAC commissioners.

“My goal is to keep it as it is, where it is,” Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise, 6/18/05](#)]

Pentagon Plan Rejected to Close Base

In 2005, the Pentagon rejected a plan to close the base in Norco, saving the 892 jobs which would have been moved to a base 100 miles away.

“I’m happy as punch. It’s good news,” said Calvert. “The commission recognized that the job they’re doing there in Norco is a good job, and there’s no reason to close it. It would have cost the taxpayers money to move it, and it would not have saved the U.S. government any money.” [[Associated Press, 8/24/05](#)]

Calvert: No Chance on Reinstating Draft

In 2004, Calvert all but ruled out that the draft would be reinstated for the war.

“The idea of bringing back the draft, I think the chances are slim and none - and slim left town,” Calvert said. “People can relax about that issue.” [[New York Times](#), 7/03/04]

Voted for Redundant Measure to Protect Seniors, Military from Hate Crimes

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit hate crimes legislation to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back promptly with language that includes the elderly and military personnel among those protected by federal hate-crime law. [Congressional Quarterly]

Democrats largely opposed the motion it was viewed as a cynical attempt to kill the hate crimes bill and because individuals included in the amendment, seniors and members of the armed services, are already entitled to protection under the law. For example, it is already a Federal crime to kill or attempt to kill any member of the armed services under 18 U.S.C. 1114.

Likewise, programs already exist to provide assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement in the enforcement of crimes against elders.

According to Judiciary Chairman John Conyers (D-MI), the underlying bill was aimed at protecting classes of individuals “who have been and are the group-wide victims of systemic violence: hanging a man because of his race, dragging someone to death because they are disabled.” [Congressional Record, 5/3/07; Page H 4449]

The motion was defeated 189-227. [HR 1592, [Vote #298](#), 5/3/07]

Supported Increasing Pharmacy Co-Pays for Military Families

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to offer an amendment to the FY 07 Department of Defense Authorization bill that would remove the Bush administration’s proposal to increase pharmacy co-pays for military families.

Military families who purchased their drugs through a retail pharmacy had a co-pay of \$3 for generic drugs and \$9 for brand-name drugs. However, the bill raised those co-pays to \$6 for generic drugs and \$16 for brand-name drugs, as proposed in President Bush’s budget. The Democratic amendment sought to remove the provision increasing the co-pays and to leave the co-pays at their previous level. [Leadership document, “Democrats Are Fighting for Military Families,” 5/11/06]

The bill passed 223-192. [HR5112, [Vote #139](#), 5/11/06]

Opposed Bonuses for Troops in Iraq and Afghanistan

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide \$1,500 bonuses for each service member serving in Iraq and Afghanistan in fiscal 2004.

The measure would have taken \$265 million out of an account paying for Iraqi petroleum imports and put it into a military personnel fund to pay for the bonuses. According to the Congressional Research Service, the energy firm Halliburton could be overcharging the U.S. as much as \$249 million for importing fuel into Iraq. [[New York Times](#), 10/22/03]

The amendment was defeated 213-213. [HR 3289, [Vote #554](#), 10/17/03]

Opposed Equipment Repair, Quality of Life Enhancements for Troops

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to transfer \$3.6 billion in Iraq reconstruction funds for quality of life enhancements for U.S. service members.

The funding would have helped pay for the medical and dental screening of military reservists, family assistance centers, pre-paid phone cards for the troops in Iraq, the transportation of troops on rest-and-relaxation leave, the construction of more water treatment and power plants for the deployed troops, and for the repair and replacement of damaged equipment. [[Washington Post](#), 10/17/03]

The amendment was defeated 209-216. [HR 3289, [Vote #547](#), 10/16/03]

Opposed Measure to Condemn Proselytizing at the Air Force Academy

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment condemning religious proselytizing at the Air Force Academy as “coercive and abusive.”

Academy officials had acknowledged dozens of complaints about incidents of religious intolerance in recent years, prompting investigations by the military and outside groups.

Nonreligious cadets had said they were pressured to take part in Christian prayers. A Jewish cadet said he was subjected to slurs.

Meanwhile, Christian cadets allegedly were urged to proselytize because, as one Christian chaplain has been quoted as saying: “Those not ‘born again’ will burn in the fires of hell.”

The amendment also would have demanded that the academy submit plans to Congress to fix the problems. [[Rocky Mountain News](#), 6/21/05]

The amendment was defeated 198-210. [HR 2863, [Vote #283](#), 6/20/05]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Military Personnel

Calvert sponsored a bill to dedicate the first memorial to both prisoners of war and veterans listed missing in action and consistently voted 22 times for troops' pay raises.

Sponsored Bill to Designate National Memorial for POWs and MIAs

In 2005, the Riverside National Cemetery was dedicated as the first memorial to both prisoners of war and veterans listed missing in action.

Calvert's bill in 2004 designated the cemetery as a site for a veterans' memorial. [[Redlands Daily Facts](#), 9/18/05]

Voted for Increase Military Housing

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of providing a \$500 million increase in housing for military families.

According to the [Associated Press](#), "Without the expansion, the program is expected to exhaust its current \$850 million spending limit by November."

That would result in delaying needed new housing for 50,000 military families. [[Associated Press](#), 7/21/04]

The bill passed 212-211, but only after Republicans held the vote open for an additional 23 minutes in order to find the vote they needed to pass the bill. [HR 4837, [Vote #401](#), 7/21/04]

Supported Pay Raise for Troops

In 2008, Calvert voted for the final version of the fiscal year 2009 defense authorization bill.

The bill would authorize national security programs in the Defense and Energy departments totaling \$611 billion. The bill would include approximately \$68 billion for expenses related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The bill also included a 3.9 percent pay raise for military personnel. [[CQ Today](#), 9/24/08]

The bill passed 392-39. [S 3001, [Vote #631](#), 9/24/08]

Voted Repeatedly for Pay Raises for Our Troops

Calvert has repeatedly voted to honor our troops' service to our nation by giving them pay raises that they need, deserve and earned.

- ✓ **2008:** Calvert voted in favor of the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill. The bill would authorize \$601.4 billion in defense programs at the Pentagon and Energy Department for fiscal year 2009, including the authorization of \$70 billion for several months of combat in Iraq and Afghanistan and a 3.9 percent pay raise for U.S. military personnel. [[CQ Today](#), 5/22/08] The bill passed 384-23. [HR 5658, [Vote #365](#), 5/22/08]
- ✓ **2007:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill to appropriate \$459.6 billion in defense spending, including a 3.5 percent pay raise. The bill passed 395-13. [HR 3222, [Vote #846](#), 8/5/07]

- ✓ **2007:** In 2007, Calvert in favor of the fiscal year 2008 defense authorization bill, which authorized \$645.5 billion, including a 3.5 percent increase in pay for military personnel. The bill passed 397-27. [HR 1585, [Vote #373](#), 5/17/07]
- ✓ **2006:** Calvert voted in favor of the Defense Appropriations bill, which contained a 2.2% pay raise for our troops. The bill passed 394-22. [HR 5631, [Vote #486](#), 9/20/06]
- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 3.1 percent pay raise for military personnel. The bill passed 308-106. [HR 2863, [Vote #669](#), 12/19/05]
- ✓ **2005:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 3 percent pay raise for military personnel. The bill passed 398-19. [HR 2863, [Vote #287](#), 6/20/05]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense authorization bill containing a 3.5 percent increase in pay for military personnel. The bill passed 359-14. [HR 4200, [Vote #528](#), 10/9/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted in favor of the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2005. The bill included 3.5 percent across-the-board military pay increase and more than doubles the allotment for hardship duty. The bill passed 391-34. [HR 4200, [Vote #206](#), 5/20/04]
- ✓ **2004:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 3.5 percent pay raise for military personnel. The bill passed 410-12. [HR 4613, [Vote #418](#), 7/22/04]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.1 percent military personnel pay raise. The bill passed 407-15. [HR 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03]
- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.1 percent military pay raise. The bill passed 399-19. [HR 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/08/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.1 percent pay increase for military personnel. The bill passed 413-18. [HR 5010, [Vote #270](#), 6/27/02]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense authorization bill that contained an average 4.7 percent pay increase for military personnel. The bill passed 359-58. [HR 4546, [Vote #158](#), 5/09/02]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.6 percent pay increase for military personnel. The bill passed 408-6. [HR 3338, [Vote #510](#), 12/20/01]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.6 percent pay increase for military personnel. The bill passed 406-20. [HR 3338, [Vote #458](#), 11/28/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained a 3.7 percent pay hike for military personnel. The bill passed 367-58. [HR 4576, [Vote #241](#), 6/07/00]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense appropriations bill that contained \$5.5 billion in emergency spending for military pay raise. The bill passed 372-55. [HR 2561, [Vote #494](#), 10/13/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a supplemental appropriations bill, which included \$1.8 billion for a pay raise for the military. [HR 1141, [Vote #133](#), 5/18/99]

- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a defense authorization bill that contained a 4.8 percent military pay raise and increased retirement benefits. The bill passed 365-58. [HR 1401, [Vote #191](#), 6/10/99]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a supplemental appropriations bill which included \$1.8 billion for a pay raise for the military. [HR 1644, [Vote #120](#), 5/06/99]

Supported Pay Raise in 2003

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to make permanent an increase from \$100 to \$250 the monthly separation allowance for military personnel stationed away from their families and make permanent an increase from \$150 to \$225 the supplemental hostile fire and imminent danger special pay given to military personnel in combat areas.

The motion passed 406-0. [HR 1588, [Vote #500](#), 9/10/03]

Voted for Funding Military Housing, Health Care and Pay Increase

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize \$696.4 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2008, including \$189.5 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The bill included \$142.8 billion for operations and maintenance; \$119.7 billion for military personnel; \$23.7 billion for military construction and family housing and \$23.1 billion for the Defense Health Program. The bill would also authorize a 2.5 percent pay increase for military personnel. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 369-46. [HR 4986, [Vote #11](#), 1/16/08]

Supported Equipment, Armor for Military Personnel

In 2007, Calvert voted for the fiscal year 2008 defense authorization bill, which authorized \$645.5 billion for fiscal 2008 defense-related spending, including \$141.8 billion in fiscal 2008 emergency supplemental funding for ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, including a 3.5 percent increase in pay for military personnel.

According to [Congressional Quarterly](#), the Democratic authors of the bill “prioritized funding for current troop needs and readiness issues.”

The bill authorized \$1 billion for National Guard and Reserve equipment to address their unfunded requirements list.

The bill also included priority funding for troop support in Iraq, such as the \$4.6 billion authorized for Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles, which are intended to reduce casualties in vehicles from IED attacks.

In addition, the bill authorized \$697 million for night vision devices including weapon sights, night vision goggles and other monocular devices, while authorizing \$250 million more than the president requested for unfunded training requirements. [[Congressional Quarterly Bill Summary](#), HR 1585]

The bill passed 397-27. [HR 1585, [Vote #373](#), 5/17/07]

Other Social Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed expanding national and community service programs*
- ✓ *Repeatedly voted to cut funds from DC needle exchange program*
- ✓ *Supported placing Ten Commandments in schools and government buildings*
- ✓ *Consistently supported ban on flag burning*
- ✓ *Opposed medical marijuana*
- ✓ *Supported intervening in Terry Schiavo case in Florida*

Calvert's positions on important social issues have been consistently conservative and belie a purported belief in less government. Calvert supported placing the Ten Commandments in schools and government buildings, supported bans on flag burning, and supported intervening in the Terry Schiavo case in Florida so that a judge could overrule a husband's medical decisions.

Opposed Expanding National and Community Service Programs

In 2009, Calvert voted against a motion to concur that amended the 1990 National and Community Service Act to expand the mission of the Corporation for National and Community Service to introduce new programs to provide incentives for students and senior citizens to participate in community service. The bill increased the education reward for participants in national volunteer programs from \$4,725 to \$5,250. Created a one year encore fellowship for those age 55 or older and a summer service program for middle and high school students. Established a clean-energy corps, an education corps, a veterans corps, a healthy future corps and an opportunity corps with a goal of boosting financial literacy. Created a National Day of Service and Remembrance on September 11th. [CQ Weekly, 4/06/09]

The bill authorized funding from fiscal 2010-2014 for AmeriCorps, Volunteers in Service to America program. Learn and Serve America, Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, and the Senior Companion Program. [CQ Summary]

The motion passed 275-149. [HR1388, [Vote #169](#), 3/31/09]

Voted to Cut Funds from DC's Needle Exchange Program

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the 2008 Financial Services appropriations bill that that would prohibit the use of funds for the District of Columbia for any Needle Exchange Program. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 208 – 216. [HR 2829, [Vote #589](#), 6/28/07]

Voted to Block DC Needle Exchange in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the District of Columbia's fiscal year 2001 appropriations bill to expand the bill's restriction on funding needle exchange programs to apply to both federal and local funds.

The amendment passed 239-181. [HR 4942, [Vote #473](#), 9/14/00]

Voted to Block DC Needle Exchange in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the District of Columbia from using any federal, local or other funds for a needle exchange program.

The amendment passed 241-187. [HR 2587, [Vote #344](#), 7/29/99]

Voted to Block DC Needle Exchange in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the District of Columbia from using any federal, local or other funds for a needle exchange program.

The amendment passed 250-169. [HR 4380, [Vote #412](#), 8/7/98]

Voted to Block Needle Exchange Programs in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to prohibit the use of federal funds for needle distribution programs.

The bill passed 287-140. [HR 3717, [Vote #114](#), 4/29/98]

Supported Public Expressions of Religion by Government Officials

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that, according to [Congressional Quarterly](#), was aimed at "making it more difficult and expensive to sue government officials regarding public expressions of religion."

The bill would prohibit plaintiffs in such lawsuits from recovering monetary damages, costs or lawyers' fees. Supporters of the bill said it was necessary to prevent a chilling of First Amendment rights to free speech and exercise of religion.

But critics charged that the measure was potentially unconstitutional and left plaintiffs with no realistic remedy or means to deter government officials from acting in ways forbidden by the First Amendment. [[CQ Today](#), 9/25/06]

The bill passed 244-173. [HR2679, [Vote #480](#), 9/26/06]

Opposed Preventing Children from Gambling On-Line

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to regulate on-line gambling that would have helped prevent children from placing bets on the internet. The bill included protections for children for intrastate betting but not for interstate betting. The motion would have forced the bill back to committee with instructions to include language to provide for the prevention of all types of betting by minors.

Specifically, it would have required anyone accepting bets to use a “secure and effective customer identity verification system to assure compliance with applicable age and residence requirements.” [HR 4411, Vote #362, 7/11/06; Rep. Conyers floor statement and motion to recommit]

The motion failed 167-243 [HR4411, [Vote #362](#), 7/11/06]

Opposed High-Stakes Gaming for Some Indian Tribes

In 1993, Calvert opposed Indian tribes operating high-stakes games if high-stakes games were permitted anywhere else in the state. Calvert, part Cherokee Indian himself, agreed with the position of the Clinton administration.

If the broad interpretation sought by Indians on high-stakes gaming were allowed, “local communities would lose control of land use in their areas,” Calvert said.

Calvert also opposed allowing Indians to expand gaming operations to land, purchased after 1988, that is not adjacent to a reservation. That was another point of contention, as was the question of which side must prove the other is not negotiating an agreement on high-stakes games in good faith. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/03/93]

“I don’t care anything about Donald Trump,” Calvert said of the bill restricting Indian reservations from running casinos, known derisively by the tribes as the Donald Trump Protection Act. “I just don’t want to see gambling on Indian reservations that is not allowed elsewhere in California.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/27/93]

Supported Broadcast Decency Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to increase the fines for indecency on broadcasts. The bill, which does not apply to cable or satellite broadcasts, increased the fines for indecency 10-fold to a maximum of \$325,000 per incident.

The Federal Communications Commission defined “indecent material” as “that which contains sexual or excretory material that does not rise to the level of obscenity.” [[FreemarketNews.com](#), 6/9/06]

The bill passed 379-35. [S193, [Vote #230](#), 6/07/06]

Sponsored Effort to Stop Animal Product Testing

In 2000, Calvert sponsored, and the House passed, legislation to make permanent an interagency effort to eliminate the use of animals for product testing.

The Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods was set up in 1993 with temporary status to study alternative testing for cosmetics and other products.

The measure authorized the panel to coordinate research into alternative methods across federal agencies and make recommendations on ways to reduce or replace the use of animals in testing. [[CQ Daily Monitor](#), 10/17/00]

Opposed Legal Challenges to Pledge of Allegiance

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would bar most federal courts, including the Supreme Court, from hearing constitutional challenges to the Pledge of Allegiance.

The bill was aimed at preventing federal judges from ruling that the phrase “under God” in the pledge was unconstitutional.

Congress inserted the “under God” phrase into the pledge in 1954. In 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit ruled that “under God” in the pledge amounted to an unconstitutional establishment of religion.

The Supreme Court reversed the 9th Circuit in June 2004 on technical, not constitutional, grounds. Democrats said that the bill was unnecessary and that the House should focus on other issues instead, such as an increase in the minimum wage, health care, the Middle East crisis and the war in Iraq. [HR 2389, Vote #385, 7/19/06; [CQ Today](#), 7/19/06]

The bill passed 260-167. [HR2389, [Vote #385](#), 7/19/06]

Opposed Proposal to Name Berkeley Post Office after “Reputed Communist”

In 2005, Calvert voted against a proposal to name Berkeley, California’s main post office after Maudelle Shirek.

Shirek spent 20 years on the Berkeley City Council and decades as a union organizer, anti-war protester and senior activist.

Republicans accused Shirek of supporting the release of Mumia Abu-Jamal who was convicted of the 1981 murder of a Philadelphia police officer. Republicans also accused her of having “an affiliation with the Communist Party” for her support of Berkeley’s Niebyl-Proctor Marxist Library. [[San Francisco Chronicle](#), 9/29/05]

The measure failed 190-215. [HR 438, [Vote #495](#), 9/27/05]

Consistently Supported Ban on Flag Burning

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of amending the United States Constitution to give Congress the authority to prohibit physically desecrating of the U.S. flag.

The resolution was aimed at a 1989 Supreme Court ruling that reversed the conviction of a Texas man under state law for “desecration of a venerated object” after he burned a flag at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Houston.

“If there is a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment, it is that the government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable,” wrote former Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

Congress responded to the ruling with a law that criminalized flag burning. The Supreme Court struck down that law as unconstitutional in 1990. [[CQ Today](#), 6/23/05]

The amendment passed 286-130, with the necessary 2/3 majority to move to the Senate. [HJR 10, [Vote #296](#), 6/22/05]

Supported Ban on Flag Burning in Previous Years

Calvert has consistently voted in favor of a Constitutional ban on the burning and desecration of the American flag.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. The amendment passed 300-125. [HJR 4, [Vote #234](#), 6/03/03]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of a joint resolution to propose a Constitutional amendment to state that Congress shall have the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. The resolution passed, 298-125. [HFRES 36, [Vote #232](#), 6/17/01]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to give Congress the power to prohibit physical desecration of the U.S. flag. The resolution passed 305-124. [HJR 33, [Vote #252](#), 6/24/99]
- ✓ **1997:** Calvert voted in favor of a joint resolution to propose a constitutional amendment to allow Congress to prohibit physical desecration of the U.S. flag. The resolution passed 310-114. [HJR 54, [Vote #202](#), 6/12/97]

Opposed Protecting Private Property Rights

In 2005, Calvert voted for an effort to use the spending power of Congress to undermine a Supreme Court ruling allowing local governments to force the sale of private property for economic development purposes.

The 5 to 4 decision drew a backlash from conservatives concerned about property rights and liberals worried about the effect on poor people, whose property was often vulnerable to condemnation because it does not generate a lot of revenue.

Specifically, the amendment would deny federal funds to any city or state project that used eminent domain to force people to sell their property to make way for a profit-making project such as a hotel or mall. Historically, eminent domain has been used mainly for public purposes such as highways or airports.

The ruling broadened the types of projects for which the government may seize property to include not only bridges and highways but also slum clearance and land redistribution. [[Washington Post](#), 7/01/05]

The amendment was adopted, 231-189. [HR3058, [Vote #350](#), 6/30/05]

Supported Supreme Court Ruling on Private Property

In 2005, Calvert voted for the non-binding resolution expressing “grave disapproval” of a Supreme Court ruling allowing local governments to force the sale of private property for economic development purposes.

Unlike an amendment offered the same day on the issue (Vote #350), the resolution would not deny federal funds to any city or state project that used eminent domain to force people to sell their property to make way for a profit-making project.

The 5 to 4 decision drew a backlash from conservatives concerned about property rights and liberals worried about the effect on poor people, whose property was often vulnerable to condemnation because it does not generate a lot of revenue.

The ruling broadened the types of projects for which the government may seize property to include not only bridges and highways but also slum clearance and land redistribution. [[New York Times](#), 7/01/05; [Washington Post](#), 7/01/05]

The resolution passed, 365-33. [HRS340, [Vote #361](#), 6/30/05]

Supported Religious Recruitment at the Air Force Academy

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment condemning religious proselytizing at the Air Force Academy as “coercive and abusive.”

Academy officials had acknowledged dozens of complaints about incidents of religious intolerance in recent years, prompting investigations by the military and outside groups.

Nonreligious cadets had said they were pressured to take part in Christian prayers. A Jewish cadet said he was subjected to slurs.

Meanwhile, Christian cadets were allegedly urged to proselytize because, as one Christian chaplain was quoted as saying, “Those not ‘born again’ will burn in the fires of hell.”

The amendment also would have demanded that the academy submit plans to Congress to fix the problems. [[Rocky Mountain News](#), 6/21/05]

The amendment was defeated 198-210. [HR 2863, [Vote #283](#), 6/20/05]

Supported Displaying the Ten Commandments on Government Property

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of displaying the Ten Commandments on the grounds of a government building in Indiana. Specifically, the amendment would prohibit federal money from funding marshals in any effort to remove the monument.

Federal Judge Richard L. Young issued an order in January 2005 for Gibson County officials to remove the monument in the city about 25 miles north of Evansville within 60 days. Young put his order on hold in a month later, pending rulings on two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The judge’s ruling stated that keeping the Ten Commandments on government property was a violation of the prohibition between church and state. [[Associated Press](#), 6/15/05; 6/16/05]

The amendment passed, 242-182. [HR2862, [Vote #257](#), 6/15/05]

Supported in 1999

In 1999, Calvert supported a bill to allow the Ten Commandments to be posted in schools and other government buildings. [[New York Times](#), 6/19/99]

Opposed Medical Marijuana

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to protect state laws that allow the use of medical marijuana.

The amendment was an attempt to bar the use of funds in the fiscal year 2008 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill to prevent the implementation of state laws authorizing the use of marijuana for medical reasons in certain states. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 165-262. [HR 3093, [Vote #733](#), 7/25/07]

Opposed Medical Marijuana in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to undercut a Supreme Court decision that the government can prosecute medical marijuana users, even when state laws permit doctor-prescribed use of the drug.

Specifically, the proposal would have blocked the Justice Department from prosecuting people in the 10 states where the practice was legal including Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont and Washington State.

Advocates argued that marijuana was the only way that many chronically ill people, such as AIDS and cancer patients, could relieve their symptoms. Opponents said the amendment would undercut efforts to combat marijuana abuse and argued that Marinol, a government-approved prescription drug that contains the active ingredient in marijuana, offers comparable relief. [[Associated Press](#), 6/15/05]

The amendment was rejected, 161-264. [HR2862, [Vote #255](#), 6/15/05]

Supported Moving Terry Schiavo Case to Federal Courts

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of giving jurisdiction over a brain-damaged Florida woman's case to federal courts, a move that could have empowered a U.S. judge to order the reinsertion of a feeding tube that a state court allowed to be removed.

The legislation required a federal judge, upon the family's request, to launch a new inquiry into the legal and medical questions surrounding Terry Schiavo. Doctors appointed by Florida courts to examine Schiavo said she lived in a persistent vegetative state.

Schiavo's husband and legal guardian, Michael Schiavo, said that she had no hope of recovery and that, based on their conversations before her heart attack, she would not want to continue living in a vegetative state. Florida courts had repeatedly sided with him, and the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear appeals of those rulings. [[Washington Post](#), 3/21/05]

Despite the 203-58 vote in favor, the courts refused to reconsider the case and Schiavo passed away soon after. [S686, [Vote #90](#), 3/21/05]

Calvert: No Conflict with Belief in Less Government

After the vote, Calvert said that he saw no conflict between his vote and his belief in less government. He said it was a "difficult decision" but defended it as important enough an issue to merit intervention.

"This is a personal and complex situation," said Calvert. "At the end of the day, you have to err on the side of a person's life."

Calvert acknowledged that Congress gets into issues it should not, citing hearings on steroid use in baseball. However, he also defended those hearings as well, saying baseball had done a lousy job policing its own players.

"When they ask us for tax exemptions and taxpayer money to build stadiums, maybe we ought to be able as a country to tell baseball that they need to follow the law," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/22/05]

Seniors' Issues – Medicare, Medicaid and Prescription Drugs

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Taken almost \$70,000 from pharmaceutical companies*
- ✓ *Opposed prescription drug negotiation*
- ✓ *Voted to prevent reimportation of prescription drugs*
- ✓ *Supported billions in cuts to Medicaid and Medicare; kept HMO slush fund*

With over \$160,000 in contributions from pharmaceutical, insurance companies and HMOs, it is no wonder Calvert has opposed prescription drug negotiation, opposed reimportation of prescription drugs and supported billions in cuts to Medicaid and Medicare but kept a \$5.4 billion slush fund for HMOs.

Took Over \$160,000 From Pharmaceutical, Insurance, HMOs

While in Congress, Calvert has taken \$69,865 from pharmaceutical companies and health products interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/13/09]

Calvert has also taken \$86,160 from insurance companies, and another \$11,620 from HMOs and health services interests. [opensecrets.org, accessed 5/20/09]

Opposed Medicare Prescription Drug Negotiation

In 2007, Calvert voted against requiring the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies for lower prices.

The bill included discounts, rebates, and other price concessions that may be charged for drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. [Chicago Tribune, 1/13/07; CQ Weekly, 1/08/07]

The bill passed 255-170. [HR 4, [Vote #23](#), 1/12/07]

Voted to Prevent Reimportation of Prescription Drugs

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill to prevent the reimportation of prescription drugs.

The amendment would have removed language in the bill which barred the use of funds by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent individuals, wholesalers and pharmacists from importing FDA-approved prescription drugs. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 152-278. [HR 3161, [Vote #806](#), 8/2/07]

Opposed Safe Drug Reimportation

In 2003, Calvert voted against a bill to allow for reimportation from industrialized nations, including Canada, the European Union nations, Australia, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Switzerland.

The bill contained measures to ensure patient safety.

Importation would be allowed only if the FDA approves the drugs and the facilities where they are made.

Drugs would have to be packaged and shipped using counterfeit-resistant technologies similar to those used to secure U.S. currency.

Any drugs imported by a pharmacist or wholesaler that weren't packaged in this fashion would have to be tested for quality and purity. [[Scripps Howard News Service, 7/25/03](#); [Los Angeles Times, 7/25/03](#)]

The bill passed 243-186. [HR 2427, [Vote #445](#), 7/25/03]

Voted Against Reimportation Again

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to insist on the provisions in the House bill that allowed for reimportation of prescription drugs from Canada.

The House agreed to the motion 237-176. [HR 2643, [Vote #624](#), 11/18/03]

Voted to Block Bonuses for Presidential Appointees in SSA, Medicare

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to block bonuses for senior level employees or presidential appointees to the Social Security Administration, Medicare or Medicaid.

The amendment would have barred the use of funds in the bill for a bonus or other performance-based cash award to any employee of the Social Security Administration or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services who was appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, or is in a senior executive service position. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment was defeated 185-238. [HR 3043, [Vote #672](#), 7/19/07]

Voted to Delay Cuts to Medicaid

In 2008, Calvert voted for a moratorium on the implementation of new Medicaid rules that the Bush Administration said were aimed at ending federal payment for services they don't think Medicaid should cover and curtailing abuses in the system. [[Congressional Quarterly, 5/02/08](#)]

Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA) decried the bill on the Senate floor the week prior to the House vote on the measure. He argued that HR 5613 would spend \$1.7 billion to delay the Medicaid regulations suggested by President Bush until 2009.

Grassley also cautioned that if the regulations were indefinitely delayed, the cost to taxpayers could be "almost \$20 billion over the next five years and almost \$50 billion over the next ten years." [[U.S. Senate, 4/16/08](#)]

The motion passed 349-62. [HR 5613, [Vote #209](#), 4/23/08]

Supported Cutting Medicaid & Medicare by Billions of Dollars

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the following five years. The measure cut Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) by \$6.9 billion, including harmful increases in cost-sharing and premiums that impose large burdens on poor children and families.

In addition, the bill cut \$6.4 billion from Medicare in part by raising premiums for some Part B beneficiaries

The measure did not touch a \$5 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill, and after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry, the budget saved HMOs \$22 billion dollars by maintaining Medicare reimbursement formulas that favored the industry. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05; [CQ Today](#), 2/1/06; [Washington Post](#), 2/1/06]

The conference agreement passed 216-214. [HRS653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Supported Budget Package That Cut Medicaid by \$11 Billion

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a \$49.9 billion budget cut package pushed by House conservatives under the guise of offsetting the costs associated with Hurricane Katrina. Some of the "savings" in the bill were found by cutting \$11.4 billion from Medicaid over five years.

The bulk of the cuts - nearly \$8 billion - would fall directly on patients through higher co-pays, premiums and other provisions that cut benefits or delayed access to Medicaid coverage.

The measure would also allow states to eliminate preventative health care guarantees for children - a move that could eliminate comprehensive health coverage for 6 million children. [House Budget Committee Democrats, "Summary of House and Senate Reconciliation Bills," 11/22/05]

The bill passed 217-215. [HR4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Supported Cutting Medicaid & Medicare by Billions of Dollars

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years. The measure cut Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) by \$6.9 billion, including harmful increases in cost-sharing and premiums that impose large burdens on poor children and families.

In addition, the bill cut \$6.4 billion from Medicare in part by raising premiums for some Part B beneficiaries. It did not cut a \$5.4 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill to entice insurance companies to offer coverage in certain areas. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, "Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill." 12/19/05]

The conference agreement passed 212-206. [S1932, [Vote #670](#), 12/19/05]

Supported Sham Prescription Drug Plan

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the Republican Medicare prescription drug plan.

The bill made sweeping changes to Medicare that would give billions of dollars to businesses and the health care industry, while forcing seniors to accept annual increases in premiums and deductibles and a growing gap in coverage for the prescription drugs they buy.

The \$250 annual deductible at the start of the program in 2006 was projected to rise to \$445 by 2013. After just one year, the Congressional Budget Office projected that seniors would see their \$250 deductible and the \$2,850 gap for which there was no coverage to both jump 10 percent.

By 2013, the eighth year of the program, the deductible and the coverage gap were both projected to grow by 78 percent.

In other words, seniors would pay a \$445 deductible and those with the largest drug bills would be entirely responsible for more than \$5,000 in drug costs. Insurance premiums, which were not set in the bill even for 2006, were projected to increase 65 percent to \$58 a month by 2013.

Meanwhile, the bill gave \$125 billion in taxpayer dollars to businesses and the health care industry. The largest chunk of money would be \$86 billion worth of payments and tax benefits over ten years for employers, giving them a new subsidy for the health benefits that many already provide to retirees.

The bill would also establish a special \$12 billion fund to try to persuade private health plans to enter or stay in parts of the country where they have been scarce. [[Associated Press](#), 11/26/03; [Washington Post](#), 11/24/03]

The bill passed 220-215 after a marathon three-hour vote. [HR 1, [Vote #669](#), 11/21/03]

Supported \$115 Billion Medicare Cut

In June 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a budget plan that cut Medicare funding by \$115 billion over five years and increased seniors' premiums.

Federal spending would be 12 percent higher in 2002 than in 1998. But that increase would be more than offset by projected revenue from anticipated economic growth and yet-to-be-legislated spending curbs.

The measure laid the framework for \$135 billion in tax cuts consisting mainly of capital gains reductions, estate tax relief, tax credits for families with children, and credits and deductions for higher education.

The resolution passed 327-97. [HCR 84, [Vote #166](#), 6/05/97]

Supported \$270 Billion in Cuts to Medicare

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a Republican budget plan that would have cut Medicare by \$270 billion -- the deepest cuts in history -- to pay for \$245 billion in tax cuts primarily targeted to the wealthy.

The GOP budget would have cut Medicare by three times the amount necessary to keep the Medicare Trust Fund solvent. [Spending estimates from March 1995 CBO Baseline; Veto message on HR 2491, 12/06/95; [Washington Post](#), 10/29/95]

The same budget also cut Medicaid by \$163 billion over seven years, stripping *guaranteed* Medicaid coverage for 36 million Americans.

By 2002 alone, 3.8 million children, 1.3 million people with disabilities and 850,000 seniors would have lost their coverage.

The budget plan passed 237-189. [HR 2496, [Vote #812](#), 11/17/95]

Supported Cutting Medicare in 1993

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to cut federal spending by \$90 billion over five years through various proposals, including \$34 billion in Medicare cuts, \$52 billion in discretionary spending cuts and \$4 billion in other entitlement cuts and user fee increases.

The amendment was defeated, 213-219. [HR 3400, [Vote #609](#), 11/22/93]

Supported Repeal of Nursing Home Standards

In 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a radical restructuring of Medicaid in the House-passed Budget Reconciliation bill.

The bill ended the federal Medicaid program by block granting Medicaid funds to the individual states. This would allow the states to run their own programs--using federal funds--without any help or input from the federal government.

Under this plan, Medicaid funding would have been cut by \$170 billion over seven years. In addition, this legislation would have ended federal mandates for nursing home standards and placed the responsibility on the states to adopt their own standards. This action would have left nursing home residents vulnerable to the whims of the states and to improper care at poorly equipped facilities. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), 10/14/95, p. 3125; [CQ Almanac](#) 1995, p.2-49]

The bill passed 227-203. [HR 2491, [Vote #743](#), 10/26/95]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Medicare

Calvert voted with a large majority to protect seniors from abuse and against cutting Medicare payments to physicians.

Supported Bill to Protect Seniors from Abuse

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that was aimed at protecting seniors from abuse.

Specifically, the bill would direct the attorney general to study state laws on the abuse, neglect and exploitation of elderly people and report back to Congress. The measure would authorize \$3 million annually from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2015 for the attorney general to develop a strategy for preventing abuse and exploitation of the elderly. [[CQ Today](#), 9/23/08]

The bill passed 387-28. [HR 5352, [Vote #626](#), 9/23/08]

Voted Against Cutting Medicare Payments to Physicians, Against Increased Funding

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill to stop a 10.6 percent cut in Medicare's physician payment rates, scheduled to take effect July 1, 2008.

The White House opposed a provision that would partially offset the cost of the bill by cutting some bonus payments to private Medicare Advantage plans in areas with teaching hospitals. Medicare Advantage plans are paid at a higher rate than traditional Medicare, and Democrats have long argued that the private plans' rates should be cut.

The Bush administration and many Republicans argue that the plans inject private competition into the market and will eventually lower costs. A Government Accountability Office study released in June 2008 found that in 2005 the private plans often overestimated how much money they spent on patient care, leading to higher than projected profits. [[CQ Today](#), 6/25/08]

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 355-59. [HR 6331, [Vote #443](#), 6/24/08]

Voted Against Bush Override of Critical Medicare Payments Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted to override President Bush's veto of a bill that would prevent a cut in Medicare physician payments.

The bill would replace a 10.6 percent cut to Medicare physician pay plans with 18 months of stable payments. The cost of these payments would be offset by cutting bonus payments to the Medicare Advantage plans, which are private Medicare plans. [[CQ Today](#), 7/15/08]

Democrats had argued that Medicare Advantage's private plans were too expensive and said that the override was necessary to stop doctors from refusing to see Medicare patients. [[CQ Today](#), 7/15/08]

The Bush administration saw the private plans as the future of Medicare and argued that they enabled patient choice. The administration opposed the bill because of the cuts in funding to Medicare Advantage. [[CQ Today](#), 7/15/08]

The override passed 383-41. [HR 6331, [Vote # 491](#), 7/15/08]

Opposed Raising Medicare Eligibility Age

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to instruct the House conferees to oppose a Senate provision raising the age for Medicare eligibility from 65 to 67.

The measure passed 414-14. [HR 2015, [Vote #257](#), 7/10/97]

Seniors' Issues – Social Security Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Praised Bush's work on Social Security privatization, supported personal accounts*
- ✓ *Mixed record on privacy for seniors' Social Security checks, Medicare cards*
- ✓ *Voted to spend Social Security funds*

While Calvert did not explicitly support Bush's plan to privatize Social Security, he praised his work on the issue, supported "alternatives" to the current system and said that modernization must include voluntary personal accounts. Calvert also voted to raid the Social Security trust fund. At the same time, he made an issue over printing Social Security numbers on checks mailed to recipients and supported an anti-fraud measure but voted against expanded privacy protection for senior citizens' Medicare identification cards.

Praised Bush for Work on Social Security Privatization

In 2005, Calvert praised Bush after his State of the Union speech, largely dominated by a domestic agenda around Social Security privatization.

"The naysayers have no solution, all they want to do is complain. If you do nothing, the system collapses," said Calvert, who praised the president for delving into such a thorny political issue. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/03/05]

Supported "Alternatives" to Social Security System

In 2003, Calvert praised Bush after his State of the Union speech where he spoke about reforming Social Security, a precursor to the president's push for privatized Social Security.

While Calvert did not explicitly endorse Bush's plan, he supported "alternatives" to the current system.

"He emphasized choice and confidence in individuals, not the government, to decide what is best for them," Calvert said. "I support his commitment to providing for seniors and at the same time giving future generations alternatives to the current system." [Calvert press release, 1/29/03]

Supported Bush Privatization Plan, "Massive Cuts in Defined Benefits"

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have stopped the White House from implementing the Social Security privatization plan being developed by President Bush's Social Security Commission.

A vote in favor of the amendment was to deny fiscal 2002 funding to advance the commission report. [HR 2590, Vote #273, 7/25/01]

The Bush Commission was stacked to include only proponents of privatization – and ultimately recommended three possible plans, all of which included some privatization of Social Security. Privatizing Social Security would require an increase in Social Security taxes or a return to the days of deficit spending, or a reduction in guaranteed benefits to pay for transition cost in the trillions.

Max Richtman, executive vice president of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, said of the Commission's proposals, "Each of the proposals put forward by the commission require specific, massive cuts in defined benefits - even for those who do not opt for the voluntary accounts." [[USA Today](#), 5/15/01; [Dallas Morning News](#), 5/7/01; HR 2590; Vote #273, 07/25/01; National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare press release, 12/11/01]

The amendment was defeated 188-238. [HR 2590, [Vote #273](#), 7/25/01]

Supported Personal Accounts for Social Security

In 2001, Calvert wrote to constituents about Bush's principles on Social Security. These would direct a newly formed commission to study and report back on the program's future.

One of the principles, highlighted in Calvert's newsletter, said that "modernization must include individually controlled, voluntary personal retirement accounts, which will augment the Social Security safety net." [Calvert Seniors newsletter, Summer 2001]

Voted to Protect Social Security Privatization Supporter

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Labor and Health and Human Services to bar the use of funds in the bill to pay the salary of the deputy commissioner of Social Security without a Senate vote confirming the appointment of the deputy commissioner.

The amendment was aimed at blocking salary payments to Andrew Biggs, the deputy commissioner of Social Security and an advocate of privatizing Social Security. President Bush had installed Biggs with a recess appointment to avert Senate confirmation hearings that would examine his views on privatization. [[Washington Post](#), 7/22/07]

The amendment passed 231-199. [HR 3043, [Vote #665](#), 7/18/07]

Supported Spending Every Penny of the Social Security Trust Fund

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a budget conference report that spends \$1.1 trillion of the Social Security Trust Fund over five years to pay for other government spending. According to the non-partisan [Congressional Quarterly](#), "the budget deficits in the conference agreement are produced, however, only by using surpluses in the Social Security trust fund."

"Without counting these Social Security surpluses, the deficit would be much larger. If the Social Security funds are excluded, the FY 2006 deficit under the conference agreement would be \$571.5 billion, instead of \$382.7 billion, and the FY 2010 deficit would be \$470.8 billion, instead of \$210.9 billion. Over the five-year period, the agreement counts \$1.1 trillion in Social Security funds to produce these deficits." [[CQ House Action Reports](#), "The Budget Agreement," 4/28/05]

The budget agreement passed, 214-211. [HCR95, [Vote #149](#), 4/28/05]

Supported Raiding the Social Security Trust Fund

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a GOP budget resolution to raid the Social Security Trust Fund of more than \$1.1 trillion over the following five years. According to the non-partisan [Congressional Quarterly House Action Reports](#), the GOP budget, "projects spending and revenues that would result in budget deficits for all five years covered by the resolution ... surpluses in Social Security would offset spending on other programs ..."

Without counting these Social Security surpluses, the deficits would be much larger . . . Over the five-year period, the budget resolution counts \$1.1 trillion in Social Security funds to produce these deficits.” [CQ House Action Reports, “Budget Resolution for FY 2006,” 3/14/05]

The budget passed the House, 218-214. [HCR95, [Vote #88](#), 3/17/05]

Voted Against Printing Social Security Numbers for Checks

In 2000, the House passed legislation sponsored by Calvert to stop the Treasury Department from printing Social Security numbers on envelopes used to mail the checks.

Calvert said displaying the numbers made it easier to steal the number and use it for identity theft. [CQ Daily Monitor, 10/18/00]

And Supported Anti-Fraud Measure

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to crack down on fraud and abuse in the Social Security system.

The underlying bill would prevent fraud by people who manage retirees’ financial affairs when the beneficiaries were unable to do so themselves.

The bill passed 396-28. [HR 743, [Vote #102](#), 4/02/03]

... But Voted Against Privacy for Medicare Identification Cards

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to protect the privacy of senior citizens and their Social Security numbers.

The amendment prohibited funds from being used to place Social Security account numbers on identification cards issued to Medicare beneficiaries. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 9/17/05]

The amendment passed 314-94. [HB 3010, [Vote #311](#), 6/24/05]

Opposed Proposal to Balance Budget & Protect Social Security

In 2005, Calvert voted against a budget plan to balance the budget by 2012 and implement budget enforcement procedures (pay-go) to block additional spending or tax cuts that require further borrowing from the Social Security trust fund.

Compared to the Republican budget, the Democratic alternative provided \$41 billion more for education and training programs over five years, \$17 billion more for veterans and \$9 billion more than the GOP budget for community and regional development efforts such as Community Development Block Grants. [House Budget Committee Democratic Caucus, Fact Sheets for House Consideration of the 2006 Budget, 3/16/05]

The alternative was defeated 165-265. [HCR 95, [Vote #87](#), 3/17/05]

Supported Spending 86 Percent of Social Security Surplus

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a budget that the Office of Management and Budget said would spend 86 percent of the Social Security over the fiscal year plus the following five-year budget window (2002 through 2007). [House Budget Committee, Democratic Caucus, 3/20/02]

In total, the Republican plan called for raiding \$2 trillion from the Social Security Trust Fund surplus. [House Budget Committee, Minority Caucus, 10/25/02]

The budget resolution passed 221-209. [HCR 353, [Vote #79](#), 3/20/02]

Supported Republicans' \$600 Billion Raid of Social Security

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a budget that called for using about \$600 billion of the Social Security surplus to fund new privatized retirement accounts for stock market investment. [House Budget Committee, Democratic Caucus, 3/27/01]

The budget resolution passed 221-207. [HCR 83, [Vote #104](#), 5/09/01]

Calvert also voted in favor of the previous version of resolution.

The budget passed 222-205. [HCR 83, [Vote #70](#), 3/28/01]

Supported Budget Busting Tax Cut for the Wealthy, Raid on Social Security

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of the Bush tax cut package that reduced taxes by \$1.35 trillion through 2010 through income tax cuts, relief of the marriage penalty, a phase-out of the federal estate tax doubling the child tax credit, and providing incentives for retirement savings.

Critics of the bill warned that the tax cut was too large and would jeopardize future Social Security benefits.

According to the [Wall Street Journal](#), the entire Social Security Trust Fund will be used “to fund the government over the next two years,” while “well over \$100 billion of Social Security funds in each of the following three years” will be used for other purposes. [[Wall Street Journal](#), 2/5/02]

Over the next ten years, more than \$1.8 trillion of the Social Security Trust Funds will be spent on other purposes. [Congressional Budget Office; Campaign for America's Future]

The bill passed 240-154. [HR 1836, [Vote #149](#), 5/26/01]

Opposed Higher Taxes for Social Security Recipients

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would repeal a tax imposed in 1993 that increased the portion of Social Security benefits subject to taxation from 50 percent to 85 for the one-fifth of Social Security recipients with the highest incomes.

The 1993 tax increased to 85 percent, the part of Social Security benefits subject to income tax when a recipient's income including half the annual Social Security benefit, exceeded \$34,000 for a single person and \$44,000 for a married couple.

The revenue generated by the 1993 tax was \$8 billion in 2000 alone and was projected to total \$117 billion over the following decade. This revenue was earmarked only for Medicare, but the bill provided that the revenues that would have been collected had the tax not been repealed would be transferred to the Medicare trust fund from the general fund. [[New York Times](#), 7/28/00]

The bill passed, 265-159. [HR 4865, [Vote #450](#), 7/27/00; [New York Times](#), 7/28/00]

Opposed Social Security Tax Increase

In 1993, Calvert voted against President Clinton's budget plan, which included the largest tax increase in history.

Among the tax increases was a hike on taxes paid by Social Security recipients.

The bill passed 218-216. [HR 2264, [Vote #406](#), 8/05/93]

Opposed Protecting 100 Percent of Surplus for Social Security

In 1999, Calvert voted against a Democratic "lock box" plan that would have protected 100 percent of the Social Security surplus and kept it from being spent on other programs or tax cuts.

The proposal was defeated 205-222. [HR 1259, [Vote #163](#), 5/26/99]

Opposed "Lock Box" Plan in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted against a Democratic plan to institute a Social Security "lock box."

The plan would have held the entire surplus in reserve for Social Security.

The amendment was defeated 210-216. [HR 4578, [Vote #463](#), 9/25/98]

Supported Using Social Security Surplus to Pay for Tax Cuts

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to cut taxes by \$80.1 billion over five years, including \$6.6 billion in cuts in fiscal 1999, by extending expired provisions such as the research tax credit, reducing taxes for farmers and married couples and making health insurance premiums 100 percent deductible for the self-employed.

According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the tax cut would "divert portions of the surplus designated by statute for the Social Security system to finance tax cuts." [Center for Responsive Politics, 9/16/98]

The Washington Post called the bill, "the purest folly," and said it "makes no sense as either economic or social policy; it is a checklist of political promises whose only relationship is that each is meant to generate votes." [Washington Post, 9/25/98, 9/27/98]

The bill passed 229-195. [HR 4579, [Vote #469](#), 9/26/98]

Opposed Protecting Social Security

In 1997, Calvert voted against a proposal to protect Social Security by providing that the first \$100 billion of any budget surplus be used to take Social Security off-budget.

In addition, the measure changed the Medicare sequestration formula to limit Medicare Part-B premium increases and limited the total amount of spending sequestration to the amount total entitlement spending exceeds the total entitlement-spending cap.

The motion was defeated 148-279. [HR 2003, [Vote #300](#), 7/23/97]

Voted Against Protecting Social Security

Calvert voted against a substitute to the tax bill that provided that the tax cuts in the underlying bill

would not take effect until Congress enacts legislation to ensure the long-term solvency of the Social Security system.

The amendment was defeated 197-227. [HR 4579, [Vote #468](#), 9/26/98]

Small Business Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Supported reauthorizing small business research and technology programs*
- ✓ *Voted against allowing small businesses greater access to investors*
- ✓ *Opposed funding for small startup businesses*

Calvert has long touted his small business credentials, talking about his experience as a small business and restaurant owner. He has also received top scores from business groups for his opposition to taxes and organizing. But Calvert has also voted against allowing small businesses access to investors or funds for start ups, opposed strengthening disaster loan programs and opposed plans to lower health costs for small businesses' employees.

Top Scores from Business PAC Scorecard

In January 2000, Calvert received top scores from BIPAC on their "Outline for Prosperity" scorecard.

Calvert received 100 percent scores on each of three categories: improving the economic environment, preserving the quality workforce, and increasing economic opportunity. [[House Race Hotline](#), 1/20/00]

Supported Reauthorization of Small Business Research and Technology Programs

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of amending the Small Business Act to improve the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program. The bill would grant awards for research and development projects conducted by small businesses and would require agencies to spend a larger portion of their research and development budgets on innovative research and technology transfer project awards.

As amended by the House, the measure would encourage more grant applications from small-business owners who are service-disabled veterans. It would provide that veterans will be given priority when applying for SBIR and STTR awards. The measure would also prohibit businesses owned or partly owned by an illegal immigrant from receiving Small Business Innovation Research grants and would ban any business that knowingly recruited or hired an illegal immigrant from receiving future grants. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 368-43. [HR 5819, [Vote #217](#), 4/23/08]

Voted to Stall Legislation to Award Small Business Grants

In 2008, Calvert voted to kill a bill to give preference in awarding grants to businesses that are owned by veterans, located in areas with high unemployment or that have taken steps to increase energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.

During debate on the motion, Congressman Heller (R-NV) defended his motion, suggesting it would "help research ways to lower the price of fuel for Americans and small businesses." Rep. Heller argued that H.R. 5819 should have also included "projects that have potential to lower gas and diesel costs." [[U.S. House of Representatives](#), 4/23/08]

The motion was rejected 195-215. [HR 5819, [Vote #216](#), 4/23/08]

Opposed Allowing Small Businesses Greater Access to Investors

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that reauthorized and expanded investment programs run by the Small Business Administration (SBA). In particular the legislation updated the Small Business Investment Company program and the New Market Venture Capital program, which had a lack of funding in previous years.

The bill created the Angel Investment Program in the SBA's investment division that would partner with licensed investor groups that would be required to invest in small startup businesses. In exchange, the groups would receive up to \$2 million in matching funds. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 9/29/07]

This legislation increased the cap on federal funding available to small businesses to \$150 million, expand criteria for companies primarily investing in small manufacturers, and allows companies that have received conditional approval from the SBA to receive early grant assistance up to \$50,000. [Representative Crenshaw Release, 9/28/07]

New language in the bill excluded employees of private investors when determining the size of a small business, which helped companies that needed to make it under the 500 employee cap that use to include the employees of a venture capital firm as part of a small businesses' affiliates.

The bill also revised the New Markets Venture Capital program, which focused on economic development in low-income communities. It also created more incentives for investment in small manufacturing companies. [St. Joseph News-Press, 9/29/07]

The bill passed 325-72. [HR 2643, [Vote #923](#), 9/27/07]

Opposed Funding for Small Startup Businesses

In 2007, Calvert supported a motion to recommit made by Tim Walberg (R-MI) to strike provisions from the Small Business Investment Act that would authorize funds for the Angel Finance program.

The Angel program would be part of the Small Business Administration's investment division and would partner with licensed investor groups who would be required to invest in small startup businesses. In exchange, the groups would receive up to \$2 million in matching funds

The program was criticized by Walberg as an entitlement program to help millionaires decide what to invest in. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 9/29/07]

The motion to recommit was defeated 183-213. [HR 3567, [Vote #922](#), 9/27/07]

Voted against Small Business Tax Breaks

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans' medical care, \$650 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief and \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Opposed Increased Small Business Access to Homeland Security Contracting

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security authorization bill.

The bill authorized \$39.9 billion for homeland security programs, including \$300 million between fiscal 2008 and 2010 for grants to states to prevent terrorists or other individuals from fraudulently obtaining and using state-issued identification cards, as well as for developing more secure documents for issuance by the states. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill reinstated critical funding for first responder programs like the State Homeland Security Grant program and FIRE Act grants. [Committee on Homeland Security, 5/9/07]

The bill also required the department to conduct a comprehensive homeland security review, and eliminated the department's authority to establish a unique personnel management system. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill also increased the ability of the Inspector General to investigate disaster response and border security programs and strengthened the integrity in the agency's contracting practices and promotes small business opportunities. [Committee on Homeland Security, 5/9/07]

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 296-126. [HR 1684, [Vote #318](#), 5/9/07]

Supported Increased Contracting for Women and Minority-Owned Businesses

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill to expand federal government contracting with minority and women-owned businesses.

The bill would increase the federal government's small-business procurement goal to 30 percent from 23 percent under current law as well as the goal for procurement for minority and women-owned businesses to 8 percent from 5 percent.

The measure also limited the ability of federal agencies to bundle small projects into large contracts. The bill required the Small Business Administration to take steps to reduce erroneous entries in the government's contractor registry.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 409-13. [HR 1873, [Vote #323](#), 5/10/07]

Supported Increased Federal Contracting with American Businesses

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment aimed at increasing federal contracting with American small businesses.

The amendment extended small business contracting goals to the federal government's overseas contracts

By including overseas contracts in federal small business contracting goals, federal agencies will be discouraged from using foreign companies or outsourcing to large businesses that then may subcontract with foreign companies. Reports estimate that by extending contracting goals to the government's overseas contracts American small businesses could gain contracts worth nearly \$15 billion. [Congressman Heath Shuler press release, 5/10/07]

The amendment passed 398-29. [HR 1873, [Vote #320](#), 5/10/07]

Voted to Expand Small Business Contracting

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to increase the government-wide small business procurement goal to 30 percent from 25 percent.

The amendment passed 371-55. [HR 1873, [Vote #321](#), 5/10/07]

Supported Increased Loan Opportunities for Small Businesses

In 2007, Calvert voted for a bill to improve the access to capital programs for small businesses.

The bill authorized the Small Business Administration to create four new 7(a) loan programs, which provide long-term loans for business startups or business expansions.

The measure also expanded the number of certified development companies eligible to issue SBA guaranteed loans. It allowed premier lenders to maintain a lower loss reserve that was equal to 1 percent of the total outstanding loan. Under the bill, if a lender chooses to be a premier lender, it would have to pay 15 percent of the SBA's total loss on a defaulted loan.

The bill passed 380-45. [HR 1332, [Vote #263](#), 4/25/07]

Opposed Bill to Strengthen Small Business Disaster Loan Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to overhaul the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program and create a disaster planning position within the agency.

Under the bill, the SBA would be required to develop and implement a disaster response plan and maintain a 1,000 person "disaster reserve corps."

Individual disaster loan limits would be doubled to \$3 million. The agency would be required to create a centralized application tracking system and revise repayment and disbursement timetables to treat borrowers more favorably.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 267-158. [HR 1361, [Vote #225](#), 4/18/07]

Supported Increasing Interest Rates on Disaster Loans for Small Businesses

In 2006, Calvert voted against the Democratic amendment to the emergency appropriations bill, which provided funds for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and for hurricane relief, that would have blocked President Bush's proposal in his FY 2007 budget to increase the interest rates on disaster loans.

By opposing the amendment, Republican Members chose to force disaster loan victims to shoulder additional costs at a time when these individuals were struggling to make ends meet.

Under the administration's proposal, small businesses and homeowners could end up paying an increase of as much as 50 percent in interest rate costs. [Committee on Small Business Release]

The amendment failed 200-219. [HR4939, [Vote #62](#), 3/16/06]

Opposed Amendment to Lower Cost of SBA's 7(a) Loan Program

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 SSJC appropriations bill that would lower the cost of the Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program by adding \$40 million to the program. The Bush administration eliminated funding for the program in 2004, forcing small businesses to shoulder the cost of the initiative.

As a result, entrepreneurs have had to pay additional upfront fees just to use the program. For smaller to mid-size loans, the additional fees were anywhere from \$1500 to \$3000. For more established businesses, the total costs could exceed \$50,000. [HR 5672, [Vote #327](#), 6/27/06; Rep. Velazquez Press Release, 6/28/06]

The bill passed 214-207. [HR5672, [Vote #327](#), 6/27/06]

Opposed Expanding Contract Opportunities for Small Businesses

In 2005, Calvert voted against an effort to expand Department of Defense contracting opportunities to small businesses. While the federal marketplace experienced growth over the previous four years, increasing by \$100 billion, small firms continued to be shut out.

The Federal Government failed to reach its small business goal of 23 percent for the previous four years, costing small businesses \$15 billion in lost contracting opportunity in fiscal year 2003 alone.

The amendment would have prohibited funds from being used to implement CompDemo, a program originally established in 1989 to help small businesses. Instead, the program has diverted more work to large firms by capping the amount of contracting in industries traditionally dominated by smaller companies.

If the Department of Defense had been permitted to maintain 1989 contracting levels, small businesses would have been awarded over \$4.3 billion more in contract dollars in 2004 alone. [Statement by Rep. Velazquez, 109th Congressional Record, 6/20/05; Rep. Velazquez Dear Colleague Letter, 6/20/05]

The amendment was rejected, 180-235. [HR2863, [Vote #286](#), 6/20/05]

Opposed \$79 Million to Help Small Business Owners

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to an annual funding bill to restore a \$79 million cut in funding - from FY 2004 levels - for small business loans. Over the past decade, the Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program provided more than 424,000 loans for over \$90 billion to our nation's small businesses.

For entrepreneurs, the 7(a) loan program provided an essential safety valve by allowing operations access to the capital they need to expand their operations and hire new employees. The 7(a) loan program, which provided 30 percent of all long-term loans, was a proven job creator.

For every \$33,000 loan, one job was created—meaning that the amendment would help create an additional 500,000 jobs and help the program achieve record levels of loans. [National Small Business Association, Letter to Congress, 6/13/05; Nydia M. Velázquez Press Release, 6/15/05]

The amendment was adopted, 234-189. [HR2862, [Vote #246](#), 6/14/05]

Supported Exempting Businesses from Superfund Liability

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would exempt small businesses from liability under the superfund hazardous waste cleanup program if the business dumped only a small amount of waste or just ordinary garbage.

The bill also would have established an expedited settlement procedure.

The bill, which required a 2/3 vote to pass, was defeated 253-161. [HR 5175, [Vote #494](#), 9/26/00]

Opposed Extending Deadline for Disaster Loan Applications

In 2006, Calvert voted against extending the deadline for disaster loan applications.

The vote was against a Democratic amendment to the emergency appropriations bill, which provided funds for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and for Hurricane relief that would have extended the deadline by which one must apply to the Small Business Administration to get disaster loan assistance.

As of February 2006, 80%, or nearly 1.7 million, of the disaster loan applications for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma had yet to be returned to the agency illustrating that a large number of applicants were still wading through the paperwork and bureaucracy at SBA.

In addition, the agency had delayed processing times estimated to be around 81 days - four times the acceptable level. The extended deadline would ensure that small business owners and homeowners have ample time to apply. It would also allow SBA to fix the existing problems and provide assistance to all those individuals still in need. [Committee on Small Business Release]

The amendment was defeated 201-213. [HR4939, [Vote #61](#), 3/16/06]

Supported Redirecting Funds from FEMA to the SBA's Disaster Loan Program

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to redirect \$712 million in previously appropriated Federal Emergency Management Agency funds to the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program.

SBA officials informed Congress in February 2006 that the SBA's disaster loan program would go bankrupt if it did not receive an emergency infusion of money.

The \$712 million the House gave the SBA was expected to keep the program running through April 2006. [CongressDaily, 2/17/06]

The motion passed 410-5. [HR4745, [Vote #11](#), 2/15/06]

Opposed Plan to Lower Health Costs for Small Businesses

In 2005, Calvert voted against a plan to lower health insurance costs for small businesses.

The plan allowed small employers access to state and federal low-cost health insurance plans that pool all health risks and provided subsidies to help small employers with low-wage workforces afford family coverage.

The Department of Labor would establish the Small Employer Health Benefits Plan (SEHB) giving similar benefits to those enjoyed by federal employees and members of Congress.

Under the plan, states could establish state small employer health pools while small businesses would be eligible for premium assistance, as would employees earning below 200 percent of the poverty level. The proposal had the potential of providing health insurance coverage to 33 million Americans who currently go without it today. [“Association Health Plans,” Education & Workforce Committee, Minority Staff]

The plan was defeated 197-230. [HR 525, [Vote #424](#), 7/26/05]

Supported Phony Plan for Small Businesses that Guttled State Health Coverage Protections

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to create so-called “Association Health Plans” (AHPs) that would gut state health coverage protections like cancer screening and diabetes treatment.

The bill was touted as providing help to small businesses because it would allow smaller firms to band together through associations to purchase health insurance for their employees.

Yet, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) found that more than 75 percent of small business workers - representing over 20 million workers and their dependents - would see their health insurance premiums increase as a result of AHPs.

The CBO also found that that up to 8 million workers who had insurance would be shifted into cheaper, lower benefit, “bare bones” AHP health plans where their coverage would be notably less than previous levels.

Finally, in order to make the insurance plans less expensive, they would be exempt from state health coverage mandates. The National Governors Association, 41 Attorneys General, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, National Small Business United, and 69 local Chambers of Commerce opposed the legislation. [“Association Health Plans,” Education & Workforce Committee, Minority Staff]

The bill passed 263-165. [HR 525, [Vote #426](#), 7/26/05]

Supported Deregulation of Small Business Health Plans

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would allow small businesses to join together to form association health plans across state lines without having to adhere to state-mandated coverage requirements for certain diseases.

Democrats claimed the bill would weaken coverage for diseases such as autism, breast cancer, prostate cancer and mental illness. [[American Health Line](#), 6/13/03; [States News Service](#), 6/20/03]

The bill passed 262-162. [HR 660, [Vote #296](#), 6/19/03]

Voted to Cut Small Business Loan Assistance

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to shifting \$79 million among federal accounts in order to preserve the Small Business Administration's flagship loan program, without a further increase in fees.

The amendment, sought to block President Bush's plan to cut small-business loan subsidies.

Under the Bush plan, smaller borrowers were due to see fees double on loans of \$150,000 or less, meaning a business would pay \$1,700 -- or \$850 more than they do now -- to secure a guarantee on a \$100,000 loan. The annual fees charged by banks and lenders would also climb to 0.5%, compared with 0.36% now. [Wall Street Journal. 7/8/04]

The amendment passed, 281-137. [HR 4754, [Vote# 328](#), 7/7/2004]

Tax Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Criticized for self-serving tax vote*
- ✓ *Opposed providing middle class tax relief*
- ✓ *Opposed tax breaks for first-time homebuyers*
- ✓ *Voted against IRS reforms*
- ✓ *Opposed removing tax breaks for big oil companies*

Calvert has voted lockstep with Republicans on tax issues while in Congress, supporting tax breaks for big oil companies but not for the middle class or first-time homebuyers. He voted to cut corporate taxes by billions, but opposed giving the child tax credit to 6.5 million families. Calvert supported billions in tax breaks for overseas corporations but opposed using tax bills to increase the minimum wage or protect against the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Criticized for Self-Serving Tax Vote

In 1995, Calvert and Rep. Sonny Bono were criticized by the California Tax Reform Association for voting for the House version of a tax bill the organization believed would save them thousands of dollars.

The organization's numbers were estimated from personal financial disclosures. They found that the average tax benefit would be \$279 for a family earning under \$75,000 annually, but almost \$2,500 for Calvert. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/26/95]

Opposed Bill to Protect Taxpayers from the Alternative Minimum Tax

In 2008, Calvert voted against a one-year adjustment for the Alternative Minimum Tax to prevent an additional 21 million taxpayers from paying it on their 2008 income.

Democrats put revenue-raising offsets into the bill, arguing that the \$62 billion in revenue that would be lost through the patch must be made up. The revenue increases targeted private-equity managers, the oil and gas industry, certain foreign-owned corporations and merchants who underreport their income.

Republicans contended that offsets were unnecessary because the patch would simply maintain the tax status quo. They also said a temporary tax reprieve should not require permanent revenue increases and argued that the budget deficit should be closed by spending cuts, not revenue increases. [[CQ Today](#), 6/25/08]

The bill passed, 233-189. [HR 6275, [Vote #455](#), 6/24/08]

Opposed Budget to Provide Middle Class Tax Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted against a conference report that would establish the congressional budget for fiscal year 2009. The report would call for \$3.1 trillion in spending in fiscal year 2009 and federal revenue totaling \$2.7 trillion. The spending allowed for up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for the fiscal year, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would project a \$22 billion budget surplus by fiscal year 2012. Democrats argued that it would also allow the budget to remain in balance in 2013 using estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. [CQ Today, 6/05/08; "Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Republicans argued that the conference report for the budget was the largest tax increase in history, saying that the budget would increase taxes by at least \$638 billion over the next five years. ["The Largest Tax Increase in History, However They Slice It," Republican Caucus, The Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Specifically, the bill would accommodate tax relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for more than 20 million households, as well as middle-income tax cuts and other tax relief, so long as they were in compliance with the pay-as-you-go rule. ["Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

The conference report passed 214-210. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #382](#), 6/05/08]

Opposed Extension of Deduction for State Sales Taxes, Deduction for Tuition

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

Specifically, the bill would allot \$1.7 billion to allow individuals to deduct state sales taxes instead of income taxes from their 2008 tax filing, and \$2.6 billion to extend the deduction for tuition and related expenses through 2008. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill also extended tax credits for solar energy, wind energy, biomass, geothermal energy and certain coal projects. The bill would also create a new category of tax credit bonds to help state and local governments with projects designed to reduce greenhouse gases. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill passed 263-160. [HR 6049, [Vote #344](#), 5/21/08]

Voted to Stall Bill to Extend Tax Breaks

In 2008, Calvert voted against a motion to order the previous question on a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

The motion passed 223-190. [HR 6049, [Vote #338](#), 5/21/08]

Voted to Cut Taxes without Budget Offsets

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

The motion would have had the bill reported back with an amendment that would have added an Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) patch, lengthened the extension of several tax breaks and stripped out the bill's offsets. [CQ Today, 5/21/08]

The motion failed 201-220. [HR 6049, [Vote #343](#), 5/21/08]

Opposed Tax Breaks for First-Time Homebuyers

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to a housing package that would establish a refundable tax credit of up to \$7,500 for first-time homebuyers that would serve as an interest-free loan.

It provided an additional standard deduction in 2008 of up to \$350 for individuals and \$700 for married couples for state and local property taxes.

It also would authorize an additional \$10 billion in tax-exempt bonds that would be used to refinance subprime loans, finance the construction of low-income rental housing, and support loans to first-time homebuyers.

Finally, it increased the number of low-income housing tax credits. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion passed 322-94. [HR 3221, [Vote #302](#), 5/08/08]

Opposed IRS Reforms

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would make revisions to certain record-keeping requirements in the tax filing process.

The bill would eliminate an IRS debt-collection program that used private companies to collect delinquent taxes. It would also require more reporting on how taxpayers use their Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). [CQ Weekly, 4/21/08]

Supporters of the bill argued that federal workers would be able to collect delinquent taxes more efficiently than private companies. Opponents of the bill contended that the existing debt-collection program allowed the IRS to go after tax delinquents it would not otherwise contact. [CQ Weekly, 4/21/08]

The bill passed 238-179. [HR 5719, [Vote # 190](#), 4/15/08]

Opposed Consideration of IRS Reform Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against a rule that would allow a vote on a bill that would make revisions to certain record-keeping requirements in the tax filing process.

The bill would eliminate an IRS debt-collection program that used private companies to collect delinquent taxes. It would also require more reporting on how taxpayers use their Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). [CQ Weekly, 4/21/08]

Supporters of the bill argued that federal workers would be able to collect delinquent taxes more efficiently than private companies. Opponents of the bill contended that the existing debt-collection program allowed the IRS to go after tax delinquents it would not otherwise contact. [CQ Weekly, 4/21/08]

The rule passed 222-195. [HR 5719, [Vote # 187](#), 4/15/08]

Voted for Partisan Attempt to Stall IRS Reforms

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit on a bill that would make revisions to certain record-keeping requirements in the tax filing process.

The motion would have added language to the bill aimed at preventing so-called “sanctuary cities,” or cities which do not report illegal immigrants to the federal government, from issuing tax-exempt debt. The motion would have also increased IRS efforts to prevent illegal immigrants from claiming the earned-income tax credit. [CQ Today, 4/15/08]

The motion was rejected 210-210. [HR 5719, [Vote # 189](#), 4/15/08]

Opposed Budget that Protected Middle Class Taxpayers

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that began to reverse six years of Republican fiscal mismanagement, provided for middle-class tax relief and would return the budget to balance – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – without raising taxes. [House Budget Committee, Overview of FY2008 Budget Conference Agreement, 5/16/07]

The budget supported middle class tax relief, including an extension of marriage penalty relief, the child tax credit, and the 10 percent bracket.

The budget also supported reform of the estate tax to protect small businesses and family farms. [House Budget Committee, Conference Agreement on the FY 2008 Budget Resolution: Building on the “Six for ‘06, 5/24/07]

The budget passed 214-209. [SCR 21, [Vote #377](#), 5/17/07]

Opposed FAA Tax Increases

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill that raised taxes on air travel.

The bill increased the general aviation fuel tax from 21.8 cents per gallon to 35.9 cents per gallon, and the commercial aviation fuel tax from 19.3 cents per gallon to 24.1 cents per gallon, with the extra revenue dedicated to air traffic control modernization. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 267-151. [HR 2881, [Vote #890](#), 9/20/07]

Supported Federal Contracts to Corporate Tax Dodgers

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to ban the departments and agencies funded under the Transportation, Treasury & Housing appropriations bill from contracting with corporate expatriate companies.

Corporate Expatriates are companies that have incorporated on paper overseas to avoid paying their taxes in America.

The amendment would not affect existing contracts, only new contracts awarded by the agencies funded under the bill in fiscal year 2006. In 2002, these companies received \$1.4 billion in government contracts. Overall, corporate expatriates cost the United States \$5 billion in tax revenue.

Accenture, a company that reported its American earnings increased from \$247.3 million in 2002 to \$503 million in 2004, saw its U.S. tax liability decrease from \$241.27 million in 2002 to \$135.5 million. [Rep. DeLauro Press Release, 6/30/05]

The amendment was defeated 190-231. [HR 3058, [Vote #351](#), 6/30/05]

Supported \$70 Billion Tax Cut Bill That Benefits the Wealthiest Americans

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$70 billion tax cut bill. The bill extended the Bush tax breaks on capital gains and dividends for two years, but only included a one year patch for the Alternative Minimum Tax, a tax that was particularly painful for millions of middle class families.

The [Washington Post](#) called the bill a “windfall for the rich, and a hole in the federal budget.” According to a study by the Brookings Institution Tax Policy Center, Middle-income households would receive an average tax cut of \$20, while the 0.2 percent of households with incomes over \$1 million would get average tax cuts of \$42,000.

The [Washington Post](#) wrote that, “This Congress and administration are putting the nation deeper and deeper in debt to benefit a sliver of the population that doesn’t need the help. Someone’s going to have to pay for these deficit-financed tax cuts eventually, and it’s likely to be your grandchildren.” [[Washington Post](#), 5/11/06]

The bill passed 244-185. [HR4297, [Vote #135](#), 5/10/06]

Opposed Removing Tax Breaks for Big Oil Companies in Tax Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a Democratic motion to end special perks for big oil companies.

The bill instructed House conferees to 1) accept three bipartisan provisions from the Senate that would remove subsidies and close loopholes for large integrated oil companies, so that big oil companies would pay their fair share of taxes and 2) strike the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts.

In 2005, the top five oil companies reaped more than \$100 million, three times their profits in 2002. Democrats offered an identical motion one week prior that also failed. [Leadership Doc, “Republicans Fight For Big Oil Subsidies and Loopholes,” 4/26/06]

The motion failed 197-224. [HR4297, [Vote #121](#), 5/03/06]

Opposed Democratic Effort to Promote Fiscally Responsible Tax Cuts for the Middle Class

In 2006, Calvert voted against Democratic motion to instruct House conferees negotiating a tax cut package with the Senate to protect middle-class families from the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), strike the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts and make sure that the conference report does not increase the deficit.

The House-passed tax bill extended the capital gains and dividends tax breaks for two years and increased the deficit by \$81 billion, while failing to protect middle-class taxpayers through an AMT extension. The Senate-passed bill extended the AMT exemption for one year and did not include the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight Republicans Misplaced Priorities,” 3/29/06]

The motion failed 192-229. [HR4297, [Vote #74](#), 3/29/06]

Opposed Increase the Minimum Wage with the Estate Tax Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to offer an amendment to increase the minimum wage to the estate tax bill. The amendment would have increased the minimum wage to \$7.25 and give a pay raise to nearly 7 million Americans.

Democrats were fighting to gradually increase the minimum wage by \$2.10 -- from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour over two years. The Republican leadership passed a rule that barred Democrats from offering the amendment. When Democrats protested, Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt to bring up the amendment. [Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting for a New Direction, A Pay Raise for Millions of Americans," 6/22/06]

The motion passed 226-194. [HR5638, [Vote #308](#), 6/22/06]

Opposed Effort to Protect Middle Class in Tax Cut Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct House conferees negotiating a tax cut package with the Senate to protect middle-class families from the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), strike the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts, and make sure that the conference report does not increase the deficit.

The House-passed tax bill extended the capital gains and dividends tax breaks for two years, increased the deficit by \$81 billion, while failing to protect middle-class taxpayers through an AMT extension. The Senate-passed bill extended the AMT exemption for one year and did not include the extension of the capital gains and dividend tax cuts. [Rep. Cardin Press Release, 4/6/06]

The motion failed 196-232. [HR4297, [Vote #94](#), 4/06/06]

Voted Against Increasing Estate Tax Exemption

In 2005, Calvert voted against an alternative estate tax proposal to increase the size of an estate exempt from the tax to \$3 million for an individual (\$6 million per couple) beginning in 2006 and to \$3.5 million (\$7 million per couple) in 2009.

It reduced government revenue \$70 billion and eliminate 99.7 percent of estates from taxation.

In 2004, only 340 estates in the entire nation that consisted primarily of a farm or business worth less than \$5 million were subject to any estate tax at all.

And in 2009, when the estate-tax exemption level rises to \$3.5 million, only about 40 such estates will be subject to any estate tax. [House Committee on Ways & Means Minority Press Release, 4/13/05; Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "The Estate Tax: Myths & Realities." 5/18/05]

The alternative was rejected, 194-238. [HR8, [Vote #101](#), 4/13/05]

Supported Extending Capital Gains & Dividends Tax Cuts

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a \$56 billion tax cut measure that would extend reduced rates on capital gains and dividends investment income for two years, through 2010. Roughly 40 percent of the benefits of the tax package would go to people with incomes above \$1 million. About 26 million households (or about 17 percent of all households) would receive some benefit from the extension of capital gains and dividend tax cuts in 2009.

Households with income of less than \$50,000 would receive an average tax cut in 2009 of less than \$11 from the capital gains and dividend measures. Households with incomes of less than \$100,000 would receive an average tax cut of \$29. In contrast, the average tax cut for households with incomes of more than \$1 million would be \$32,000 in 2009.

The package included several sweeteners, including extending several business tax cuts and the Saver's Credit, which encouraged moderate-incomes taxpayers to save for their retirement. The measure would also extend for

one year the deduction for state and local sales taxes, the deduction for teachers' classroom expenses, and the work opportunity and welfare-to-work tax credits. [Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, "Senate and House Reconciliation Tax-Cut Packages Flawed." 11/29/05]

The measure passed 234-197. [HR4297, [Vote #621](#), 12/08/05]

Opposed Denying Tax Benefits to Offshore Corporations

In 2004, Calvert voted against a measure that would allow taxpayers to deduct from their federal taxable income either state sales or state income tax payments.

The cost would be offset by eliminating certain tax provisions, including denying some tax benefits to domestic corporations that reincorporate overseas to avoid U.S. income taxes.

The measure was defeated 193-235. [HR 4520, [Vote #258](#), 6/17/04]

Opposed Balanced Budget Plan, Middle Class Tax Cuts for the Middle Class

In 2004, Calvert voted against a substitute to a budget resolution that would balance the budget by 2012.

The bill would increase spending at the rate of inflation, extend tax cuts such as the \$1,000 child tax credit and the marriage penalty relief for working families, and reduce the tax cuts for the wealthy (those who earn over \$500,000 a year). [[CQ Weekly](#), 3/26/04]

The budget was defeated 194-232. [HCR 393, [Vote #91](#), 3/25/04]

Supported Corporate Tax Bill

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of legislation that cut corporate taxes by \$140 billion, plus a \$10 billion tobacco buyout.

While the legislation was intended to respond to European Union (EU) trade sanctions by repealing an export subsidy ruled a violation of World Trade Organization (WTO) rules, it included several unrelated items.

The export tax break worth \$50 billion over 10 years would be replaced with \$140 billion in new corporate tax cuts plus the \$10 billion tobacco buyout. The new offerings included \$68 million in tax breaks for ship operators, \$28 million for importers of ceiling fans and extra depreciation write-offs for small corporate jets.

Tax breaks for arrows, fishing tackle boxes and distilled spirits were also included. [[CQ Today](#), 6/17/04]

The bill passed 251-178. [HR 4520, [Vote #259](#), 6/17/04]

Opposed Giving the Child Tax Credit to 6.5 Million Families

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to expand the child tax credit to 6.5 million low-income families.

Earlier in the year, Congress passed tax cut legislation expanding the existing \$600-per-child tax credit to \$1,000, but didn't grant the credit to parents who made between \$10,500 and \$26,550 a year.

The motion passed 205-201. [HR 1308, [Vote #275](#), 6/12/03]

Voted Against Child Tax Credit, HOPE Scholarship Credit

In 1997, Calvert voted against a Democratic substitute amendment to provide a net tax cut of \$84.9 billion over five years, including \$133.7 billion in gross tax cuts offset by \$49.3 billion in revenue increases.

The substitute provided a refundable child tax credit that would not be reduced by the Earned Income Tax Credit, made the HOPE scholarship higher education tax credit available for all four years of a college education, limited the increase in the exemption from the estate tax to family-owned businesses and set a lifetime cap of \$600,000 for capital gains eligible for favorable tax treatment.

The measure was defeated 197-235. [HR 2014, [Vote #243](#), 6/26/97]

Supported Billions in Tax Breaks for Overseas Corporations

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a \$214 billion (\$260 billion with interest) stimulus proposal that included a \$6.5 billion tax break extension for financial corporations with overseas operations.

Under current law, U.S. firms are taxed on some types of income earned by foreign corporations that they control, regardless of whether the income is distributed back to the United States. A temporary provision – set to expire in 2002 – already exempted income earned in banking, finance, and insurance from these rules. The stimulus proposal extended the exemption for an additional five years.

The plan also included several special interest tax provisions, such as changes in pension rules that would enable firms to reduce pension contributions as well as changes in the individual Alternative Minimum Tax that would principally benefit high-income taxpayers.

In fact, tax cuts for businesses and for taxpayers in the top quarter of the income spectrum accounted for more than three-fourths - 77 percent - of the plan's total costs over the following five years. The bill would also extend unemployment benefits for 13 weeks and offer a temporary 60 percent refundable tax credit for unemployed workers to buy health insurance. [CBPP "New House Stimulus Proposal Dominated By Multi-Year Or Permanent Tax Cuts," 12/21/01]

The bill passed 224-193. [HR 3529, [Vote #509](#), 12/19/01]

Supported Massive Enron Tax Break

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a so-called stimulus bill that included a retroactive repeal of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, which was enacted in 1986 and ensures that firms pay a minimum amount of federal income tax despite qualified deductions.

Enron would have received a \$254 million rebate.

President Bush supported this legislation and the White House issued an official Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) supporting the House bill. [[Wall Street Journal](#), 10/23/01; [Washington Post](#), 10/25/01; CTJ Fact Sheet, 10/26/01; White House SAP]

The measure passed 216-214. [HR 3090, [Vote #404](#), 10/24/01]

Supported Budget Busting Tax Cut for the Wealthy, Raid on Social Security

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of the Bush tax cut package that reduced taxes by \$1.35 trillion through 2010 through income tax cuts, relief of the marriage penalty, a phase-out of the federal estate tax, doubling the child tax credit, and providing incentives for retirement savings.

Critics of the bill warned that the tax cut was too large and would jeopardize future Social Security benefits.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the entire Social Security Trust Fund will be used “to fund the government over the next two years,” while “well over \$100 billion of Social Security funds in each of the following three years” will be used for other purposes. [Wall Street Journal, 2/5/02]

Over the following ten years, more than \$1.8 trillion of the Social Security Trust Funds would be spent on other purposes. [Congressional Budget Office; Campaign for America’s Future]

The bill passed 240-154. [HR 1836, [Vote #149](#), 5/26/01]

Supported Tax Cut Funded by Social Security Surplus

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to cut taxes by \$80.1 billion over five years, including \$6.6 billion in cuts in fiscal 1999, by extending expired provisions such as the research tax credit, reducing taxes for farmers and married couples and making health insurance premiums 100 percent deductible for the self-employed.

According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the tax cut would “divert portions of the surplus designated by statute for the Social Security system to finance tax cuts.” [Center for Responsive Politics, 9/16/98]

The Washington Post called the bill, “the purest folly,” and said it “makes no sense as either economic or social policy; it is a checklist of political promises whose only relationship is that each is meant to generate votes.” [Washington Post, 9/25/98; 9/27/98]

The bill passed 229-195. [HR 4579, [Vote #469](#), 9/26/98]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Taxes

Calvert supported rebates for taxpayers and property tax relief and tax credits for job relief in poor areas.

Voted for \$7,500 Tax Credit for Home Buyers, Property Tax Relief

In 2008, Calvert voted for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3221 with House amendment #1.

The House amendment would provide government backing to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by allowing government purchase of the entities' stock, and create independent agency to regulate the two mortgage entities and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

The House amendment would also overhaul the Federal Housing Administration and provide \$300 billion in new loan guarantee authority for the FHA to help refinance borrowers in danger of losing their homes, create a \$7,500 tax credit to some first-time homebuyers, raise loan limits for FHA-backed loans, and provide a standard tax deduction of \$500 for single filers and \$1,000 for joint filers on property taxes.

The House amendment would also authorize \$3.92 billion in Community Development Block Grants to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed properties, and increase the federal debt limit to \$10.6 trillion.

The motion passed 272-152. [HR 3221, [Vote # 519](#), 7/23/08]

Supported Rebates for Taxpayers to Stimulate Spending

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of concurring with a Senate amendment to a stimulus package that would provide advance refund of a tax credit for most taxpayers equal to \$600 for individuals and \$1,200 for couples.

Families would receive \$300 for each child under 17. It would begin phasing out the benefit for individuals with adjusted gross incomes above \$75,000 and married couples with incomes above \$150,000.

Companies could write off an additional 50 percent of new investment expenditures in 2008 for items subject to depreciation over 20 years or less. Small businesses would be allowed to write off the entire cost of new investment expenditures up to \$250,000.

It would temporarily raise the size of mortgage loans the Federal Housing Administration could insure and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could purchase.

It would expand eligibility for rebate checks to include low-income senior citizens, disabled veterans and widows of veterans. It also would provide that illegal immigrants would not be eligible for rebate checks. [Congressional Quarterly; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 2/09/08]

The bill passed 380-34. [HR 5140, [Vote #42](#), 2/07/08]

Supported Tax Cuts, Rebates for Taxpayers to Stimulate Spending

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bipartisan, \$146 billion fiscal stimulus package that would provide tax rebates and business incentives intended to jolt the economy with new spending.

The bill would provide advance refund of a tax credit for most taxpayers equal to \$600 for individuals and \$1,200 for couples, with the payments phased out for individuals earning more than \$75,000 and couples earning more than \$150,000.

It would provide a minimum payment of \$300 for individuals paying less than that in income taxes who show earned income of at least \$3,000. And it would provide an additional payment of \$300 a child for all families receiving a payment.

On the business side, the House plan would give companies a 50 percent bonus deduction on new equipment that would normally be depreciated over many years. And it would double the limit on expenses to \$250,000 from \$125,000 that small businesses can deduct from annual income, with a total cap of \$800,000.

This version of the stimulus would raise the size limit on “conforming” mortgage loans the Federal Housing Administration could insure and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could purchase, a step that would help homeowners in expensive markets refinance their loans. [Congressional Quarterly; [New York Times](#), 1/30/08]

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to 385-35. [HB 5140, [Vote #25](#), 1/29/08]

Supported Expansion of Adoption Tax Credit

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a tax cut bill that included the Hope for Children Act, legislation to extend and increase the adoption tax credit to from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The bill permanently extended and doubled the adoption credit, indexed the credit for inflation, increased the earnings limit, and exempted beneficiaries from the Alternative Minimum Tax.

In addition, the bill extended and doubled the tax exclusion allowed for employer-provided adoption benefits which were set to expire in 2001, and included a \$10,000 flat credit for special needs adoptions.

The bill passed 240-154. [HR 1836, [Vote #149](#), 5/26/01]

Consistently Supported Estate Tax Repeal

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to permanently repeal of the estate tax contained in the 2001 tax cut law and set to expire after 2010.

The total cost of repeal would be nearly \$1 trillion between 2012 and 2021 - including \$745 billion in revenue losses and \$225 billion in higher interest payments on the national debt.

The bill passed 272-162. [HR 8, [Vote #102](#), 4/13/05]

Supported Estate Tax Elimination Six Times in Previous Sessions

Calvert has consistently supported eliminating the estate tax prior to 2005.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill making the repeal of the estate tax permanent. The bill passed 264-163. [HR 8, [Vote #288](#), 6/18/03]
- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of legislation to permanently extend the 2001 \$1.35 trillion tax reduction package, including the estate tax elimination. The bill passed, 229-198. [HR 586, [Vote #103](#), 4/18/02]

- ✓ **2002:** Calvert voted in favor of legislation to eliminate the estate tax. The bill passed 256-171. [HR 2143, [Vote #219](#), 6/06/02]
- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would phase out estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period. The bill passed 274-154. [HR 8, [Vote #84](#), 4/04/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted favor of a bill to phase out the estate tax over a ten-year period. The bill passed 279-136. [HR 8, [Vote #254](#), 6/09/00]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted in favor of overriding President Clinton's veto of the bill. The veto override failed 274-157, 14 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed. [HR 8, [Vote #458](#), 9/07/00]

Supported Alternative Minimum Tax Relief

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would extend the alternative minimum tax relief from 2003 and 2004 and index the relief for inflation.

Supporters claimed the bill was needed to prevent middle-class taxpayers from being subject to a tax meant to prevent wealthy Americans from avoiding taxes through breaks and loopholes. [[States News Service](#), 5/7/04]

The bill passed 333-89. [HR 4227, [Vote #144](#), 5/05/04]

Voted in Favor of Extending Moratorium on Internet Taxes

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Internet Tax Freedom Act, as agreed to in the Senate.

The bill would extend, through November 1, 2014, the ban on state and local taxes on Internet access, as well as prevent state and local governments from collecting taxes on electronic commerce. The amendment expanded the definition of Internet access to include Internet services, such as email, provided independently of access. [Congressional Quarterly, 10/30/07]

The bill passed 402-0. [HR 3678, [Vote #1014](#), 10/30/07]

The president signed the bill into law. [White House press release, 10/31/07]

Supported Moratorium on Internet Taxes in 2000

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to 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 allows certain states to collect taxes on Internet access.

The bill passed 352-75. [HR 3709, [Vote #159](#), 5/10/00]

Supported Tax Credits for Job Creation in Poor Areas

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill providing tax credits and other economic incentives to promote investment and job creation in economically depressed urban and rural communities.

The bill authorized President Clinton's "New Markets Initiative," and designated nine new "empowerment zones" and 40 new "renewal communities."

The bill passed 394-27. [HR 4923, [Vote #430](#), 7/25/00]

Supported Constitutional Amendment Requiring 2/3 Vote to Raise Taxes

In 1997, Calvert voted in favor of a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and Senate in order to raise taxes.

Congress would be able to waive this supermajority requirement to pass a tax increase in times of war or military conflict that threatens national security.

The resolution, which required a two-thirds majority vote to pass, was defeated 233-190. [HJR 62, [Vote #78](#), 4/15/97]

Supported Tax Cut for Social Security Recipients

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would repeal a tax imposed in 1993 that increased the portion of Social Security benefits subject to taxation from 50 percent to 85 for the one-fifth of Social Security recipients with the highest incomes.

The 1993 tax increased to 85 percent, from 50 percent, the part of Social Security benefits subject to income tax when a recipient's income, including half the annual Social Security benefit, exceeds \$34,000 for a single person and \$44,000 for a married couple.

The revenue generated by the 1993 tax was \$8 billion in 2000 alone, and was projected to total \$117 billion over the following decade. This revenue was earmarked only for Medicare, but the bill provided that the revenues that would have been collected had the tax not been repealed would be transferred to the Medicare trust fund from the general fund. [[New York Times](#), 7/28/00]

The bill passed, 265-159. [HR 4865, [Vote #450](#), 7/27/00]

Opposed Clinton Tax Increase

In 1993, Calvert voted against President Clinton's budget plan, which included the largest tax increase in history.

Among the tax increases was a hike on taxes paid by Social Security recipients.

The bill passed, 218-216. [HR 2264, [Vote #406](#), 8/05/93]

Technology and Science Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Wrong priorities for NASA budget, suggested advertising to raise money*
- ✓ *Voted against scientific integrity and protecting employees at NOAA*
- ✓ *Made politically expedient decisions about launching satellites*

Calvert's priorities were all wrong while sitting on the House Science Committee, suggesting that NASA advertise to raise revenue and sticking up for a budget called bad for science and aeronautics. Calvert would not support scientific integrity at NOAA by penalizing employees who tampered with research or its findings. In 1998, Calvert took a politically expedient vote to ban satellite launches on Chinese rockets after supporting the launches in 1993.

NASA Budget Was "Bad for Space Science" to Some

In 2006, House Science Committee Chairman Sherwood Boehlert criticized NASA's fiscal 2007 budget request, suggesting it could decimate science and aeronautics research at the agency.

"This budget is bad for space science, worse for Earth science, perhaps even worse for aeronautics," Boehlert said. "It basically cuts or de-emphasizes every forward-looking, truly futuristic program of the agency to fund operational and development programs to enable us to do what we are already doing or have done before."

The budget allowed for a 30 percent increase in funding to develop the vehicle that would replace the space shuttle. But it slashed by more than 18 percent aeronautics programs.

"Simple fact is that two years since the exploration initiative was announced, the administration has never sent a budget request to Congress equal to what it said NASA would need to carry out the exploration initiative and NASA's other programs," said Rep. Bart Gordon. [[Congressional Quarterly Today, 2/16/06](#)]

... But "On the Right Track" for Calvert

Calvert, on the other hand, was not as critical. He said that the budget was "on the right track."

"I think if you asked most people in America what NASA represents, I'd think most people would say human spaceflight," Calvert said. "Science is certainly important, I don't discount that. But you're faced with a difficult budget and... I think you're doing a good job." [[Congressional Quarterly Today, 2/16/06](#)]

Suggested NASA Advertise to Raise Money

In 2007, Calvert, then the senior Republican on the House subcommittee on space and aeronautics, suggested that NASA solicit advertising for the nation's space assets.

"By no means is he advocating the NASCAR kind of thing," said Calvert spokeswoman Rebecca Rudman.

In his speech, Calvert pointed to the Smithsonian Institution, National Public Radio and the PGA as being the brand of tasteful sponsors he was looking for. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/16/07]

Would Not Stop Administration from Tampering with Scientific Inquiry

In 2006, Calvert voted in committee against ensuring scientific inquiry and research was defended at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The amendment would penalize employees who tampered with research, censored its findings, or disseminated information known to be false or misleading. Adverse personnel decisions would also not be allowed in response to valid scientific research.

The amendment further stated that political litmus tests could not be used for determining membership of scientific advisory committees.

The amendment was rejected, 13-17. [HR 5450, Miller amendment, 6/14/06]

Calvert also voted against an amendment that would require NOAA to transmit reports required by Congress directly to Congress without review by the Administration. [HR 5450, Costello amendment, 6/14/06]

Opposed Extension of Tax Credits for Renewable Energy, R&D Tax Credit

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would revive or extend about \$55.5 billion in tax breaks for individuals and businesses for one year.

Specifically, the bill would allot \$1.7 billion to allow individuals to deduct state sales taxes instead of income taxes from their 2008 tax filing, and \$2.6 billion to extend the deduction for tuition and related expenses through 2008. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill also included \$8.8 billion to extend a research and development credit which gives companies an extra incentive to invest in future products through 2008. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill also extended tax credits for solar energy, wind energy, biomass, geothermal energy and certain coal projects. The bill would also create a new category of tax credit bonds to help state and local governments with projects designed to reduce greenhouse gases. [CQ Weekly, 5/26/08]

The bill passed 263-160. [HR 6049, [Vote #344](#), 5/21/08]

Voted to Ban Satellite Pact After Pushing Deal in 1993

In 1998, Calvert was one of 14 members of the California delegation who voted to ban the launch of U.S. satellites on Chinese rockets after having lobbied for such launches five years prior.

In 1993, Calvert joined 29 other members on a signed letter to urge then-Secretary of State Warren Christopher not to deny export licenses for Chinese launches because it would cost thousands of high-technology jobs in California.

However, in the wake of a controversy surrounding the possible transfer of possibly sensitive missile technology to China, Calvert voted to ban the export of U.S. satellites into China to be launched.

For the California lawmakers who supported such launches five years ago, the vote was seen as knee-jerk politics by some.

“The Republicans flipped for political expediency, and it didn’t become a vote on the technology but a vote for what was in the headlines the day before,” said Steven Maviglio, spokesman for Rep. Victor Fazio. [[San Jose Mercury News](#), 5/23/98]

Supported Plan to Strengthen Efforts Cracking Down on Piracy of Intellectual Property

In May 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would consolidate federal efforts to counter piracy and counterfeiting of American-owned intellectual properties.

The measure would create an “intellectual property enforcement representative” responsible for coordinating efforts among eight agencies and for producing a national strategic plan for fighting piracy and counterfeiting. The coordinator would have the rank of ambassador and would require Senate confirmation.

The bill also would establish an Intellectual Property Enforcement Division at the Justice Department and create a \$25 million grant program for local and state law enforcement officials to investigate and pursue piracy and counterfeiting. [[CQ Today](#), 5/08/08]

The motion passed 410-11. [HR 4279, [Vote #300](#), 5/08/08]

Supported Major Changes in Telecommunications Policy

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill marking the first major change in telecommunications law since enactment of the 1996 law that deregulated the telephone and cable TV industries.

The measure established new national approval process for telephone and cable companies that want to offer cable TV services, allowing them to obtain a national franchise from the FCC, rather than obtaining approval from local governments.

The measure prohibited franchise holders from denying service to customers on the basis of their income, but it did not require the companies to expand their service to an entire jurisdiction. The bill gave the FCC the sole authority to enforce a policy statement supporting the right of consumers to access their choice of Internet services and sites, while preserving the applicability of antitrust laws to cases concerning network operations.

It did not include more explicit “network neutrality” requirements sought by content providers such as Google and Yahoo, but opposed by service providers. [[Washington Post](#), 6/09/06]

The bill passed 321-101. [HR5252, [Vote #241](#), 6/08/06]

Supported Banning Most Forms of Online Gambling

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would ban not just sports betting but also online wagering for poker and other games.

The bill would bar banks and credit card companies from processing payments for online bets and would make it a crime for a gambling business to accept credit cards, wire transfers or any other bank instrument to process payments for illegal gaming transactions.

The House bill also would amend the 1961 Wire Act, which prohibited businesses from using wire transmissions to accept bets over state and foreign lines and apply the gambling ban to all forms of new technology. Americans were estimated to spend nearly \$6 billion of the \$12 billion bet worldwide on Internet games and sports.

A similar measure came to the House floor in 2000, but was voted down, partly due to intense lobbying efforts by Jack Abramoff on behalf of some of his clients in the gaming industry. [[Congress Daily](#), 7/12/06; [New York Times](#), 7/11/06]

The bill passed 317-93. [HR4411, [Vote #363](#), 7/11/06]

Opposed Competitiveness Act

In 1993, Calvert opposed the National Competitiveness Act, which, like the 1994 bill, would establish a nationwide network of technology centers and direct loans to help advance civilian and manufacturing technologies. [[Washington Times](#), 5/23/93]

It passed by a vote of 243-167. [HR 820, [Vote #173](#), 5/19/93]

Opposed Superconductor

In 1993, Calvert voted against the Clinton Administration's \$640 million budget for the superconducting super collider program. [[Washington Times](#), 10/24/93]

The budget request failed 159-264. [HR 2445, [Vote #510](#), 10/19/93]

Terrorism and Homeland Security

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed budgets to increase first responder funding, key security programs*
- ✓ *Voted against increased human intelligence activities*
- ✓ *Opposed increased funds for urban security grants*
- ✓ *Voted to implement 9/11 Commission recommendations after voting against them four times*
- ✓ *Opposed increase for initiative to keep nuclear materials away from terrorists*
- ✓ *Opposed mandatory air cargo inspections*

Calvert has opposed increasing homeland security funding and programs that would make communities safer. He opposed budgets to increase first responder funding, voted against increased human intelligence activities and opposed increased funds for urban security grants. In 2007, Calvert voted to implement the 9/11 Commission recommendations but only after voting against them four times over the previous five years. Alarming, Calvert also opposed increases for an initiative to keep nuclear materials away from terrorists and opposed mandatory air cargo inspections.

Opposed Fiscally Responsible FY 2009 Budget That Would Increase First Responder Funding

In 2007, Calvert opposed a budget resolution that would establish the congressional budget for FY 2009. The resolution would call for expenditures of \$3.1 trillion and would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would also increase first responder funding over the Bush administration's request, specifically for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and firefighter assistance grants. ["Summary of the 2009 Democratic Budget," House Committee on the Budget, 3/11/08]

The bill passed 212-207. [H Con Res 312, [Vote #141](#), 3/13/08]

Voted to Cut Funding for Homeland Security

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill that would reduce the bill's discretionary spending by 5.7 percent, from \$36.3 billion to \$34.2 billion.

The amendment was defeated 178-243. [HR 2638, [Vote #489](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed Budget that Funded Key Homeland Security Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that began to reverse six years of Republican fiscal mismanagement, provided for middle-class tax relief and would return the budget to balance – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – without raising taxes. [House Budget Committee, Overview of FY2008 Budget Conference Agreement, 5/16/07]

The budget provided robust defense funding levels while targeting resources on the most pressing security concerns, including an increase for homeland security funding that exceeded funding requested by the Administration.

The budget provided funding that can be used to help address previously underfunded 9/11 Commission recommendations such as increasing efforts to screen cargo on passenger aircraft, increasing efforts to scan shipping containers in foreign ports, and providing interoperable communications to first responders.

The budget resolution placed high priority on rejecting the President's cuts to first responder and local law enforcement programs, which included: Local Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention grants (cut \$112 million), State Homeland Security Grant Program (cut \$338 million), Urban Area Security Initiative (cut \$170 million), Firefighter assistance grants (cut \$362 million), Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters (cut \$115 million), Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (cut \$170 million), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) (cut \$510 million) and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) (eliminated).

In addition, the President's budget included only \$210 million for port security grants, \$190 million short of the authorized level of \$400 million per year. [House Budget Committee, Conference Agreement on the FY 2008 Budget Resolution: Building on the "Six for '06, 5/24/07]

The budget passed 214-209. [SCR 21, [Vote #377](#), 5/17/07]

Opposed Homeland Security Grants, Stronger Accountability

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security authorization bill.

The bill authorized \$39.9 billion for homeland security programs, including \$300 million between fiscal 2008 and 2010 for grants to states to prevent terrorists or other individuals from fraudulently obtaining and using state-issued identification cards, as well as for developing more secure documents for issuance by the states. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill reinstated critical funding for first responder programs like the State Homeland Security Grant program and FIRE Act grants. [Committee on Homeland Security, 5/9/07]

The bill also required the department to conduct a comprehensive homeland security review, and eliminated the department's authority to establish a unique personnel management system. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill also increased the ability of the Inspector General to investigate disaster response and border security programs and strengthened the integrity in the agency's contracting practices and promotes small business opportunities. [Committee on Homeland Security, 5/9/07]

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 296-126. [HR 1684, [Vote #318](#), 5/9/07]

Voted to Increase Funding for Human Intelligence by Cutting Drug Intelligence Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted for a motion to recommit the fiscal year 2008 Intelligence authorization bill to the Intelligence Committee with instructions that it be immediately reported back with language that would increase the human intelligence budget in the CIA by \$23 million, offset by a cut of the same amount for the National Drug Intelligence Center.

It motion also would have required the inspectors general of two federal government entities to investigate the NDIC. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion was defeated 181-241. [HR 2082, [Vote #340](#), 5/11/07]

Opposed Emergency Funding for Anti-Terrorism and Homeland Security

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that would provide \$42.8 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition, the bill provided \$6.8 billion for hurricane recovery and relief, \$3.3 billion for military healthcare costs and \$2.25 billion for homeland security anti-terrorism programs. It also would raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years and provide \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives.

The bill also required another congressional vote in late July to release the remaining \$52.8 billion for the Pentagon, and would withhold funds until the president reports by July 13 on progress the Iraqi government has made toward meeting specified benchmarks and goals set by the bill and Congress has adopted a joint resolution releasing the “fenced off” funds.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 221-205. [HR 2206, [Vote #333](#), 5/10/07]

Supported Cap on Intelligence Analysts and Planners

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Intelligence authorization bill to limit the number of personnel in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to the number serving in the office on May 1, 2007.

According to Intelligence Committee Chairman Silvestre Reyes (D-TX), who opposed the amendment, the cap would have a negative impact on counterterrorism activities.

“... This cap would actually eliminate large numbers of analysts and planners, with the harshest impact falling on the National Counterterrorism Center, which analyzes terrorism information and plans counterterrorism operations,” Reyes said during debate on the amendment. “It would also have the unintended consequence that it would eliminate personnel from the National Counterproliferation Center and the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties.” [Congressional Record, 5/10/07; Page: 4898]

The amendment was defeated 181-241. [HR 2082, [Vote #338](#), 5/11/07 (in the session that began and the Congressional Record dated May 10, 2007)]

Opposed Increased Human Intelligence Activities

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to authorize classified amounts in fiscal 2008 for U.S. intelligence activities and agencies including the CIA, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The bill authorized increased investment in U.S. human intelligence activities, including training, infrastructure and global capabilities.

It also required the director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a national intelligence estimate on the impact of the geopolitical effects of global climate change to U.S. national security.

President Bush opposed the bill. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 225-197. [HR 2082, [Vote #341](#), 5/11/07]

Voted to Increase Missile Defense Funds by Cutting DOD Research

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would have restored the missile defense authorizations and directed the funds towards medium-range anti-missile systems. The amendment would have left it to the Pentagon to pay for the programs by shifting the money from other military research programs. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The amendment failed 186-229. [HR 5658, [Vote #356](#), 5/22/08]

Opposed Cut to Missile Defense

In 2008, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would have cut \$966 million from the missile defense programs and moved it to a variety of other military initiatives.

Democratic leaders from the Armed Services Committee opposed the amendment, saying it went too far. [CQ Today, 5/22/08]

The amendment failed 122-292. [HR 5658, [Vote #357](#), 5/22/08]

Voted to Increase Funding for Replacement Warhead Program By Cutting Energy Conservation

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 Defense Authorization bill.

The amendment would have increased the funding for the National Nuclear Security Administration's Reliable Replacement Warhead by \$10 million. The cost would be offset by a decrease in funds for energy conservation on military installations. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was rejected 145-271. [HR 5658, [Vote #358](#), 5/22/08]

Voted to Increase Missile Defense by Cutting Research and Development

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 defense appropriations bill to increase funding for missile defense programs.

The amendment would have increased funding for a ground-based mid-course missile defense system by \$97.2 million, offset by a reduction of the same amount from research, development, test and evaluation. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 161-249. [HR 3222, [Vote #840](#), 8/5/07]

Voted to Decrease Funding for Chemical Weapons Destruction

In May 2007, Calvert voted in committee reduce funds for chemical weapons destruction in Russia by \$42.7 million. The offset would pay for an increase in Air Force research, development, testing and authorization of a global positioning system satellite, used for maps and time synchronization.

The amendment to the 2008 Defense Authorization bill failed, 26-32. [HR 1585, Thornberry amendment, 5/09/07]

Voted Against Funding for Homeland Security

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities.

The measure included funding for improved in-line technology at airports for screening baggage, better technology at airport checkpoints for screening passengers and carry-on baggage for explosives, more border security, improved security on buses, subways, and railroads, improved preparedness at all levels of government for a nuclear attack or dirty bomb, more security at our ports, and improved preparedness for FEMA and state and local emergency managers to respond to an attack or a natural disaster, including mass evacuation.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$1.8 billion for veterans' medical care, \$650 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief, and \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Opposed Increased Funding for Urban Security Grants

In 2007, Calvert opposed an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to add \$50 million for Urban Area Security Initiative grants.

The increased funding was offset by reducing the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary by \$15 million and the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by \$35 million. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The amendment passed 244-174. [HR 2638, [Vote #453](#), 6/12/07]

Supported Increased Funding for Real ID by Cutting Coast Guard

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that would add \$150 million for grants to assist states to meet requirements under a 2005 law for secure driver's licenses and identification cards (REAL-ID).

The increased funding was offset by a reduction for the Coast Guard Deepwater ship and aircraft modernization program by the same amount.

Opponents of the measure, including Congressmen Harold Rogers (R-KY) and David Price (D-NC) noted that the Homeland Security appropriations bill already contained \$50 million for the REAL-ID program that the Bush administration had not requested, and that the Coast Water Deepwater program could not withstand the additional cuts.

“... This amendment would cut too much from the Deepwater program for a REAL ID program that is flush with money already,” Rogers said. [Congressional Record, 6/14/07; Page H6450]

The amendment was defeated 155-268. [HR 2638, [Vote #479](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Cut TSA Funding to Increase Border Patrol

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill that would add \$125 million for Customs and Border Protection salary and expenses.

The increased funds were offset by a reduction for the Transportation Security Administration’s aviation security direction and enforcement by the same amount. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 96-327. [HR 2638, [Vote #475](#), 6/14/07]

Voted for September 11th Commission Recommendations...

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of the conference report on the bill that would implement recommendations of the Sept. 11 commission.

The recommendation included requiring homeland security grants based mainly on risk while ensuring minimum amounts for each state and creating a new grant program to support the development of interoperable communications.

It also required all cargo bound for the United States to be scanned for radiation and density before being placed on a ship in a foreign port by July 1, 2012, and authorized new sanctions on foreign individuals or entities that engage in the improper transport or sales of nuclear weapons materials. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 371-40. [HR 1, [Vote #757](#), 7/27/07]

... But Opposed 9-11 Commission Recommendations Earlier in 2007

In 2007, Calvert voted against implementing the recommendations of the Sept. 11 commission.

The measure included a provision requiring homeland security grants to be provided primarily on the basis of risk while ensuring minimum amounts for each state. It created a new grant program to support the development of interoperable communications.

In addition, the bill required all cargo bound for the United States to be scanned for radiation and density before being placed on a ship in a foreign port. The bill authorized new sanctions on foreign individuals or entities that engage in the improper transport or sales of nuclear weapons materials. [[CQ Floor Votes](#), House Roll Call Vote 15, [1/09/07](#)]

The bill passed 299-128. [HR 1, [Vote #15](#), 1/09/07]

... And Opposed 9/11 Commission Recommendations in 2006

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to provide an alternative to the GOP border fence bill.

The Democratic alternative would have reflected the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission on border security and immigration enforcement.

Specifically, the Democratic alternative would have: established operational control of all borders and ports, ended the “catch and release” policy for illegal immigrants, and would have provided:

- ✓ 3,000 additional Border Patrol agents each year (for a total of 12,000)
- ✓ 2,000 additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents each year (for a total of 8,000)
- ✓ 25,000 additional detention beds each year (for a total of 100,000)
- ✓ 2,500 additional Coast Guard enforcement personnel (for a total of 10,000)
- ✓ 1,000 additional port-of-entry inspectors (for a total of 4,000)
- ✓ 1,000 additional investigators of fraudulent documents (for a total of 4,000)
- ✓ 250 additional ICE detention officers (for a total of 1,000)
- ✓ 250 additional U.S. Marshals (for a total of 1,000). [Leadership Document, “Democrats Are Fighting For A Strong, Comprehensive Border Security Bill,” 9/14/06]

The motion to kill the democratic alternative passed 224-190. [HR6061, [Vote #444](#), 9/14/06]

... And Opposed 9/11 Commission Recommendations in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted against a border security plan that was consistent with the recommendations made by the 9/11 Commission’s border security recommendations.

On December 5, 2005 the 9/11 Commission issued its final report card that highlighted the many failures of the Republican Congress and Administration in implementing the commission’s recommendations.

As Chairman Thomas Kean and Vice Chairman Lee Hamilton said in a joint statement on December 5, “There is so much more to be done ... many obvious steps that the American people assume have been completed have not been ...Some of these failures are shocking ... We are frustrated by the lack of urgency about fixing these problems.”

The alternative proposal would have hired more border agents, ended the “catch and release” practice by authorizing 100,000 additional detention beds and incorporated state-of-the art surveillance technology, including cameras, sensors, radar, satellites, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in order to ensure 100 percent border coverage. [Reps. Conyers, Thompson and Reyes Dear Colleague, “Fulfilling the 9/11 Commission’s Recommendations,” 12/16/05]

The alternative plan was defeated 198-221. [HR 4437, [Vote #660](#), 12/16/05]

... And Opposed Creation of September 11th Commission

In 2002, Calvert voted against the creation of an independent probe to investigate the intelligence failures leading up to September 11th.

The commission would examine and report on the facts and circumstances relating to the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States. The scope of the investigation would include the operations of the federal government and other areas of inquiry including intelligence activities, law enforcement,

diplomacy, immigration, border security, commercial aviation, and the flow of assets to terrorist organizations.

The amendment passed 219-188 [HR 4628, [Vote #347](#), 7/25/02]

NOTE: The bill that included this successfully-passed amendment was later passed on a voice vote.

Voted to Delay Visa Requirements

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the travel document requirements under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative until June 1, 2009. [Congressional Quarterly]

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative will require all U.S. citizens, Canadians, citizens of the British Overseas Territory of Bermuda, and citizens of Mexico to have a passport or other accepted secure document to enter or re-enter the U.S. by January 1, 2008. [Department of State Press Release, 4/5/05]

The bill passed 379-45. [HR 2638, [Vote #483](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed Homeland Security Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

The bill provided \$37.4 billion for homeland security funds, but 7% less than the total FY 2007 appropriation, which included emergency and supplemental funds.

The bill provided \$2.1 billion (6%) more than requested by President Bush. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 268-150. [HR 2638, [Vote #491](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed 14 Percent Increase in Homeland Security Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

The bill addressed pressing security needs and included provisions to implement many of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission.

The \$37.4 billion bill provided a 14% increase in homeland security funds over the previous year (not including emergency funding), including \$8.8 billion for customs and border protection, \$6.6 billion for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), including fees, \$8.4 billion for the Coast Guard, \$1.4 billion for the Secret Service and \$7.1 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Under the bill, new emphasis was placed on protecting our ports and our rail and transit systems. The bill provided support to states and local communities for preventing and responding to terrorist threats and natural disasters. Critical investments were made into border and immigration security, providing for record numbers of border patrol agents (17,819 in total), and detention beds (28,450).

The bill also included provisions to: Expand the number of federal airport screeners beyond last year's capped total of 45,000; Prohibit the federal government from pre-empting stricter state and local chemical security laws

and regulations; Require TSA to double the amount of cargo that it screens in fiscal 2008. [House Appropriations Committee]

In addition, the bill included language mandating that projects funded by the bill comply with the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that contractors pay the prevailing wage rate to their employees. [Congressional Quarterly House Action Report]

The bill passed 268-150. [HR 2638, [Vote #491](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed Holding Secret Session to Review Entire National Intelligence Estimate

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to hold a secret session to discuss the National Intelligence Estimate.

On September 24, the New York Times reported that the National Intelligence Estimate, a document reflecting the opinions of all 16 of the government's intelligence agencies, "concludes that, rather than contributing to eventual victory in the global counterterrorism struggle, the situation in Iraq has worsened the U.S. position."

In short, the war in Iraq was making the US less safe and was, according to the Times, "helped spawn a new generation of Islamic radicalism and that the overall terrorist threat has grown since the Sept. 11 attacks."

House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi offered a motion to dissolve the House into a secret session so that members could discuss the ramifications of the report on the war in Iraq and the war on terror. [Leadership Document, "National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) in April Reportedly Concluded That the Iraqi War Has Worsened the Terrorist Threat," 9/26/06]

The motion was defeated 171-217. [HRSO, [Vote #478](#), 9/26/06]

Opposed Increasing Funding for Rail Security by \$50 Million

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Homeland Security appropriations that would increase funding for intercity rail passenger transportation, freight rail, and transit security grants by \$50 million. [Rep. Lynch Press Release, 5/30/06]

The amendment passed 225-197. [HR5441, [Vote #216](#), 5/25/06]

Opposed 9/11 Commission Recommendations on Border Security & Immigration

In 2005, Calvert voted against a border security plan that was consistent with the recommendations made by the 9/11 Commission's border security recommendations.

On December 5, 2005 the 9/11 Commission issued its final report card that highlighted the many failures of the Republican Congress and Administration in implementing the commission's recommendations.

As Chairman Thomas Kean and Vice Chairman Lee Hamilton said in a joint statement on December 5, "There is so much more to be done ... many obvious steps that the American people assume have been completed have not been ...Some of these failures are shocking ... We are frustrated by the lack of urgency about fixing these problems."

The alternative proposal would have hired more border agents, ended the "catch and release" practice by authorizing 100,000 additional detention beds and incorporated state-of-the art surveillance technology, including cameras, sensors, radar, satellites, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in order to ensure 100 percent

border coverage. [Reps. Conyers, Thompson and Reyes Dear Colleague, "Fulfilling the 9/11 Commission's Recommendations," 12/16/05]

The alternative plan was defeated 198-221. [HR 4437, [Vote #660](#), 12/16/05]

Supported Republican Border Fence, Immigration Enforcement Plan

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to tighten border controls and prevent illegal immigrants from getting jobs.

Under the measure, employers would have to confirm the authenticity of employees' Social Security numbers against a national database or face stiff fines of as much as \$25,000 per violation.

The measure would end the "catch and release" policy for immigrants other than Mexicans caught entering the country illegally and then released with a court date.

Criminal penalties for smuggling immigrants would be stiffened with new mandatory minimum sentences, and local sheriffs in the 29 counties along the Mexican border would be reimbursed for detaining illegal immigrants and turning them over to federal custody.

Finally, the bill authorized more than \$2.2 billion to build five double-layer border fences along the U.S.-Mexico border, totaling 698 miles at \$3.2 million a mile. [[Washington Post](#), 12/17/05]

The bill passed 239-182. [HR 4437, [Vote #661](#), 12/16/05]

Supported FY 07 Budget That Cut Billions from Homeland Security

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$2.8 trillion budget that cut funding for critical homeland security efforts.

The budget resolution cut \$6.1 billion over five years below what the CBO estimated was needed to maintain current services out of two of the main budget functions that finance homeland security activities - Community and Regional Development and Administration of Justice.

These budget functions fund port security grants to tighten the physical security of our ports, the Container Security Initiative to identify and inspect high risk U.S.- bound cargo, procurement of radiation portal monitors to screen for nuclear material in shipping containers and law enforcement terrorism prevention grants for first responders among other functions.

Additionally, the Republican budget included cuts that could reduce the size of the Army National Guard by up to 17,000 and included a \$39 million cut to the critical Cooperative Threat Reduction program, which helps prevent terrorists from obtaining loose nuclear material. [House Budget Committee, Minority Staff Analysis of the FY 07 Budget]

The budget passed 218-210. [HCR376, [Vote #158](#), 5/18/06]

Opposed \$750 Million in Vital Homeland Security Grants

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a motion to increase funding for homeland security grants by \$750 million.

The motion was introduced in response to a Department of Homeland Security announcement that they had changed the formula used to determine how Homeland Security grant money was allocated to municipalities.

The changes to the formula would result in up to a 40% cut in Homeland Security money to cities like New York and Washington, D.C. [[Associated Press, 6/06/06](#)]

The motion to kill the proposal passed 207-191. [HR5441, [Vote# 225](#), 6/06/06]

Opposed Homeland Security Funding and Increased Chemical Plant Security

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic effort to introduce two amendments to increase homeland security.

The first amendment, offered by Rep. Dave Obey (D-WI) would provide \$3.5 billion to improve homeland security, including \$2.1 billion for enhanced border security, \$600 million for enhanced port security, \$600 million for equipping and training first responders and increasing disaster preparedness, and \$200 million for expanding explosive detection systems at airports. It was fully paid for by slightly rolling back the Bush tax cut for millionaires.

The second amendment offered by Rep. Martin Olav Sabo (D-MN) would provide provides the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority he said that he needs to issue security regulations for chemical facilities. [[Leadership Document, Democrats are Fighting for Increased Border, Port, and Aviation Security, 5/25/06](#)]

The motion to kill the amendments passed 217-195. [HR5441, [Vote #210](#), 5/25/06]

Voted Against Improving Chemical Plant Security in 2005

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to steer \$50 million to state and local grant programs charged with improving security at hazardous chemical plants.

The amendment was introduced in response a Government Accountability Office study that found that voluntary efforts in the chemical industry alone have not been enough to boost security at plants. GAO called for security checkups at 15,000 plants with large stockpiles of hazardous chemicals.

Funds included in the amendment could be used in a variety of ways by local officials including preparing plans to respond to and possibly prevent attacks on these facilities, equip and train first responders or increase law enforcement's presence and patrols around chemical plants. [[Environment and Energy Daily, 5/19/05](#)]

The amendment passed 225-198. [HR 2360, [Vote #176](#), 5/17/05]

Supported Amendment to Cut Anti-Terrorism Funds for Cities around the Country

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment that would prohibit the use of homeland security funds to assist state or local governments that have restrictions on exchanging information with the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement on an individual's citizenship or immigration status.

The amendment was defeated 165-258. [HR 2360, [Vote #177](#), 5/17/05]

Opposed Similar Amendment in 2003, 2004

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security funding bill to deny funds to any state or local government that limits disclosure of immigration status to the Bureau of Immigration & Customs or any state that permits undocumented immigrants to apply for driver's licenses.

The amendment was defeated 148-259. [HR 4567, [Vote #270](#), 6/18/04]

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to deny homeland security funds to cities that do not comply with federal inquiries into any individual's citizen or immigration status.

According to Congressman Bob Menendez, "Mr. Tancredo's amendment would have coerced public officials and state government entities into becoming de facto extensions of the INS. His anti-immigrant fervor and crusade would have led to the denial of critical homeland security funding for our hospitals, local first responders, seaports, airports, power plants, and safe food supply, unless states provided the Department of Homeland Security with information on any individual's citizenship or immigration status." [Menendez Press Release, 6/25/03]

The amendment was soundly defeated, 102-322. [HR 2555, [Vote #309](#), 6/24/03]

Calvert later voted against a similar amendment a month later.

It was also defeated, 122-305. [HR 2799, [Vote #409](#), 7/22/03]

Opposed Motion for Additional \$4.7 Billion for Mass Transit Security in Port Security Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to instruct conferees negotiating the port security bill with the Senate to accept the Senate's provisions that provided improvements to security for America's rail, subway, buses and trucking systems.

The House version of the port security bill, which was passed in May 2006, only addressed port and shipping container security, and Democrats wanted the final version of the bill to be more comprehensive. Unlike the House, the Senate approved an amendment that would authorize \$3.5 billion for mass transit security grant programs and \$1.2 billion for freight and passenger rail security. [House Homeland Security Committee Minority Staff Talking Points] withdrawal

The motion passed 281-140. [HR4954, [Vote #500](#), 9/28/06]

Opposed Increasing Funding for Local First Responders

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security Department's FY07 appropriations bill. The amendment would have increased by \$14.7M funding in the bill for the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS).

MMRS was the only federal program that helped first responders, medical personnel, emergency management workers, and businesses develop coordinated plans and tools to save lives in the event of a terrorist attack using a weapon of mass destruction, a natural disaster such as a hurricane, or a public health emergency including an avian flu outbreak.

The amendment was defeated 198-224. [HR5441, [Vote #218](#), 5/25/06]

Opposed \$27.8 Million Increase for Initiative to Keep Nuclear Materials Away From Terrorists

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment that would increase funding for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) by \$27.8 million.

The GTRI was launched in 2004 by the Bush Administration to help secure loose nuclear material to keep it out of the hands of terrorists. Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham said that the program was an, “attempt to present a workable strategy for addressing the threat posed by the entire spectrum of nuclear materials.” [Abraham Remarks at the IAEA, 5/26/04]

The amendment passed 227-195. [HR5427, [Vote #199](#), 5/24/06]

Opposed Increased Funds to Keep Nuclear Materials from Terrorists

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide \$30 million increase in funding for a program that cleans up highly enriched uranium at reactor sites in Russia and elsewhere.

The Global Threat Reduction Initiative, launched by the Energy Department, was an effort to keep the raw materials for nuclear bombs out of the hands of terrorists.

The department has been trying for years, with limited success, to recover unused uranium fuel at research reactors.

An audit, announced in February, found that the department was likely to recover only about half of the 5,200 kilograms of uranium it was seeking and that no effort had been made to recover an additional 12,300 kilograms.

Depending on the skill of the designers and builders, it takes as little as 5 kilograms to make a bomb the size of the one that destroyed Hiroshima. [[CQ Weekly](#), 6/26/04; [New York Times](#), 5/26/04]

The amendment was defeated 150-236. [HR 4614, [Vote #323](#), 6/25/04]

Opposed Increased Funds for Nuclear Nonproliferation

In June 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill that would increase funding for nuclear nonproliferation activities by \$66 million.

The amendment also decreased funding for the National Ignition Facility, a facility used to simulate nuclear tests, by \$122.5 million.

The amendment failed 91-331. [HR 2311, Kucinich amendment, [Vote #202](#), 6/28/01; [States News Service](#), 6/29/01]

Opposed Allowing States to Better Prepare for a Bio-Terror Attack on Nation's Food Supply

In 2006, Calvert voted against amending the National Uniformity for Food Act, a bill which set national standards for food safety warning labels.

The amendment would change the bill to permit state governments to retain the authority to make their own changes to federally mandated food safety standards to address terrorism concerns. [Rep. Waxman Dear Colleague Letter, 3/8/06]

The motion failed 164-255. [HR4167, [Vote #28](#), 3/08/06]

Opposed Mandatory Air Cargo Inspections

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security funding bill requiring inspections of all cargo shipped on passenger airline flights.

Uninspected commercial cargo - an estimated 2.5 million tons a year - moves at airports nationwide. No federal agency monitors the cargo or who's sending it.

Instead, airlines are supposed to police themselves by allowing only "known shippers" to send cargo on passenger planes. Transportation Security Administration officials keep no list of known shippers, relying on airlines to handle the issue. No audits are done to make sure airlines comply. [[CQ Weekly](#), 6/19/04; [Denver Post](#), 4/4/04]

The amendment was defeated 191-211. [HR 4567, [Vote #273](#), 6/18/04]

Voted Against Cargo Inspections a Year Earlier

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to prohibit use of funds to approve, renew, or implement any aviation cargo security plan that permits the transporting of unscreened or un-inspected cargo on passenger planes.

The amendment passed 278-146. [HR 2555, [Vote #308](#), 6/24/03]

Opposed Fully-Funding Counter-Terrorism Efforts

In 2004, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Intelligence funding bill to increase funding for counter-terrorism programs.

While the exact budgets for intelligence programs are classified, supporters of the amendment argued that proposed spending would allow less than one-third of the money needed in fiscal year 2005 for counter-terrorism.

A GOP-written report attached to the bill argued that the nation's human intelligence program was at least five years from being "viable" and "continues down a road leading over a proverbial cliff." [[CQ Weekly](#), 6/26/04]

The amendment was defeated 197-224. [HR 4548, [Vote #299](#), 6/23/04]

Opposed More Airport Baggage Screeners

In 2004, Calvert voted against a proposal to the Homeland Security funding bill that would remove the current cap on baggage screeners of 45,000.

The Transportation Security Administration has already cut its work force of passenger and baggage screeners -- who make up the bulk of its employees -- from 60,000 to 45,000. [[Associated Press](#), 6/1/04]

The proposal was defeated 180-228. [HR 4567, [Vote #265](#), 6/18/04]

Opposed Increased Language Skills among Intelligence Officers

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment to transfer \$5 million from the Intelligence Community Management Account's general funding to its account for programs and scholarships to increase language proficiency and workforce diversity in the intelligence community.

The amendment was defeated 206-221. [HR 3289, [Vote #555](#), 10/17/03]

Supported Delays for Airport Bomb Detectors

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security bill to remove a provision from the Homeland Security bill that extended airports' deadline for installing bomb detection equipment by one year.

The amendment was defeated 211-217. [HR 5005, [Vote #362](#), 7/26/02]

Opposed Congressional Oversight of Office of Homeland Security

In 2002, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security bill that that would tighten congressional oversight of the White House Office of Homeland Security.

The bill would also give the director, who would be confirmed by the Senate, review and decertification authority over the budgets of all agencies in the Homeland Security Department.

The amendment was defeated 175-248. [HR 5005, [Vote #352](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Continued Use of Private Contractors for Airport Screening

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to allow private security firms to continue to run airport security efforts.

The Republican aviation security bill included the following major provisions:

- ✓ Establish a new security agency within the Transportation Department;
- ✓ Require additional safeguards including armed air marshals, anti-hijacking training for flight crews, stronger cockpit doors, law enforcement oversight at screening areas, and background checks for individuals in secure areas;
- ✓ Give the Bush Administration the choice of whether airport baggage screeners should be federal employees or private contract workers;
- ✓ Create a \$2.50 per passenger tax for each leg to help pay for enhanced security

The bill passed, 286-139. [HR 3150, [Vote #425](#), 11/01/01]

Voted Against Federal Security Personnel for Airports

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Republican aviation security bill that would federalize passenger and baggage screeners at the country's largest 140 airports and give the Justice Department responsibility for airport and airline security. The amendment included additional security provisions similar to those in the underlying bill but would not broaden liability caps.

The amendment was defeated, 214-218. [HR 3150, [Vote #423](#), 11/01/01]

Opposed Personnel Standards for Aviation Security

In 2002, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the aviation security bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to add language that would create the Transportation Security Administration under the Transportation Department, call for the development of a personnel system to hire and train screeners, and establish rules and standards for screeners to follow.

The motion was defeated, 201-227. [HR 3150, [Vote #424](#), 11/01/01]

Voted for Conference Version of Aviation Security Bill

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of the conference version of the bill, which was very similar to the Democratic substitute.

The final bill included the following major provisions:

- ✓ Establish a new security agency within the Transportation Department to assume federal control of U.S. airport security and screening services.
- ✓ Passenger and baggage screeners would become federal employees within one year of enactment, but the bill sets up a pilot program under which five airports could resume use of private screeners under federal supervision after that time and all airports could switch to private screeners after three years.
- ✓ The agency would directly oversee airport security, conduct background checks and enforce stringent employment, training and performance standards, including U.S. citizenship requirements for screeners.
- ✓ Other safeguards would include having all bags checked for explosives by December 2002, armed air marshals, anti-hijacking training for flight crews, stronger cockpit doors, and background checks on individuals enrolling in flight schools.
- ✓ Passengers would pay a \$2.50 boarding charge, with a maximum fee of \$5 per trip, to help pay for enhanced security.
- ✓ The bill also would limit legal liability for certain parties sued after the Sept. 11 attacks.

The bill passed, 410-9. [S 1447, [Vote #448](#), 11/16/01]

Opposed Disclosure for CIA Funding

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 2001 Intelligence Authorization that would require the CIA director to annually submit a report to Congress containing an unclassified statement of the total appropriations for U.S. intelligence activities the previous fiscal year.

The amendment was defeated 175-225. [HR 4392, [Vote #214](#), 5/23/00]

An Opposing View... Calvert's Positives on Homeland Security

Calvert has voted to increase many new homeland security programs since the 9/11 attacks.

Supported \$44 Billion in Homeland Security Funding

In 2009, Calvert supported the Homeland Security Appropriations bill. The bill included \$44 billion in fiscal 2010 funding for the Homeland Security Department and related activities. It included \$10 billion for customs and border protection. It included \$5.4 billion for immigration and customs enforcement. Included \$7.7 billion for Transportation Security Administration and \$10 billion for the Coast Guard. Included \$7.4 billion for Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The measure also required the department to conduct threat assessments of detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and put the detainees on the "no-fly" list and deny them immigration benefits. [CQ Bill Analysis; CQ House Action Reports, 6/22/09]

The bill passed 389-37. [HR 2892, [Vote #450](#), 6/26/09]

Voted for Homeland Security Funds

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize \$41.2 billion in funding for homeland security as part of an omnibus spending bill.

Specifically, the fiscal year 2009 Homeland Security portion of the spending bill would receive \$40 billion in discretionary spending, a 6 percent increase above fiscal year 2008. The measure would also provide \$4.2 billion for state and local grants from the department. [CQ Today, 9/24/08]

The bill passed 370-58. [HR 2638, [Vote #632](#), 9/24/08]

Supported Terrorism Response Training for Firefighters

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would authorize \$293 million for the U.S. Fire Administration, an arm of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through fiscal year 2012.

The bill would update the training program at the National Fire Academy to include national catastrophes related to terrorism, large-scale fires, hazardous materials, wildfires and advanced emergency medical services. It would also authorize FEMA to use appropriated money to make the National Fire Incident Reporting System available online and updated in real time. [CQ Today, 4/03/08]

The bill passed 412-0. [HR 4847, [Vote #160](#), 4/03/08]

Voted for Homeland Security Funds

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize \$41.2 billion in funding for homeland security as part of an omnibus spending bill.

Specifically, the fiscal year 2009 Homeland Security portion of the spending bill would receive \$40 billion in discretionary spending, a 6 percent increase above fiscal year 2008. The measure would also provide \$4.2 billion for state and local grants from the department. [CQ Today, 9/24/08]

The bill passed 370-58. [HR 2638, [Vote #632](#), 9/24/08]

Supported Increased Funding to Keep WMD Away from Terrorists

In 2007, Calvert voted for the fiscal year 2008 defense authorization bill, which authorized \$645.5 billion for fiscal 2008 defense-related spending, including \$141.8 billion in fiscal 2008 emergency supplemental funding for ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, including a 3.5 percent increase in pay for military personnel.

The bill authorized \$1.82 billion - \$150 million above the president's request - to strengthen and expand the Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration's non-proliferation programs.

The bill included \$280.2 million for weapons of mass destruction proliferation detection and nuclear explosion monitoring, \$147.9 million for the Non-proliferation and International Security program, \$401.8 million for the International Materials Protection and Cooperation program, \$196.6 million for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and \$399.7 million for staff capacity, capabilities and resources to implement non-proliferation programs.

It also authorized \$398 million to strengthen and expand the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. [Congressional Quarterly Bill Summary, HR 1585]

The bill passed 397-27. [HR 1585, [Vote #373](#), 5/17/07]

Supported Funding to Restore Cuts to Intelligence Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to add \$10 million to the Analysis and Operations account for intelligence.

The funding increase was offset by reducing the Office of the Secretary by \$1 million, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by \$3 million and Customs and Border Protection salaries and expenses by \$6 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

According to the amendment's sponsor, Congressman Dave Reichert (R-WA), the amendment restored a cut to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Analysis and Operations Account, which funds most of the intelligence and analysis functions within the Department of Homeland Security.

Without the amendment, Reichert argued that the proposed Homeland Security appropriations bill cut the account \$8 million dollars below FY07 levels, and was \$23 million below the President's Budget request. [Congressman Dave Reichert press release, 6/15/07]

The amendment passed 218-205. [HR 2638, [Vote #455](#), 6/12/07]

Supported Higher Funding for Border Fence and Technology

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding the Customs and Border Protection fencing, infrastructure and technology account by \$89 million.

The funding was offset by a reduction for the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by the same amount. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 241-179. [HR 2638, [Vote #471](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Stop Border Fence Delays

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill to stop potential delays of the construction of border security fencing.

The amendment would have eliminated language barring the use of funds for fencing on certain federal lands unless the decision to locate the fencing has been coordinated with the relevant federal agency and the department makes every effort to minimize the impact on wildlife and natural resources.

It would have also eliminated language barring the use of funds unless there has been formal consultation with affected state and local communities to solicit their advice and support. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 190-233. [HR 2638, [Vote #476](#), 6/15/07]

Voted for Aerial Vehicles Funding for Border Patrol

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill to allow funding for the procurement of additional unmanned aerial vehicles.

The amendment struck a provision in the bill blocking the funds until the Customs and Border Protection certified to the House and Senate Appropriations committees that they are a higher priority and more cost effective than other items in the Air and Marine Recapitalization and Modernization Plan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 192-232. [HR 2638, [Vote #477](#), 6/15/07]

Supported Funding for Emergency Bioterrorism Preparedness Centers

In 2003, Calvert voted for an amendment in support of funding for new medical emergency preparedness centers aimed at countering the adverse health effects stemming from terrorist attacks using chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

The funding was authorized under the Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act.

The amendment passed 347-77. [HR 2861, [Vote #451](#), 7/25/03]

Supported Regulations Protecting Nuclear Power Plants

In 2003, Calvert supported a motion instructing conferees on an energy bill calling on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to issue regulations to ensure that nuclear facilities address the threat of a terrorist attack. [[States News Service](#), 10/31/03]

The motion passed 346-59. [HR 6, [Vote #571](#), 10/28/03]

Supported \$34.8 Billion for Homeland Security Appropriations Conference Report

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the FY 07 Homeland Security Appropriations conference report.

The agreement provided \$34.8 billion, \$2.7 billion (8%) more than requested, 5% more than the House bill, 4% more than the Senate version and \$2.3 billion (7%) more than the current spending level. The total included \$21.3 billion for border security and immigration enforcement, \$2.1 billion (11%) more than the current level.

The bill postponed for 17 months, until June 2009, the requirement that all persons entering the country from Western Hemisphere countries, such as Canada and Mexico, must have a passport or comparable document.

It prevented border authorities from stopping individuals bringing prescription drugs from Canada if the drugs were for personal use only and limited to a 90-day supply.

The measure included language creating new criminal penalties for building tunnels under the U.S. border and doubling penalties for smuggling illegal immigrants, drugs, weapons of mass destruction and other illegal items through such tunnels.

The conference agreement kept FEMA in the Homeland Security Department, but increased its autonomy. It provided \$2.5 billion for FEMA, 15% less than requested. [[CQ House Action Report 109-22](#), 9/28/06]

The bill passed 412-6. [HR5441, [Vote #509](#), 9/29/06]

Voted for \$33.1 Billion Homeland Security Spending Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the FY 07 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, which provides \$33.1 billion for the Department of Homeland Security.

This was a \$1.5 billion, or 5%, reduction from 2005's bill. The measure provided \$19.6 billion, 9% more than current funding, for border security and immigration programs and \$4.2 billion, a 12% boost, for port and cargo security. [[CQ House Action Report](#), Homeland Security Appropriations for FY 2007, 6/7/06]

The bill passed 389-9. [HR5441, [Vote #226](#), 6/06/06]

Supported Increased Funding for Missile Defense

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the 2007 Defense Authorization bill that would increase the bill's authorization for Missile Defense Agency activities by \$764 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 199-226. [HR 1585, [Vote #368](#), 5/17/07]

Opposed Cut to Missile Defense Funding

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2007 Defense Authorization bill that would reduce the bill's authorization for Missile Defense Agency activities by \$1.1 billion.

President Bush opposed the amendment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 127-299. [HR 1585, [Vote #367](#), 5/17/07]

Supported Protections against Biological and Chemical Warfare

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of Project BioShield legislation that authorized \$5.6 billion over 10 years to encourage the research and development of vaccines and antidotes to such agents as smallpox, anthrax, and botulinum toxin, as well as diseases such as Ebola, plague, and chemical and radiological threats.

The bill, which was signed into law by President Bush, made it easier to add vaccines and treatments to the Strategic National Stockpile and in the event of a national emergency, allowed the government to distribute certain drugs and treatments that have not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

The bill passed 414-2. [S. 15, [Vote #376](#), 7/14/04]

Supported Compensation for Problems with Smallpox Vaccinations

In March 2003, Calvert voted in favor of 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. [[States News Service](#), 4/04/03]

The bill failed 184-206. [HR 1463, [Vote #92](#), 3/31/03]

Supported Homeland Security Act

In July 2002, Calvert voted in favor of the Homeland Security Act.

The bill consolidated 22 agencies into a new cabinet-level Homeland Security Department charged with protecting domestic security.

It would have a \$37.5 billion budget and 170,000 employees. Merged agencies would include the Coast Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Customs Service, the Secret Service and the Transportation Security Administration.

The bill split the Immigration and Naturalization Service and included only its enforcement and border protection services in the new department. It gave the president considerable leeway in hiring for the department and authority to set personnel policies.

The bill passed 295-132. [HR 5005, [Vote #367](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Department of Defense Budget Containing Emergency 9/11 Funding

In November 2001, two months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Calvert voted in favor of the 2002 Defense appropriations bill.

The \$317.5 billion bill contained \$20 billion in emergency supplemental funding to pay for recovery costs from the 9/11 attacks, beef up homeland security and fund military operations in Afghanistan.

The bill passed the House 406-20. [HR 3338, [Vote #458](#), 11/28/01; [Congressional Quarterly Weekly](#), 11/30/01; [States News Service](#), 11/30/01]

Supported Tougher Money Laundering Laws

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to expand the Treasury Department's ability to fight money laundering.

The bill broadened law enforcement activities in this area, imposed additional record keeping and other financial safeguards on domestic banks, and placed new restrictions or bans on foreign banks that deal with the United States.

The bill passed, 412-1. [HR 3004, [Vote #390](#), 10/17/01]

Supported Bioterrorism Protection Bill

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to authorize federal, state and local governments to spend up to \$3 billion in fiscal year 2002, and additional amounts in future years, to prepare and respond to acts of bioterrorism.

The bill included more than \$1 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services to increase medicine and vaccine stockpiles and \$450 million for expansion of facilities and labs run by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The bill included funds to safeguard the nation's food and water supplies.

The bill passed, 418-2. [HR 3448, [Vote #493](#), 12/12/01]

Calvert later voted in favor of the final version of the bill, which authorized federal, state and local governments to spend up to \$4.2 billion in fiscal year 2003, and additional amounts in future years, to prepare and respond to acts of bioterrorism.

The bill passed, 425-1. [HR 3448, [Vote #189](#), 5/22/02]

Supported Use of Military Force after 9/11

On September 14, 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution (HJRes 64) that authorized the use of the Armed Forces against those responsible for the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

The resolution passed 420-1. [HJRes 64, [Vote #342](#), 9/14/01; [States News Service](#), 9/21/01]

Supported Post-9/11 Assistance for New York

In May 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a \$29 billion emergency spending bill that would provide \$5.5 billion for lower Manhattan's terrorism recovery.

Democrats criticized the bill due to language that paved the way to raising the current \$5.95 trillion cap on Federal borrowing, claiming it would threaten the Social Security trusts. [[Gannett News Service](#), 5/24/02]

The bill passed 280-138. [HR 4775, [Vote #206](#), 5/24/02]

Supported Funding for Public Health Emergencies

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to reduce all discretionary accounts by 0.617 percent to provide funding for the public health emergency fund.

The amendment was defeated 186-236. [HR 4577, [Vote #269](#), 6/13/00]

Voted to Fund Border Personnel

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement salaries and expenses account by \$9 million.

The funding increase was offset by reducing funding for the Office of the Undersecretary for Management by \$10 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 286-127. [HR 2638, [Vote #469](#), 6/15/07]

Voted for Increased Funding for Domestic Nuclear Detection

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office by \$40 million.

The increase was offset by a reduction for the Office of Undersecretary for Management by \$35 million and Coast Guard research by \$5 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 282-137. [HR 2638, [Vote #470](#), 6/15/07]

... Reaction to 9/11

Calvert's reactions to 9/11 included shifting priorities back to intelligence activity and introducing a bill to bolster security around water and power systems. However, he was also quick to repeat Bush's false assertions that the terrorists had access to weapons of mass destruction.

Calvert's Reaction to 9/11

"I think this thing has changed America forever, the things people take for granted - flying home on an airline, as I do every week, or people who go to work in buildings," expecting to be safe, Calvert said.

Calvert said that he was supposed to be at a military briefing at the Pentagon but had agreed to give a speech at a generic-drug conference that morning. Calvert said he was stuck in the hotel for a few hours as the Secret Service cordoned off government areas.

Asked for reaction, Calvert said, "We've just got to track these bastards down and make them pay for this." [[Press-Enterprise, 9/12/01](#)]

Saying that he knew several flight attendants aboard the plane that crashed into the Pentagon, Calvert said their deaths would be avenged.

"God may forgive them," Calvert said of the terrorists, "but we won't." [[Press-Enterprise, 11/12/01](#)]

Calvert: Priorities Would Shift Back to Intelligence Activities

Calvert said priorities in Congress would shift due to the terrorist attacks.

"Nothing we do here is of higher importance than the national security of the citizens of the United States," Calvert said. "We've emasculated the intelligence operations in this country for several years. I think [Tuesday's events have] proven that to be a huge mistake." [[Press-Enterprise, 9/13/01](#)]

Introduced Bill to Bolster Security Around Water, Power Systems

In October 2001, Calvert introduced two bills that would allow the Interior Department to contract with local police agencies to increase security around federal dams and reservoirs to protect the nation's water supply in case of attack.

One of the bills focused on protecting federal transmission lines and substations by offering rewards for information on people who commit property crimes on those sites.

"Together, these bills take sound steps to ensure the safety and security of that federal water and power system," Calvert said in a statement. "I look forward to prompt passage of these bills on the House floor."

Both bills became law. [[Press-Enterprise, 10/05/01](#); HR 2924, Vote #397, 10/23/01; HR 2925, 10/23/01]

Calvert: Terrorists Have Access to WMD

While addressing Army reservists preparing to be called to duty, Calvert repeated the faulty intelligence that the terrorists had weapons of mass destruction.

“This is going to take some ground action. This will take the U.S. Army,” said Calvert. “The terrorists have access to weapons of mass destruction. This is a big deal. You will have lots to do.”

Calvert thought that the military could call up more than the 50,000 reservists initially called. [Press-Enterprise, 9/17/01]

Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Civil Liberties

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Voted for FISA compromise with telecommunications immunity*
- ✓ *Opposed banning harsh interrogation methods*
- ✓ *Supported NSA program that collected records on Americans*
- ✓ *Opposed accountability at Guantanamo*
- ✓ *Supported making Patriot Act permanent*

Calvert went along with the worst excesses of the Bush Administration's program to weaken civil liberty protections. He voted for the FISA compromise that gave retroactive immunity to telecommunications companies which were involved in the NSA's eavesdropping program – which Calvert also supported. He opposed accountability at the Guantanamo Bay detention facility, opposed repatriating detainees, and opposed banning the harsh interrogation methods now accepted to be torture. Calvert supported making the Patriot Act permanent, even allowing the government to seize an individual's library records.

Voted for FISA Compromise

In 2008, Calvert voted for compromise bill that would overhaul the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which governs electronic surveillance of foreign terrorism suspects.

The bill set new electronic surveillance rules that effectively shield telecommunications companies from lawsuits arising from the government's terrorism-era warrantless eavesdropping on phone and computer lines in the country.

The bill would also:

- ✓ Require FISA court permission to wiretap Americans who are overseas.
- ✓ Prohibit targeting a foreigner to secretly eavesdrop, without court approval, on an Americans' calls or e-mails.
- ✓ Require the government to protect American information or conversations that are collected when in communications with targeted foreigners.
- ✓ Allow the FISA court 30 days to review existing but expiring surveillance orders before renewing them.
- ✓ Allow eavesdropping in emergencies without court approval, provided the government files required papers within a week.

- ✓ Prohibit the president from superseding surveillance rules in the future.

The bill's provisions will sunset on Dec. 31, 2012, but warrants will remain in effect until they expire. [[Associated Press](#), 6/21/08; [Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 293-129. [HR 6304, [Vote #437](#), 6/20/08]

Opposed Senate Version of FISA Bill without Retroactive Immunity

In 2008, Calvert voted against the Senate version of the FISA as amended by the House.

The House amendment struck the retroactive immunity provisions for telecommunications companies on pending civil lawsuits and instead provided for immunity for future cooperation with government requests to assist with surveillance.

It also created a bipartisan commission to report on conducting surveillance on Americans without obtaining FISA warrants and allowed federal courts to hear classified information in civil suits against telecommunications companies. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

Opponents of the amended version said it was “show piece” that both the Senate and Bush Administration indicated was “dead on arrival” and “unlikely ever to become law.” [Rep. Goeff Davis Press Release, 3/18/08]

Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Texas) commented on the lack of retroactive immunity for telecommunications companies saying, “We cannot ask these companies to help us protect America and then subject them to billion-dollar lawsuits. If we do, we risk losing their help in the future.”

Speaker Nancy Pelosi argued that the immunity provisions were just an attempt to cover up malfeasance by Bush administration officials. [[CongressNow](#), 3/14/08]

The bill passed 213-197. [H.R. 3773, [Vote #145](#), 3/14/08]

Opposed Temporary Extension of FISA

In 2008, Calvert opposed extension of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act for 21 more days beyond its February 16, 2008 expiration date. Without an extension, the House would be pressured to vote on the act before it expired and would lack time to negotiate a final agreement with the Senate.

It also amended FISA to expand the authority of the attorney general and the director of National Intelligence to conduct surveillance of suspected foreign terrorists without a court warrant. [[Congressional Quarterly](#); [CongressNow](#), 2/14/08]

The bill was rejected 191-229. [HR 5349, [Vote #54](#), 2/13/08]

Voted to Block Extension of FISA

In 2008, Calvert voted to block a 21-day extension of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that expired on February 16, 2008. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 206-199. [HR 5349, [Vote #50](#), 2/13/08]

Opposed Temporary Extension of FISA

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It also amended FISA to expand the authority of the attorney general and the director of National Intelligence to conduct surveillance of suspected foreign terrorists without a court warrant. [Congressional Quarterly; CongressNow, 2/14/08]

The bill was rejected 191-229. [HR 5349, [Vote #54](#), 2/13/08]

Opposed Banning Harsh Interrogation Methods

In 2007, Calvert voted against a conference report on the bill that would authorize classified amounts in the fiscal year 2008 budget for intelligence agencies and programs.

The conference report would block the CIA from using several controversial interrogation techniques. It would require civilian as well as military interrogators to obey the Army Field Manual's ban on torture of prisoners and the United States to adhere to the Geneva Conventions when handling prisoners of war. [CQ Today, 12/13/07; [Washington Post](#), 12/16/07]

The conference report passed 222-199. [HR 2082, [Vote #1160](#), 12/13/07]

Opposed Override Bush Veto of Intelligence Authorization Bill, Waterboarding

In 2008, Calvert voted against an attempt to override President Bush's veto of the fiscal year 2008 intelligence authorization bill.

The bill contained a provision that would restrict intelligence agencies to the 19 interrogation techniques that were allowed in the Army Field Manual. The manual prohibits harsh interrogation methods, such as the simulated drowning technique known as waterboarding, and forbids cruel and inhumane treatment of enemy captives. [CQ Today, 3/11/08]

The provision in the legislation would extend these restrictions, which had already been imposed on the military, to the CIA and other agencies. [CQ Today, 3/10/08]

The override was rejected 225-188 after failing to get the necessary 2/3 majority under suspension of the rules. [HR 2082, [Vote # 117](#), 3/11/08]

Calvert Supported NSA Program that Collected Records of Americans

In 2006, in the wake of news that the National Security Agency had secretly collected phone records of millions of Americans, Calvert stated his support for the program.

Other representatives in the area, including Rep. Bono Mack, called for investigations and brought up serious privacy rights issues. Calvert said he was pleased that the NSA was using "advanced data-mining techniques" to try to identify terrorists.

"These are not records of conversations, nor do they contain names or addresses," Calvert said by e-mail. "If this program was in place before 9/11, perhaps the activities of the 19 hijackers could have been detected."

Calvert said he supported hearings into the secret program, adding that the inquiry would give lawmakers a chance to consider whether the nation's 28-year-old laws governing wiretaps need to be updated to reflect changes in telecommunications and the war on terrorism. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/12/06]

Opposed Additional Privacy Protections for Warrantless Surveillance Act

In 2007, Calvert opposed a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for the acquisition of electronic surveillance with constitutional protections and court oversight.

The bill would allow the government to continue collecting electronic surveillance on people outside of the U.S. without a warrant for up to one year but would strengthen the FISA court's oversight and privacy protections by requiring frequent audits and for a warrant to be obtained when Americans are targeted for surveillance. The bill did not provide immunity to telecommunications companies who participated in Bush's warrantless surveillance program. [Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi press release, 11/15/07]

The bill passed 227-189. [HR 3773, [Vote #1120](#), 11/15/07]

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights Issues

Calvert received horrible grades from civil liberties groups and groups representing minorities, like the ACLU, NAACP, and Arab American Institute.

NOTE: See Political Career section for more information on Calvert and the Arab American Institute.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	ACLU	18
2007/2008	Arab American Institute	0
2007/2008	Human Rights Campaign	0
2007/2008	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	4
2007/2008	NAACP	22
2007/2008	American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association	55
2007	ACLU	0
2007	Arab American Institute	0
2007	Irregular Times/Progressive Patriots	0
2007	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	7
2007	NAACP	28
2006	Association of Community Organization for Reform Now	11
2006	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	17
2005/2006	ACLU	9
2005/2006	Human Rights Campaign	0
2005/2006	Iranian American PAC	0
2005/2006	NAACP	28
2005	Arab American Institute	2
2005	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	0
2005	NAACP	22
2005	National Council of La Raza	0
2004	Arab American Institute	0
2004	National Council of La Raza	100
2003/2004	Human Rights Campaign	0

2003/2004	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	11
2003/2004	League of United Latin American Citizens	17
2003/2004	NAACP	30
2003	American Library Association	100
2003	Arab American Institute	20
2003	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	11
2003	NAACP	25
2001/2002	ACLU	7
2001/2002	Arab American Institute	25
2001/2002	Human Rights Campaign	0
2001/2002	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	17
2001/2002	League of United Latin American Citizens	17
2001/2002	NAACP	22
2001	ACLU	0
2001	Human Rights Campaign	0
2001	League of United Latin American Citizens	18
2001	NAACP	21
2000	ACLU	14
2000	League of United Latin American Citizens	30
2000	NAACP	20
1999/2000	Human Rights Campaign	0
1999/2000	League of United Latin American Citizens	19
1999	ACLU	15
1999	Human Rights Campaign	0
1999	NAACP	18
1999	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	0
1997/1998	ACLU	13
1997/1998	Campaign for a Color Blind America	100
1997/1998	Human Rights Campaign	12
1997/1998	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	16
1997/1998	NAACP	8.3
1997/1998	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	13
1997	ACLU	0
1997	ACLU	12
1995/1996	Human Rights Campaign	0
1995/1996	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	10
1995/1996	NAACP	18
1995/1996	National Hispanic Leadership Agenda	0
1995	The Libertarian Party – Personal Freedom	10
1995	The Libertarian Party – Personal Freedom	40
1995	The Libertarian Party – Personal Freedom	70

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Voted To Kill Foreign Intelligence Reauthorization

In 2007, Calvert voted to kill a bill to reauthorize the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act through a motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

The procedure, with instructions for the Judiciary Committee to insert redundant language, was an attempt to kill the bill.

Rep. Jane Harman said at the time of the motion, “I would like to say for two reasons there’s no need to support this motion to recommit: one, it kills the bill by using the word “promptly”; number two, it is redundant with excellent language that we added to the bill in the manager’s amendment.” [Congressional Record, [H14060](#)]

The motion was rejected 194-222. [HR 3773, [Vote #1119](#), 11/15/07]

Voted to Revise Intelligence Surveillance Laws

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA) to expand the authority of the attorney general and the director of National Intelligence to conduct surveillance of one suspected foreign terrorist to another without a court warrant.

Under the bill, communications companies would be compelled to comply with the government’s conduct of such surveillance. The administration would be required to provide the FISA court with a description of the procedures they used to determine whether the intelligence acquisition being conducted without a warrant is directed at foreign targets overseas within 10 days of initiating the electronic surveillance. The FISA court would then approve or disapprove of the measures. The bill included a six-month sunset clause. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill was considered a top legislative priority for President Bush, who threatened to keep Congress in session until it was passed. “By passing a FISA modernization bill that the president can sign before we go home for recess, the Senate has taken immediate and decisive action to improve the security of our country,” said Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY). [[CQ Today](#), 8/3/07]

The ACLU strongly opposed the bill, claiming that the bill gave “unconstitutional authority” to the Bush administration “to conduct warrantless dragnets of American’s international phone calls and emails.” [ACLU, 8/7/07]

The bill passed 227-183. [S 1927, [Vote #836](#), 8/4/07]

Opposed Measure to Protect Privacy of American Citizens

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to prevent the use of wireless wiretapping of American citizens.

The bipartisan amendment, introduced by Democratic Congressman Adam Schiff (D-CA) and Republican Congressman Jeff Flake (R-AZ) reiterated that the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA) continues to be the exclusive means by which domestic electronic surveillance for the purpose of gathering foreign intelligence information may be conducted.

The amendment also made clear that only an explicit change in the law can provide an exception to FISA. [Congressman Adam Schiff press release, 5/11/07]

The amendment passed 245-178. [HR 2082, [Vote #339](#), 5/11/07 (in the session that began and the Congressional Record dated May 10, 2007)]

Opposed Accountability at Guantanamo

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2007 Defense Authorization bill that would require the office of the Defense secretary to submit a report that contains a plan for the transfer of all individuals presently detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The report would identify the number of detainees who, as of Dec. 31, 2007, will have been charged with a crime, will be subject to release, or have not been charged with a crime but who the Defense Department wishes to continue to detain.

President Bush opposed the amendment. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment passed 220-208. [HR 1585, [Vote #370](#), 5/17/07]

Opposed Repatriating Detainees Released from Guantanamo

In May 2007, Calvert voted in committee against replacing language to an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill that would have the Defense Department repatriate Guantanamo detainees after being released.

The amendment text also stated that operations at Guantanamo Bay should be carried out in a way that upholds the national interest and core values of the American people.

Calvert was one of three individuals to vote against the amended language in committee, along with Reps. Duncan Hunter and Buck McKeon. [HR 1585, Skelton amendment, 5/09/07]

Opposed Housing Guantanamo Detainees in United States

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that detainees housed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, including senior members of al Qaeda, should not be released into the United States or transferred to facilities in the United States. [Congressional Quarterly]

The motion passed 305-83. [HR 2669, [Vote #849](#), 9/4/07]

Supported Making the Patriot Act Permanent

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of reauthorizing the Patriot Act, with some modifications, that would make 14 of the 16 provisions of the act permanent and extend the other two until 2009.

The Patriot Act was set to expire on March 10, 2006 unless reauthorized. Considered under suspension of the rules, the bill required a two-thirds majority for passage and no amendments were permitted. Throughout late 2005 and early 2006, the bill received short-term extensions as Congress attempted to work out disagreements between legislators on civil liberties issues.

Eventually, three key changes were made that paved the way for passage of the bill: 1) Allowing recipients of a business records request to challenge a gag order; 2) Removing a requirement that recipients of national security letters, which do not require court approval, disclose the name of their attorney; 3) Clarifying language to ensure that libraries not operating as Internet service providers would not be subject to national security letters. [[CQ Today](#), 3/07/06]

The motion passed 280-138. [S2271, [Vote #20](#), 3/07/06]

Supported Patriot Act Reauthorization

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize the USA Patriot Act.

The bill passed 251-174. [HR 3199, [Vote #627](#), 12/14/05]

Supported Making PATRIOT Act Permanent

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to make 14 of the 16 provisions of the PATRIOT Act scheduled to expire permanent and extend for 10 years the remaining two provisions -- access to business and other records and roving wiretaps.

“The Patriot Act is a no-nonsense anti-terror law that protects America without needlessly encroaching on our civil liberties,” Calvert said in a release. [Calvert press release, 7/21/05]

The bill permanently extended provisions that expand law enforcement’s power to investigate suspected terrorists.

As amended, the bill would require the Justice Department to report to Congress on the development and use of data-mining technology by federal departments and agencies.

The bill passed 257-171. [HR 3199, [Vote #414](#), 7/21/05]

Opposed Oversight of PATRIOT Act

In 2005, Calvert voted against the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act with provisions to allow Congressional oversight and extend the sunsets of all 16 expiring PATRIOT Act provisions under current law through December 31, 2009.

Extending the sunsets would allow Congress to evaluate the effectiveness of the PATRIOT Act provisions and decide whether there is a continuing need for them or a need to modify them.

The proposal was defeated 209-218. [HR 3199, [Vote #413](#), 7/21/05]

Supported Original Patriot Act

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of the Patriot Act, which expanded law enforcement’s power to investigate suspected terrorists.

Among many provisions, the bill:

- ✓ Allowed disclosure of wiretap information among certain government officials, authorize limited disclosure of secret grand jury information to certain government officials, and authorize the Attorney General to detain foreigners suspected of ties to terrorism;
- ✓ Expanded the number of crimes considered terrorist acts and increases the punishment for committing them;
- ✓ Allowed nationwide jurisdiction for search warrants and electronic surveillance devices, including legal expansion of those devices to e-mail and Internet;
- ✓ Authorized the use of roving wiretaps, in which officials get orders that allow them to tap whatever telephone a person uses instead of one telephone at a time;
- ✓ Relaxed rules to allow the FBI and intelligence officials to share grand jury and wiretap information more easily. [[Associated Press](#), 10/25/01]

The bill passed 357-66. [HR 3162, [Vote #398](#), 10/24/01]

Supported Establishing Military Tribunal Process for Alien Terrorist Suspects

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that lends legislative support for the first time to broad rules for the detention, interrogation, prosecution and trials of terrorism suspects.

The measure created new military tribunals or commissions to try alien terrorists, allowed prosecutors to make only certain portions of classified evidence available to defendants, permitted trials to proceed without the presence of the defendant if the judge finds that the defendant was disruptive, and provided for an appeals process for those convicted by military commissions.

It barred detainees from filing habeas corpus suits challenging their detentions, thereby preventing detainees from initiating any judicial proceeding.

The measure did not interpret U.S. treaty obligations under the Geneva Conventions, but stated that the president has the authority to interpret the meaning of the Conventions through executive order and specified types of interrogation techniques that were deemed in violation of the Geneva treaties.

The bill also codified the definition of an “unlawful enemy combatant.” According to the Washington Post, “By writing into law for the first time the definition of an “unlawful enemy combatant,” the bill empowered the executive branch to detain indefinitely anyone it determines to have “purposefully and materially” supported anti-U.S. hostilities...At the same time, the bill immunizes U.S. officials from prosecution for cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment of detainees who the military and the CIA captured before the end of last year.” [CQ House Action Report, 109-46; Washington Post, 9/29/06]

The bill passed 250-170. [S3930, [Vote #508](#), 9/29/06]

Voted to Kill Effort to Add Critical Amendments to Military Tribunal Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to kill three critical amendments to the military tribunals bill.

The rule that the Republicans put forward for debating the bill prevented Democrats from offering much needed amendments to improve the bill. Rep. Tauscher’s (D-CA) amendment would have stripped out the section of the bill dealing with the Geneva Conventions.

The underlying bill stated that that the President has the authority to “interpret the meaning and application” of the United States’ obligations under the Geneva Conventions.

Critics argued that the provision allows the President to interpret the Geneva Conventions as he sees fit and that this would put American Servicemen and women at risk by lowering standards for prisoner treatment. Rep. Meehan’s (D-MA) amendment would have struck from the bill the provision that denies detainees the ability to file habeas corpus challenges to their detentions.

Critics also noted that the provision made it extremely likely that the Supreme Court will rule that the legislation is unconstitutional. Rep. Loretta Sanchez’s (D-CA) amendment would make alterations to the bill’s appeals process.

The bill created a new “Court of Military Commission Review” that would handle appeals of military commission determinations. Sanchez’s amendment scrapped that provision and instead directed appeals to already existing the existing U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, which has experience in handling similar cases. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Seek Opportunity to Make Key Improvements In the Military Commissions Bill,” 9/27/06]

The motion to kill the amendments passed 225-191. [HR6166, [Vote #488](#), 9/27/06]

Opposed Oversight of Military Tribunals Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to add two provisions to the military tribunals bill that would provide increased oversight of the measure.

First, the motion would provide an expedited judicial review of the bill to make sure that it is constitutional.

Second, the motion would insert a sunset provision that would require the bill to be reauthorized in three years. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight For Expedited Judicial Review And For Requiring A Reauthorization In 3 Years,” 9/27/06]

The motion failed 195-228. [HR6166, [Vote #490](#), 9/27/06]

Opposed Plan to Update FISA Provisions and Provide More Flexibility in Emergencies

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit that would replace the Bush administration’s warrantless wiretapping program with a bi-partisan substitute that would update provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) to provide intelligence agencies more flexibility in emergency situations and less bureaucratic red tape when applying for warrants, while still requiring court orders for domestic surveillance of Americans.

The substitute would:

- ✓ Extend 72 hours to 7 days the amount of time allowed to initiate surveillance in an urgent situation before going to the FISA court for a warrant
- ✓ Reiterate that FISA is the exclusive means by which domestic electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes may be conducted and that the Use of Force resolution passed after 9/11 does not constitute an exception (the President has argued that he has the authority to conduct the program under the resolution).

The substitute also streamlined and sped the FISA application process while requiring increased congressional oversight. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Call For NSA Domestic Surveillance to Go Forward But Under the FISA Process,” 9/28/06]

The proposal failed 202-221. [HR5825, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/06]

Supported Authorizing Bush’s “Terrorist Surveillance Program”

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that set ground-rules for Bush’s warrantless wiretapping program, also known as the “terrorist surveillance program.”

The bill allowed the president to authorize electronic surveillance of communications by suspected terrorists for specified periods without first obtaining approval from the special, secret court established by the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA).

Under the bill, such warrantless surveillance could be conducted for up to 90 days if an armed or terrorist attack against the United States has occurred, or if there is an “imminent threat” that is likely to cause death or widespread harm in this country.

In all such instances, however, the president must notify the Congressional Intelligence committees and the FISA court of such surveillance. The original version of the bill would have authorized those expanded powers only post-attack, but the Bush administration sought, and got, the additional authority preceding an attack as well.

The bill would have the effect of authorizing the NSA program with some changes, since the bill's sponsor, Rep. Heather Wilson (R-NM) said the president would have the authority to determine and certify to Congress when the country is in a time of post-attack - the trigger that would allow warrantless surveillance.

Wilson said she believed the nation was currently in a time of post-attack. Many Democrats repeatedly stressed that while spying on terrorists was important, the bill would not protect the rights of innocent U.S. citizens. [[CQ House Action Report](#), 109-47]

The bill passed 232-191. [HR5825, [Vote #502](#), 9/28/06]

Opposed Banning Warrantless Wiretapping

In 2006, Calvert voted against a bi-partisan amendment to the FY 07 Defense Appropriations bill that would have ended the Bush Administration's warrantless wiretapping program.

The amendment would have required the government to obtain a warrant when surveillance of Americans or others occurs in the United States.

It would not prevent the Federal Government from fulfilling its duty to pursue al Qaeda and other terrorists with all available tools, including the use of electronic surveillance.

Current law (the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) allowed the Administration to obtain wiretaps in a timely and confidential manner through a proper court of law, up to 72 hours after the surveillance begins. [Rep. Schiff Press Release, 6/20/06]

The bill failed 207-219. [HR5631, [Vote #295](#), 6/20/06]

Supported Allowing the Federal Government to Seize Library Records

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment curtailing the FBI's ability to seize library and bookstore records for terrorism investigations.

One provision of the Patriot Act made it possible for the FBI to obtain a wide variety of personal records about a suspected terrorist -- including library transactions -- with an order from a secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, where the government must meet a lower threshold of proof than in criminal courts.

Under the amendment, officials would have to get search warrants from a judge or subpoenas from a grand jury to seize records about a suspect's reading habits. Some libraries said they were disposing of patrons' records more quickly because of the provision, which opponents viewed as a license for fishing expeditions. President Bush threatened to veto any measure that weakens those powers. [[Washington Post](#), 6/16/05]

The amendment was adopted, 238-187. [HR 2862, [Vote #258](#), 6/15/05]

Opposed Similar Amendment in 2004

In 2004, Calvert voted against a similar amendment to prohibit funds from being used under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to acquire library circulation records, library patron lists, library Internet records, bookseller sales records or bookseller customer lists.

The amendment was defeated on a 210-210 vote. [HR 4754, [Vote #339](#), 7/08/04]

Supported Attempt to Gut Freedom of Information Act

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of an extreme attack on the Freedom of Information Act by opposing a separate amendment to the same bill that would have allowed the Homeland Security secretary to extend Freedom of Information Act exemptions to other agencies.

That amendment was defeated 195-233. [HR 5005, [Vote #364](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Use of “Secret Evidence”

In 2000, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 2001 Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations bill to reduce Federal Prison System Salaries and Expenses funding by \$173,480, the average cost of incarcerating the non-citizens currently detained when the INS denied bond, asylum, or other relief based on secret evidence.

The amendment passed, 239-173. [HR 4690, Campbell Amendment, [Vote #315](#), 6/22/00]

Terrorism and Homeland Security Issues – Port Security

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed 100 percent screening of US bound cargo*
- ✓ *Opposed \$825 million for port security*

Security experts have repeatedly stressed the vulnerability of U.S. ports and yet Calvert opposed 100 percent screening of inbound cargo, opposed \$825 million for port security, and allowed foreign firms to operate U.S. ports.

Opposed 100% Screening of US Bound Cargo

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to the port security bill that would have guaranteed 100% scanning and sealing of America-bound cargo.

Only 5% of the cargo that comes into the country was screened even though some ports in the world screen 100% of their incoming cargo.

The motion would have guaranteed within three years that the only containers that can enter the U.S. from larger ports are those that have been inspected for radiation and harmful materials. The motion also called for tamper-proof seals after inspection. [Leadership Document, “Democrats Fight For 100% Scanning of Containers Bound For The US,” 5/03/06]

The motion failed 202-222. [HR4954, [Vote #126](#), 5/04/06]

Opposed Increased Oversight of NSA Wiretapping Program

In 2006, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the FY 07 Intelligence Authorization bill to committee with instructions that would require the Intelligence Committee to be notified of any U.S. persons subject to the National Security Agency’s electronic surveillance program.

The motion to recommit would also clarify that the authorization for the use of force in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks did not contain approval of domestic surveillance beyond the FISA Act, and it specifies that FISA and the criminal wiretap statutes are the exclusive means of authorizing electronic surveillance. [[CQ Today](#), 4/26/06]

The bill failed 195-230. [HR5020, [Vote #107](#), 4/26/06]

Supported Allowing Foreign Firms to Operate US Ports

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of killing a Democratic attempt to close a loophole in the Oman trade deal, which would allow foreign companies based in Oman to operate US port facilities.

Specifically, the bill allowed a “right of establishment” to any company based in Oman. That would present an avenue for Dubai Ports World, or any other company with dubious ties, to set up a small operation in Oman and then lay claim to a U.S. port.

The United States could block a port acquisition only by claiming a national security interest, but it would be up to an international tribunal to determine if such a move was justified.

Democrats wanted to offer an amendment to close the loophole in the bill, but Republicans voted to kill the Democratic attempt. [HR 5684, [Vote #389](#), 7/20/06; Leadership Document, "Oman Trade Deal: Flawed for Workers & US National Security," 7/20/06]

The motion to kill the amendment passed 227-196. [HR5684, [Vote #389](#), 7/20/06]

Opposed Allowing Congress to Block the UAE Ports Deal

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of blocking a parliamentary maneuver that would have allowed members to offer a future amendment to the National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005.

Democrats wanted to offer an amendment to require an in-depth 45-day national security investigation of the proposed acquisition of certain U.S. port terminal operations by DP (Dubai Ports) World -- a company owned by the government of United Arab Emirates.

Following the 45-day investigation, Congress would have an up-or-down vote on approving the deal. [Leadership Document, "Democrats are Fighting for the Guarantee of a Congressional Vote on Approval of Dubai Port Deal," 3/2/06; [Washington Post](#), 3/3/06]

The motion passed 223-198. [HR4167, [Vote #21](#), 3/8/06]

Voted Against Removing Dubai Ports Ban from Supplemental Spending Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to remove the provision blocking the Dubai ports deal from the supplemental spending bill for hurricane relief and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

A "no" vote permitted congress to block the deal. [[CQ Today](#), 3/15/06]

The motion failed 38-377. [HR4939, [Vote #43](#), 3/15/06]

Said Dealing with Middle East Required "Different Level" of Security

Calvert said that he understood United Arab Emirates was an important U.S. ally in the war on terror.

"But that's an area of the world and certainly there were business enterprises in their country that were involved in [the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks]," said Calvert. "This has to be done through a different level of security."

Calvert said if he had to vote tomorrow, he'd go against the deal. But he said he was willing to hear more about the matter from Bush. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 2/23/06]

Opposed Increasing Funding for Nuclear Detection in Ports by \$36 Million

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Homeland Security appropriations bill to increase funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) by \$36 million.

The DNDO, according to the Department of Homeland Security, provided, "a single accountable organization with dedicated responsibilities to develop the global nuclear detection architecture, and acquire, and support the

deployment of the domestic detection system to detect and report attempts to import or transport a nuclear device or fissile or radiological material intended for illicit use.” [DHS Press Release, 4/20/05]

The amendment was defeated 205-216. [HR5441, [Vote #214](#), 5/25/06]

Opposed \$825 Million for Port Security

In 2006, Calvert voted against a Democratic amendment to add \$825 million for port security. That included \$400 million to place radiation portal monitors at all US ports and \$125 million for Coast Guard inspections of all foreign ports.

The amendment also included an additional \$400 million for communications and preparedness for future emergencies, bringing the total amount of increased funding in the amendment to 1.2 billion. [Rep. Sabo talking points]

The motion failed 208-210. [HR4939, [Vote #56](#), 3/16/06]

Supported Port Security Conference Report

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the conference report of the Port Security bill.

The bill authorized \$400 million annually from fiscal 2007 through fiscal 2011 for local port security grants.

It also authorized \$443 million for the container security initiative and \$212 million for the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism over the life of the measure. [[CQ Weekly](#), 10/2/06; House Homeland Security Committee Minority Staff Talking Points]

The motion passed 409-2. [HR4954, [Vote #516](#), 9/30/06]

Supported Coast Guard Oversight of Foreign Vessels' Security Plans

In May 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a motion requiring conferees on the Coast Guard authorization bill to hold to the provision in the House version of the bill requiring foreign-flag vessels serving the United States to have a security plan specifically approved by the Coast Guard.

Democratic members of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure noted that the Coast Guard had been allowing foreign vessels to have a security plan approved by their home country government, and the Senate version of the bill affirmed the Coast Guard's policy.

The motion passed 395-19. [HR 2443, [Vote #148](#), 5/6/04; [Marine Log](#), 6/1/04]

Supported Bill Lacking Coast Guard Provision

In July 2004, Calvert voted in favor of the final version of the spending bill, which lacked the provision dealing with Coast Guard oversight.

The bill passed 425-1. [HR 2443, [Vote #404](#), 7/21/04; [Associated Press](#), 7/21/04]

Trade Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed helping workers hurt by trade agreements*
- ✓ *Supported NAFTA which outsourced 120,000 jobs in California*
- ✓ *Supported trade pacts with Columbia, Peru, Oman, Australia, Chile, Singapore*

Calvert has green-lighted trade deals with countries all over the world, reducing tariffs and liberalizing access to markets. Calvert voted for NAFTA saying that it would create employment, but was found to have outsourced 120,000 California jobs. Yet, Calvert opposed helping workers hurt by trade agreements by funding training programs and extending unemployment benefits.

Opposed Measure to Suspend Fast Track, Delay Columbia Trade Bill

In 2008, Calvert voted against a resolution that suspended “fast-track” requirements for consideration of HR 5724, which would implement a free trade agreement between the United States and Colombia.

Adoption of the resolution (H Res 1092), indefinitely stalled further legislative action in the House on the trade pact’s implementing legislation countering President Bush’s effort to force a speedy vote on a measure opposed by many Democrats.

Minority Leader Boehner, called the vote “an effort to kill the Colombia free-trade agreement.”

Rep. McGovern, a member of the House Rules Committee, said the resolution was “a direct response to the arrogance of this president,” and Majority Leader Hoyer said passage of the resolution would give Congress “more time to discuss this with the administration.”

Most Democrats opposed the trade agreement, saying the Colombian government had not taken sufficient steps to reduce violence against union members. Republicans countered that Colombia had worked hard to crack down on right-wing paramilitary groups blamed for much of the violence.

The resolution passed, 224-195. [HR 1092, [Vote #181](#), 4/10/08]

Opposed Helping Workers Hurt by Trade

In 2007, Calvert voted against the reauthorization of the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs for workers laid off due to the impact of foreign trade. The TAA program provides retraining and wage and health insurance subsidies to workers who lose their jobs as a result of increased imports or production shifts by foreign competitor. The bill expanded the program to include service workers and allowed for entire industries to be eligible as opposed to individual companies. [Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 11/04/07]

The bill increased the health care tax credits for unemployed workers by 20 percent. It raised funding authority for training programs to \$440 million and offset the cost of the program expansion by extending for three years the current payroll tax that funds unemployment benefits, and delaying for three years a tax break for companies that pay taxes overseas. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill also increased from 60 days to 90 days the notification period required of companies in advance of plant closings or substantial layoffs. [[Washington Post](#), 11/08/07]

The bill passed 264-157. [HR 3920, [Vote #1025](#), 10/31/07]

Voted to Reduce Help for Workers Hurt by Trade Agreements

In 2007, Calvert voted for the substitute amendment offered by Jim McCrery (R-LA) to modify the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program for workers, firms and farmers for five years. The amendment cut the benefits outlined for the extension of the Program only increasing the federal share of monthly TAA participant premiums for the Health Coverage Tax Credit by 5%.

The substitute also allowed states to apply for waivers of unemployment compensation program rules and expanded the new markets tax credit to those impacted by trade and globalization job loss.

The amendment also authorized up to \$8,000 per worker for retraining, but Democrats pointed out that represented a cap because some states already provide more.

The amendment was defeated 196-226. [HR 3920, [Vote #1024](#), 10/31/07]

Supported Trade with Peru

In 2007, Calvert voted for a trade agreement between the United States and Peru. The agreement reduced most tariffs and duties affecting trade between the two countries, increased protections for intellectual property and required Peru to take steps to strengthen its labor and environmental enforcement standards. Under the agreement, 80 percent of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial goods to Peru would enter duty-free immediately. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The bill passed 285-132. [HR 3688, [Vote #1060](#), 11/08/07]

Voted to Extend Duty Free Products from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation extending the duty-free treatment of certain products from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru until February 2008. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The legislation passed 365 – 59. [HR 1830, [Vote #583](#), 6/27/07]

Supported Repealing Law That Helped Local Employers Harmed By Unfair Foreign Trade

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the next five years. The measure would repeal a provision - known as the Byrd Amendment - that redistributes customs duties to companies injured by unfair foreign trade.

Since 2001, funds distributed through the program have benefited roughly 770 companies across the country that used the money to remain competitive with foreign businesses.

The repeal would take effect in 2007 and was estimated to “save” roughly \$300 million over five years. The measure did not touch a \$5 billion HMO slush fund established by the 2003 Medicare bill, and after intense lobbying from the health insurance industry, the budget saves HMOs \$22 billion dollars by maintaining Medicare reimbursement formulas that favored the industry. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, “Key Provisions in the

Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill.” 12/19/05; [CQ Today](#), 2/1/06; [Washington Post](#), 2/1/06]

The conference agreement passed 216-214. [HRS653, [Vote #4](#), 2/01/06]

Supported Free-Trade Pact with Oman

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a bill creating a free-trade pact with Oman, a country located on the southeastern end of the Arabian Peninsula.

The trade agreement required market liberalization for most U.S. goods and services in Oman, and increase U.S. market access for certain Omani sectors and industries, including textiles. Bilateral trade between the US and Oman was relatively small, about \$1 billion, in 2005. [[CQ Today](#), 7/20/06; Leadership Document, “Oman Trade Deal: Flawed for Workers & US National Security,” 7/20/06]

The bill passed 221-205. [HR5684, [Vote #392](#), 7/20/06]

Supported Repeal of Law That Helped Local Employers Harmed By Unfair Foreign Trade

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of the conference agreement to cut mandatory spending programs by \$39.7 billion over the following five years. Due to the billions of dollars in tax cuts passed separately, the budget reconciliation package would increase the deficit.

The measure would repeal a provision - known as the Byrd Amendment - that redistributed customs duties to companies injured by unfair foreign trade. Since 2001, funds distributed through the program have benefited roughly 770 companies across the country that used the money to remain competitive with foreign businesses.

The repeal would take effect in 2007 and was estimated to “save” roughly \$300 million over five years. [House Budget Committee Minority Staff, “Key Provisions in the Conference Report on the Republican Spending Reconciliation Bill.” 12/19/05]

The measure passed 212-206. [S1932, [Vote# 670](#), 12/19/05]

Supported CAFTA

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill approving the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which would remove most of the trade barriers between the United States and Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

Opponents claimed that CAFTA weakened labor rights protection by undercutting labor standards and enforcement mechanisms.

According to a Congressional Budget Office analysis, CAFTA would cost American taxpayers \$50 million per year in loan forfeitures by sugar farmers and cost the U.S. \$4.4 billion over ten years, primarily in lost tariffs. [Economic Policy Institute, “NAFTA’s Cautionary Tale,” Issue Brief #214, 7/20/05; [Associated Press](#), 7/21/05]

The bill passed 217-215. [HR 3045, [Vote #443](#), 7/28/05]

Supported Budget Package That Repealed Help for US Employers Hurt By Unfair Trade

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of a \$49.9 billion budget cut package pushed by House conservatives under the guise of offsetting the costs associated with Hurricane Katrina. Some of the “savings” in

the bill were found by repealing a law - commonly referred to as the Byrd Amendment - that helps hundreds of US companies harmed by unfair trade practices.

The program allowed duties collected from unfairly traded imports to be distributed to US farmers, businesses and their workers - all of whom have been injured by foreign producers who continue to sell dumped or unfairly subsidized products in the US market. Since 2001, 770 employers have benefited from the provision and used the funds to remain competitive with foreign business. [House Budget Committee Democrats, "Summary of House and Senate Reconciliation Bills," 11/22/05]

The bill passed 217-215. [HR4241, [Vote #601](#), 11/18/05]

Supported Australia Trade Agreement

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a trade agreement between the United States and Australia.

Under the agreement, 99 percent of U.S. exports of industrial goods to Australia would be tariff-free.

According to [The National Journal](#), "Democrats who opposed the pact focused their criticism on provisions that they claimed would undermine congressional efforts to allow the importation of prescription drugs from foreign countries." [National Journal, 7/14/04]

The bill passed 314-109. [HR 4759, [Vote #375](#), 7/14/04]

Supported Trade with Chile

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

The bill passed 270-156. [HR 2738, [Vote #436](#), 7/24/03]

Supported Trade with Singapore

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

Opponents claimed the agreement had insufficient safeguards and would cost jobs. [[CQ Weekly](#), 8/02/03; [Washington Post](#), 7/25/03; [States News Service](#), 7/25/03]

The bill passed 272-155. [HR 2739, [Vote #432](#), 7/24/03]

Supported Fast Track, Andean Trade Deal

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to renew presidential fast-track trade negotiating authority and provide trade preferences for Andean nations.

Under the bill, The Andean Trade Preference Act was extended through 2006, granting duty-free status to about 6,000 products from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

It also extended the Generalized Systems of Preferences, which offers duty-free entry for selected good from developing countries. It would authorize additional funds for the U.S. Customs Service. It also would include provisions related to certain textile imports from the Caribbean and Africa.

The bill passed 215-212. [HR 3009, [Vote #370](#), 7/26/02]

Supported Fast Track in 2001

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to give President Bush broad authority to negotiate trade deals known as Fast Track.

The bill included provisions that would require increased consultations with Congress on any proposed changes of tariffs for imports of sensitive agriculture products and on trade disparities for textile products.

The bill passed 215-214. [HR 3005, [Vote #481](#), 12/06/01]

Opposed Labor, Environmental, Health Standards

In 2001, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to insert new text that would require the president, when negotiating trade agreements, to insist on binding provisions requiring countries to implement five international labor standards, strengthen environmental and health and safety provisions, and establish a system of biennial reviews by Congress of trade negotiating authority.

The motion was defeated, 162-267. [HR 3005, [Vote #480](#), 12/06/01]

Supported Fast Track in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of extending so-called “Fast Track” negotiating authority to the President to expedite negotiation and implementation of trade agreements between the executive branch and foreign countries.

The bill was defeated, 180-243. [HR 2621, [Vote #466](#), 9/25/98]

And Supported Fast Track in 1993

In 1993, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to extend through April 15, 1994, the administration’s authority to negotiate an accord strengthening the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and require Congress to consider the accord under expedited procedures that bar amendments.

The bill passed, 295-126. [HR 1876, [Vote #247](#), 6/22/93]

Supported Trade with Vietnam

In 2002, Calvert voted against a joint resolution to disapprove of President Bush’s June 3, 2002, decision to allow the United States to continue normal trade relations with Vietnam.

The resolution was defeated, 91-338. [HJRes 101, [Vote #329](#), 7/23/02]

Voted Against Similar Resolutions

In 2001, Calvert voted against a nearly identical resolution, which was defeated 91-324. [HJRes 55, [Vote #275](#), 7/26/01]

In 2000, Calvert voted against a joint resolution disapproving of the annual extension of trade credits to Vietnam.

The resolution was defeated 91-332. [HJR 99, [Vote #441](#), 7/26/00]

Supported Permanent MFN Status for China

In May 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would grant permanent most favored nation status to China. The bill was strongly opposed by organized labor.

The bill passed 237-197. [HR 4444, [Vote #228](#), 5/24/00]

Voted for Sham China Trade Bill

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that was touted as a crack down on unfair China trade policies but in practice only called for more reports, more studies, and more dialogue. In fact, the bill was brought to the House floor in a last ditch attempt to gain votes in favor of CAFTA from wavering lawmakers. The proposal was sold as a solution to China's currency manipulation and lavish subsidies given Chinese manufacturers.

Yet the currency provision, like provisions in the bill aimed at cracking down on intellectual property theft and improving the monitoring of China's compliance with its obligations as a member of the World Trade Organization, would require reports but no concrete actions. The AFL-CIO noted the bill "will do little to address serious trade issues with China." [CQ Today, 7/27/05; AFL-CIO, Letter to Congress, 7/25/05]

The bill passed, 255-168. [HR3283, [Vote #437](#), 7/27/05]

Voted to Urge China to Meet its International Trade Commitments

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution to encourage the People's Republic of China to fulfill its commitments under international trade agreements, support the United States manufacturing sector, and establish monetary and financial market reforms.

The resolution passed 411-1. [HRES 414, [Vote #579](#), 10/29/03]

Frequently Supported Trade with China

Calvert has consistently voted in favor of trade with China.

- ✓ **2001:** Calvert voted against a joint resolution to deny the president's request to provide "normal trade relations" (formerly known as "most-favored-nation" or MFN trade status) for items produced in China for the period July 2001 through July 2002. The resolution was defeated, 169-259. [HJRES 50, [Vote #255](#), 7/19/01]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against a joint resolution disapproving of the President's decision to provide normal trade relations for items produced in China from the period July 2000 through July 2001. The resolution was defeated 147-281.[HJR 103, [Vote #405](#), 7/18/00]
- ✓ **2000:** Calvert voted against a motion to instruct the House Ways and Means and International Relations committees to add to a China trade bill language revoking China's permanent normal trade relations status if China invades, blockades or attacks Taiwan. The motion was rejected 176-258. [HR 4444, [Vote #227](#), 5/24/00]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted against a resolution to deny the president's request to provide 'normal trade relations' (formerly known as 'most-favored-nation' or MFN trade status) for items produced in China for the period July 1998 through July 1999. The resolution was defeated 166-264. [HJR 121, [Vote #317](#), 7/22/98]

Supported Free Trade with Africa

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to extend certain tariff benefits to nations of the Caribbean, Central America and sub-Saharan Africa.

The bill eliminates tariffs for garments made in struggling nations, making it easier for them to reach American stores, and threatening jobs in the United States' garment industry. Labor unions, human rights groups, small garment companies, traditional Democrats and some Republicans came together to fight the bill.

Ann Hoffman, president of UNITE, the garment worker's union, called the bill "a disgrace," saying that the bill gives foreign countries "free access to our market, and in return they do nothing." [[Washington Post](#), 5/5/00]

Hoffman claimed that the bill was "a major threat to the jobs of hundreds of thousands of garment workers in the United States."

The bill passed on a vote of 309-110. [HR 434, [Vote #145](#), 5/4/00]

Opposed Steel Tariffs

In 1999, Calvert voted against legislation to require the President to impose quotas, tariff surcharges, or negotiated enforceable voluntary export restraint agreements within 60 days to ensure that monthly steel imports do not exceed the average volume that was imported monthly from July 1994 through June 1997.

The provisions of the bill would last for three years.

The bill passed 289-141. [HR 975, [Vote #56](#), 3/17/99]

Voted to Block Mexican Trucks from Operating Outside of Border Areas

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to bar funds to process Mexican motor carrier applications for authority to operate beyond current U.S. commercial zones near the U.S.-Mexico border.

The amendment passed, 285-143. [HR 2299, [Vote #193](#), 6/26/01]

Supported GATT

In 1994, Calvert voted in favor of the GATT world trade agreement. [[Washington Times](#), 12/4/94]

The measure passed 288-146. [HR 5110, [Vote #507](#), 11/29/94]

Supported NAFTA

In 1993, Calvert voted for in favor of the North American Free Trade Agreement, after stating that he supported it with reservations.

"It will create jobs for California," he wrote, by eliminating Mexican tariffs on American products. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/21/92]

The bill passed, 234-200. [HR 3450, [Vote #575](#), 11/17/93]

Said that NAFTA Would Create Four Times As Many Jobs Lost

“The NAFTA with Mexico and Canada will accelerate and strengthen the benefits of California’s trade with the two countries,” said Calvert. “Job gains would offset any job losses by more than 4-to-1.”

Calvert said he was studying the details but “it is my inclination that support for NAFTA is in the best interests of our district, state and nation.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/08/93]

NAFTA Outsourced Over 120,000 California Jobs

According to the AFL-CIO and a study by the Economic Policy Institute, NAFTA cost California 123,955 jobs due to outsourcing. [[AFL-CIO website](#), accessed 5/08/09]

Transportation Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Pushed resolution to bring facility to March; took \$22,500 from developers*
- ✓ *Criticized for under-funding priority highway bill; funded by Democrats instead*
- ✓ *Secured \$11 million for private road agency touting “no taxpayer dollars”*

After March was designated a reserve base in 1993, Calvert – ever the real estate developer – sought to develop the area with public dollars for private use. In 2004, he pushed county supervisors in closed session into supporting a DHL facility and made calls on behalf of the developing agency to shore up commitments. This group of developers had long ties to Calvert, contributing along with their associates \$22,500 to him – and another \$20,000 from 2005-2008. The facility closed four years later. Calvert also secured \$11 million for local road projects through a transportation bill, but ironically went to a private transportation agency which claimed its roads were “built with virtually no taxpayer dollars.” Calvert and other California Republicans couldn’t even be trusted to fund their own priorities, relying on a Minnesota Democrat to make up the rest of the funding for a massive freight-rail network. Why couldn’t Calvert and the Republicans get their act together? “It’s a long story,” Calvert lamely told a reporter.

Obtained Federal Monies for Private Airport Opportunities at March

In 2002, Calvert helped obtain federal funding for the March Joint Powers Authority to turn surplus military land into private aviation businesses. The Authority spent \$11 million in road improvements and runway navigation aids to make the port an attractive cargo port option in Southern California.

“We’ve got the greatest airport opportunity in Southern California,” Calvert said.

March Global Port developed the land with the Authority. The Air Force also invested millions to build hangars for C-17 Globemaster III transports. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 8/28/02]

Without Public Notice, Resolution Considered at Calvert’s Behest

In 2004, Calvert asked Riverside County supervisors to consider a resolution supporting a proposed DHL facility. According to a dissenting supervisor, the supervisors did so without public notice, thereby violating the Brown Act.

“The attempt to railroad this thing through without giving opportunity for any public input on this important issue stops me cold,” Supervisor Bob Buster said by telephone. “I am no attorney, but this certainly ranks up there with other violations of the Brown Act that I have seen.”

Calvert did not immediately return a call for comment.

The supervisors voted to adopt the resolution for the cargo facility when the item was brought in closed session as an emergency item. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/15/04]

Calvert's Staff Said Resolution "Could Not Wait" for Public Notice

Calvert acknowledged that he had called policymakers, including county supervisors and March commissioners, to emphasize the importance of the cargo port. Calvert said the existence of the port could help March stay in tact while the military considered a round of base closings.

Roy Wilson, chairman of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, said that Calvert's representatives said that the resolution "could not wait" despite his preference to hold the item for another meeting.

"[Calvert] called me Friday and said the [March Commission] might be going two ways on this," Wilson said.

Wilson acknowledged that there was a discussion while in closed session about whether to add an emergency item to the agenda without public notice; he did not think the session constituted a Brown Act violation. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/16/04]

Contacted Groups At Developers' Request

Calvert also acknowledged that he was contacted by GlobalPort partners, the group of developers working to transform the land at the end of the base into a cargo hub, and made calls afterward.

Calvert wanted officials to reaffirm their commitment to the development in the face of local opposition to commercial flights, especially during the night. The proposal discussed at the time included 20 flights per day with 11 at night. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/17/04]

Calvert called the opposition to night flights an "11th-hour night curfew" that "unfairly tarnishes" the process. [[Press-Enterprise](#), Calvert Editorial, 9/19/04]

Developers Contributed Over \$22,500 to Calvert...

Between 1992 and 2004, the developers and their companies behind the GlobalPort company contributed over \$22,500 to Calvert.

Coil, Knox, Yeager and Wolf contributed at least \$10,825 to Calvert's campaigns. Others related to Yeager's Construction and Wolf's company, Germania Corp., had given an additional \$11,750 during the same period. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/17/04]

... And Continued Giving

Since the 2004 cycle, the four developers have contributed another \$20,000 to Calvert's campaigns.

Between 1992 and 2009, the four developers gave a total \$42,731 in contributions. [CQ Moneyline, accessed 5/10/09]

FAA Questioned Future Grants to March

In 2005, the availability of future grants to March Air Reserve Base were questioned when the Federal Aviation Administration pointed out that private airplanes could not use military-owned airfields.

The March reuse authority would not need to pay back more than \$5 million in grants previously awarded by the FAA. It did not appear that it would slow down plans for DHL to open an air cargo field.

As a last ditch effort, Calvert said that he would introduce legislation to build flexibility into FAA rules.

Previously, the reuse authority sold two parcels of aviation-designated land without FAA approval. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 4/28/05]

Calvert Booed at Public Hearing on Cargo Facility

In September 2004, Calvert was booed for his comments in a video presentation which urged prompt action in favor of the cargo port.

According to the [Press-Enterprise](#), “the video drew loud boos and hisses from dozens in the audience, whose jeers drowned out some the legislator’s comments.”

Nonetheless, the March Joint Powers Commission voted 7-1 to approve the plans. The vote allowed the Joint Powers Authority to issue up to \$35 million in industrial development bonds to build the project if DHL committed to opening its operation at the base. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/23/04]

DHL Port Opened in 2005...

In October 2005, the DHL cargo port opened at March Air Reserve Base. Calvert said it would help revitalize an economy hit hard when March was downsized to a reserve base.

DHL announced that the standard departure routes would fly over residents of Orangecrest and Mission Grove despite displaying a map earlier that the flights would not.

Riverside Councilman Frank Schiavone, who represented his city on the March Joint Powers Commission, sent a letter to DHL and private developer GlobalPort saying they “misled” elected officials. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/18/05]

... And Closed in 2009

In November 2008, DHL announced that it would close its Riverside hub and get out of the domestic delivery business. The company, which had 300 employees at March, planned to lay off 9,500 employees nationwide.

Since opening in 2005, DHL had paid the March Joint Powers Authority \$465,516 in landing fees and fuel charges, after receiving substantial incentives to locate at March.

“There’s no doubt that Riverside and San Bernardino counties are going through a recession,” said Calvert. “But this shall pass.”

Calvert said he was confident the hub would not stay vacant long. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 11/11/08]

Why Couldn't California Republicans Fund Local Projects...?

In 2005, California Republicans were criticized for jeopardizing a top priority, the Alameda Corridor East project, in a highway bill because they would not pony up the cash.

Local officials had sought \$900 million for a massive freight-rail network but received \$167.4 million. While taking credit for the bill, lawmakers from Southern California failed to mention that they were responsible for very little of it. [[San Bernardino Sun](#), 9/18/05]

“It’s a Long Story”

Asked why Republicans could not chip in more, Calvert said, “It’s a long story.”

Ultimately the rest of the funding came from Minnesota Democrat James Oberstar.

“Republicans did not put any money into that project, so we put it in,” Oberstar said. “There’s no way they can take credit for it, except insofar as they voted for the conference report. They had other priorities elsewhere.” [[San Bernardino Sun](#), 9/18/05]

Secured \$11 Million for Private Road Agency

On April 2, 2004, Calvert supported the House passage of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users bill. Calvert included requests of \$1 million for the San Clemente Coastal Trail and \$10 million for extension of the Foothill-South toll road.

Ironically, the \$11 million would go to the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA) which claimed that its roads “are built with virtually no taxpayer dollars.”

Changes in final passage of the bill steered \$800,000 for the San Clemente trail and \$8 million for the toll road. [[OC Weekly](#), 2/17/06]

Prioritized Highway 91 Funding

In 2000, Calvert said that one of the most important issues for the region was funding transportation congestion easing along Highway 91 by developing other coastal routes.

“We can’t depend on just the 91,” Calvert said. “We’re the fastest-growing area and we need another coastal route to tie us together. I work closely with the county Board of Supervisors and the city councils, and we’re all working together on this.” [[Press-Enterprise](#), 10/27/00]

Sought Shipping Fees to Pay for Highway Improvement

In 2008, Calvert sought to impose shipping fees to pay for improvements along highways and railways. A government report was also issued that was line with his proposal.

The fees would generate an estimated \$3 billion to \$5 billion every year during the program’s proposed 10 year life, including \$500 million a year for Southern California.

Calvert and economists acknowledged that the fees would be passed to consumers by shippers and retailers, adding pennies to each product. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 1/17/08]

Voted to Delay Visa Requirements

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the travel document requirements under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative until June 1, 2009. [[Congressional Quarterly](#)]

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative will require all U.S. citizens, Canadians, citizens of the British Overseas Territory of Bermuda, and citizens of Mexico to have a passport or other accepted secure document to enter or re-enter the U.S. by January 1, 2008. [[Department of State Press Release](#), 4/5/05]

The bill passed 379-45. [HR 2638, [Vote #483](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Block Funding for More Airport Screeners

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill that would bar the use of funds in the bill to recruit or hire more than 45,000 full-time equivalent airport screeners. [Congressional Quarterly]

As of March 2007, there were 45,000 fulltime airport screeners. [CBS News, 3/6/07]

The amendment was defeated 168-255. [HR 2638, [Vote #481](#), 6/15/07]

Opposed Blocking Increased Foreign Control over Airlines

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Treasury, Transportation and Housing appropriations bill that blocked a proposed Administration regulation regarding control of a US airline by foreign investors.

Currently, at least 75% of a U.S. airline must be owned by U.S. citizens, two-thirds of the members of an airline's board must be citizens, and the airline must be under the "actual control" of U.S. citizens.

The House amendment blocked a Bush Administration attempt to change the interpretation of "actual control" to allow foreign investors to have greater authority over the business dealings of a U.S. domestic airline, such as fares, routes, and the cities served by the airline. [[CQ House Action Reports](#), 6/15/06]

The amendment passed 291-137. [HR5576, Vote #283, 6/14/06]

Opposed Millions in Rail Capital Improvements

In 2006, Calvert voted against an amendment to the FY 07 Treasury, Transportation and Housing appropriations bill that would have provided \$30 million for the Capital Grants Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program.

The Capital Grants Rail Line program is a federal grants program that would invest in rail infrastructure by addressing congestion, safety, and quality of life issues, including the building of railroad underpasses and the creation of quiet zones. [Rep. Lipinski Press Release, 6/14/06]

The amendment failed 209-216. [HR5576, [Vote #274](#), 6/14/06]

Millions in Highway Projects Came to Riverside County

In 1998, Calvert backed \$120 million in roads projects in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, including a refurbished train station, access roads to hospitals, a bus maintenance center, widened roads and interchanges.

The projects were part of a "spending spree" that the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee agreed to for a six-year highway funding plan.

"We have one of the No. 1 gridlock areas in the country," Calvert said. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 3/25/98]

Opposed Amtrak Reauthorization

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would authorize \$14.4 billion for Amtrak and other rail investments through fiscal year 2013.

The bill included language that would allow private companies to bid on building a rail line to get passengers between Washington and New York City in less than two hours. [CQ Today, 6/16/08]

The bill passed 311-104. [HR 6003, [Vote #400](#), 6/11/08]

A Record of Voting to Cut Amtrak

Calvert has a mixed record on supporting Amtrak.

Voted to Cut Amtrak Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to a bill that would authorize \$14.4 billion for Amtrak and other rail investments through fiscal year 2013.

The amendment would have prohibited Amtrak from spending money on the Sunset Limited, which runs between Los Angeles and New Orleans. [CQ Today, 6/11/08]

The amendment failed 150-275. [HR 6003, [Vote #397](#), 6/11/08]

Voted Against Cutting Amtrak Funds by \$425 Million

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would have cut the amount provided for Amtrak capital and debt service grants by \$425 million. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 104-312. [HR 3074, [Vote #694](#), 7/24/07]

Voted Against Cutting Amtrak Funding

In 2007, Calvert voted against an amendment to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development that would have cut \$475 million from Amtrak capital.

The amendment would have eliminated \$475 million in the bill that for operating subsidy grants for Amtrak.

It also would have struck language directing Amtrak to adhere to a number of business practices, including requiring the submission of certain reports and a comprehensive business plan and prohibiting the use of funds to support routes on which Amtrak offers discounts of more than 50 percent off normal peak fare. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 94-328. [HR 3074, [Vote #693](#), 7/24/07]

Supported Cutting Funding for 18 Amtrak Routes Nationwide

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to allow for full funding to permit 18 important Amtrak routes throughout the country to continue functioning.

Without this amendment, 23 states, 258 local communities, and over 4 million passengers would have been without Amtrak service. Included in the routes that would have been cut were the Silver Service/Silver Meteor/Palmetto route from New York to Miami via Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore,

Washington, D.C., Richmond, Charleston, SC, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Ft. Lauderdale that serves 738,241 passengers.

Additional routes that would have been cut include the Texas Eagle from Chicago to Los Angeles via Springfield, St. Louis, Little Rock, Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, and Tucson - serving 234,619 passengers - and the Southwest Chief from Chicago to Los Angeles via Kansas City, Topeka, Albuquerque, and Flagstaff - serving 290,003 passengers. [Rep. Corrine Brown Press Release, 6/30/05]

The amendment to fund the 18 routes passed 269-152. [HR3058, [Vote #336](#), 6/29/05]

Supported Cutting Funds for Amtrak

In 2003, Calvert voted against an amendment that would have increased federal highway funds by reducing Amtrak funding by \$320 million.

The amendment was defeated 90-322. [HR 2989, [Vote #470](#), 9/04/03]

Calvert also voted against an amendment to prohibit any funding of those Amtrak long-distance routes identified by a February 2002 report by the Amtrak Reform Council as unable to recoup 50 cents in revenue, including state subsidies, for each dollar spent to operate the route.

The amendment was defeated 130-282. [HR 2989, [Vote #482](#), 9/09/03]

Did Not Vote on Public Transportation Grants

In 2008, Calvert did not vote on a bill that would authorize \$1.7 billion for grants in fiscal 2008 and 2009 for transit agencies that reduce fares or expand public transportation services, as well as an additional \$750 million each year for urbanized area formula grants and \$100 million per year for formula grants to rural areas.

The bill would authorize \$1.7 billion in grants over two years to local transit agencies to expand services and subsidize fares for federal employees. [[CQ Today](#), 6/26/08]

The bill passed 322-98. [HR 6052, [Vote # 467](#), 6/26/08]

Veterans' Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed budgets with billions in increased funding for veterans' services*
- ✓ *Voted against \$1.9 billion in military medical care and funds for Walter Reed*
- ✓ *Opposed ending military families tax*
- ✓ *Voted against expanding health care access to reservists and National Guardsmen*

While fighting two wars and placing increasing demands on veterans and their families, Calvert has voted against several budgets that proposed historic increases for veterans' services, including medical care and funds for Walter Reed Army Hospital. Calvert also voted against expanding health care access to reservists and National Guardsmen as hundreds of thousands of them were called up for active duty. When soldiers came home, they found Calvert voted against debt and job assistance to help with the transition back into civilian life.

Low Grades from Veterans Groups

Despite high marks around the 9/11 attacks, veterans groups gave Calvert very low grades during his tenure and as he voted against budgets with increased funding for veterans services and programs.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America	B
2006	Disabled American Veterans	66
2006	Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America	C
2006	The Retired Enlisted Association	50
2005	Disabled American Veterans	0
2004	Disabled American Veterans	0
2004	The Retired Enlisted Association	33
2003/2004	Vietnam Veterans of America	25
2003	American Veterans	50
2003	Disabled American Veterans	0
2003	The American Legion	40
2001	Disabled American Veterans	100
2001	Vietnam Veterans of America	77
1999	Disabled American Veterans	100
1997/1998	Vietnam Veterans of American	17

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Opposed Budget that Increased Veterans' Funding by \$3.7 Billion

In 2008, Calvert voted against a conference report that would establish the congressional budget for fiscal year 2009. The report would call for \$3.1 trillion in spending in fiscal year 2009 and federal revenue totaling \$2.7

trillion. The spending allowed for up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for the fiscal year, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would project a \$22 billion budget surplus by fiscal year 2012. Democrats argued that it would also allow the budget to remain in balance in 2013 using estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. [CQ Today, 6/05/08; "Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Republicans argued that the conference report for the budget was the largest tax increase in history, saying that the budget would increase taxes by at least \$638 billion over the next five years. ["The Largest Tax Increase in History, However They Slice It," Republican Caucus, The Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

Specifically, the budget would increase veterans' funding for 2009 by 3.7 billion, or 8.2 percent, above existing services. Democrats argued that this would be enough to allow the Veterans Administration to treat 5.8 million patients in 2009, including 333,275 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans. ["Summary of the 2009 Budget Conference Agreement," House Committee on the Budget, 6/04/08]

The conference report passed 214-210. [S Con Res 70, [Vote #382](#), 6/05/08]

Opposed Fiscally Responsible FY 2009 Budget with \$48.1 Billion for Veterans' Services

In 2007, Calvert voted against a budget resolution that would establish the congressional budget for FY 2009. The resolution would call for expenditures of \$3.1 trillion and would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill would also include \$48.1 billion in funding for veterans' benefits and services. [Congressional Quarterly]

The bill passed 212-207. [H Con Res 312, [Vote #141](#), 3/13/08]

Opposed Budget That Included Record Increase for Veterans

In 2007, Calvert voted against the fiscal year 2008 budget conference report that began to reverse six years of Republican fiscal mismanagement, provided for middle-class tax relief and would return the budget to balance – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – without raising taxes. [House Budget Committee, Overview of FY2008 Budget Conference Agreement, 5/16/07]

The budget increased funding for veterans' health care and services by \$6.7 billion (18.3 percent) above the 2007 enacted level, and \$3.6 billion above the President's budget.

According to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the budget represented a "historic \$6.7 billion increase" over the previous year's budget. [Veterans of Foreign Wars, [Washington Weekly](#), 5/25/07]

Meanwhile, the American Legion wrote, "The American Legion and its 2.8 million members applaud... the Fiscal Year 2008 Budget Resolution." [American Legion]

According to the Military Officers Association of America, "...the resolution makes a strong statement of Congress's commitment to restoring national confidence that our wounded warriors will receive the kind of first-quality care and services that they have earned..." [Military Officers Association of America]

The budget also saved veterans from paying increased fees totaling \$355 million in 2008 and \$2.3 billion over five years. The President's budget imposed those new enrollment fees and increases co-payments on Priority 7

and 8 veterans. [House Budget Committee, Conference Agreement on the FY 2008 Budget Resolution: Building on the “Six for ‘06, 5/24/07]

The budget passed 214-209. [SCR 21, [Vote #377](#), 5/17/07]

Opposed Historic Funding Increase for Veterans Programs

In 2007, Calvert voted against a budget that provided a \$6.6 billion increase in funding for veterans programs.

However, the Veterans of Foreign Wars applauded the budget, and the House and Senate leadership who were instrumental in the adoption of this historic increase. [VFW Washington Weekly, 4/2/07]

These additional resources would cover increases in the costs of health care, the VA’s increasing patient load, including veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan, and help cover the cost of forthcoming recommendations to improve military and veterans’ health care facilities and treatment. [CQ House Action Reports, No. 110-4, [3/2707](#)]

The budget passed 216-210. [H. Con. Res. 99, [Vote #212](#), 3/29/07]

Opposed \$1.9 Billion for Military Medical Care, Including Funds for Walter Reed

In 2007, Calvert voted against an emergency appropriations bill that included \$1.9 billion for military medical care.

The measure appropriated \$22.2 billion in fiscal 2007 emergency spending, including \$7.7 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The measure provided \$1.9 billion more for military health care, including \$900 million for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury care and research, \$500 million for upgrading military health care facilities, \$410 million to prevent health care fee increases for our troops and \$20 million to address the problems at Walter Reed. [House Appropriations Committee]

It also provided \$3.1 billion for military base closure expenses, \$650 million for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program, \$2.9 billion for hurricane relief, \$1.1 billion for anti-terrorism homeland security activities, \$1.8 billion for veterans’ medical care and \$3 billion for agriculture disaster relief.

The measure also included a provision to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over two years. To help small businesses with the costs of raising the minimum wage, the measure provided \$4.8 billion in small-business tax incentives. [Congressional Quarterly]

The measure passed 348-73. [HR 2206, [Vote #424](#), 5/24/07]

Supported Funding Hike for Veterans’ Travel Expenses Paid for with Cuts in VA Hospital Care

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment that would add \$125 million for veterans’ travel expenses related to medical services, offset by a reduction for the Veterans Affairs Department general operating expenses by the same amount.

Democrats largely opposed the amendment because it would actually be paid by cuts to staffing at VA Hospitals.

“The source of this money wouldn’t be cutting out the Washington, D.C., office staff,” Congressman Chet Edwards (D-TX) told the amendment’s sponsor, Congressman Jerry Moran (R-KS). “It would be cutting out employees that are serving vital roles in our veterans hospitals in the gentleman’s home State as well as mine.” [Congressional Record, 6/15/07; Page H6546]

The amendment passed 264-152. [HR 2642, [Vote #495](#), 6/15/07]

Voted to Increase Housing for Homeless Disabled Veterans by Cutting Affordable Housing Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to provide rental assistance for tens of thousands of disabled homeless American veterans and their families.

The amendment would have directed the Affordable Housing fund to provide housing assistance for supported rental housing for disabled homeless veterans.

The \$500 million in annual funds would have replaced the housing fund proposed in the underlying bill, which Republicans derided as a “slush fund” and “yet another federal housing program to be financed by a brand new mortgage tax on hard-working families.” [Congressional Quarterly Today, 5/22/07; Rep. Tom Feeney press release, 5/17/07]

The amendment was defeated 174-246. [HR 1427, [Vote #386](#), 5/22/07]

Opposed Veterans Health Care Funds

In 2007, Calvert voted against legislation that provided critical funding for veterans health care, including funds to enhance medical services for active duty forces, mobilized personnel and their family members and \$1.7 billion for veterans’ health care priorities including maintenance at VA health care facilities like Walter Reed.

The measure included:

- \$550 million to address the maintenance backlog at VA health care facilities to prevent situations similar to those at Walter Reed;
- \$250 million for medical administration to ensure sufficient personnel to address the rising number of veterans and to maintain a high level of service;
- \$229 million for treating the growing number of veterans;
- \$100 million to allow the VA to contract with private mental healthcare providers to offer veterans, including Guard and reserve members, quality and timely care; and,
- \$62 million to speed claims processing for returning veterans. [CQ House Action Reports, No. 110-3, [3/20/07](#)]

The measure passed 218-212. [HR 1591, [Vote #186](#), 3/23/07]

Opposed Ending the Military Families Tax

In 2006, Calvert voted against a Democratic motion to the FY 07 Department of Defense Authorization bill that would have ended the Military Families Tax. The Military Families Tax penalizes more than 50,000 survivors in military families, most of whom are widows.

These widows lose their military survivor benefits under the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) if they receive VA Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) benefits because their spouse has died of a service-connected injury. Specifically, the spouse's SBP benefit is reduced dollar for dollar by the amount of the DIC benefit - a \$993 deduction per month.

This harms the 53,000 survivors who continue to pay this unfair tax. [HR 5122, [Vote #144](#), 5/11/06; Leadership document, "Democrats Are Fighting to End the Military Families Tax," 5/11/06]

The motion failed 202-220. [HR5122, [Vote #144](#), 5/11/06]

Opposed Increased Veterans' Health Care and Prevent an Increase in Fees

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to kill a Democratic effort to offer three amendments to the Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill. One amendment would provide the \$507 million stripped out of the bill by conservatives, not by categorizing them as emergency funds, but by reducing the tax cuts for people making more than \$1 million a year by \$1,400 or one percent.

The second amendment would increase veterans' health care by \$1.82 billion and pay for it by reducing the average tax cut for those with incomes above \$1 million a year by about \$5,000, leaving them with \$109,025.

The third amendment would provide an additional \$735 million for the Defense Health Program to make unnecessary an increase in veterans' health fees. The bill currently comes up with the \$735 million in funding through an increase in health care user fees. [Leadership Document, "Better and More Affordable Health Care for Veterans and Military Families," 5/19/06]

The motion to kill the Democratic effort passed 211-186. [HR5385, [Vote #173](#), 5/19/06]

Supported \$507 Million to Be Stripped from Military Construction and Veterans Programs

In 2006 Calvert voted in favor of 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. [[CQ Today](#), 5/19/06]

The rule passed 216-187. [HR5385, [Vote #174](#), 5/19/06]

Supported FY 07 Budget That Hurts America's Veterans

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of a \$2.8 trillion budget that was fiscally reckless and harmful for America's working families. The budget added hundred of billions to the already record budget deficit and includes a provision to increase the debt limit by \$653 billion to \$9.6 trillion.

It cuts key programs like education, health and veterans programs. The budget cuts veterans' healthcare beyond 2007. Despite an initial boost in veterans' health spending for 2007, over five years (from 2007-2011), the Republican budget resolution actually cut funding for veterans' appropriated programs by \$6 billion below the level that CBO estimates is needed to maintain current services.

Additionally, the Republican budget resolution included significant increases in TRICARE costs for military retirees under 65. In fact, healthcare fees will triple for retired officers, double for retired senior enlisted personnel, and

increase by 40 percent for junior enlisted retirees. [House Budget Committee, Minority Staff Analysis of the FY 07 Budget]

The budget passed 218-210. [HCR376, [Vote #158](#), 5/18/06]

Supported Budget That Cut Veterans Programs

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of final passage of the \$2.6 trillion budget conference report for 2006. The conference report cut funding for veterans' health care by \$13.5 billion over five years.

However, the budget still found room for \$106 billion in tax cuts for those who need it the least. [House Budget Committee Democratic Caucus, "Summary and Analysis of FY 2006 Budget Resolution Conference Report." 4/28/05]

The budget passed 214-211. [HCR95, [Vote #149](#), 4/28/05]

Opposed Increased Spending On Veterans and Homeland Security

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the 2006 budget resolution to increase spending levels by \$15.8 billion.

The proposal boosted education, training and social services programs by \$8 billion, provided \$2.9 billion more veterans' health care and \$1.7 billion more for homeland security than the GOP resolution.

Furthermore, the amendment would have reduced the deficit by \$10 billion and raised \$25.8 billion by reducing tax cuts for those earning more than \$1 million.

The amendment was rejected, 180-242. [HRS 95, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/05]

Opposed Expanding TRICARE to Thousands of National Guard & Reserve Volunteers

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to expand access to the military's TRICARE health insurance program to thousands of reservist and National Guard members.

Despite the fact that more than 433,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves have been called up for active duty over the last two and one-half years, not all Guardsmen and Reservists have access to TRICARE.

A 2003 report by the General Accounting Office showed that 20 percent of all Reservists do not have health insurance, and 40 percent of Reservists aged 19 to 35 lack health coverage. According to the latest Defense Department data, 18 percent of activated Reservists have no medical coverage.

Currently, only those called up for active duty are eligible for the program. The proposal would have expanded military health care to provide access to TRICARE to most members of the Guard and Reserve and their families for a low fee. [Leadership Document, "DOD Authorization Previous Question on Rule"]

The motion failed 211-218. [HR1815, [Vote #221](#), 5/25/05]

Opposed \$53 Million Boost for Veterans Health Care & Benefits

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs funding bill to add \$53 million for veterans' health care and other benefits, offset by a 9 percent cut to BRAC.

The amendment would add \$8 million for combat-related trauma care, \$6 million for poly-trauma centers to support wounded troops once they return to their homes, \$9 million for VA medical and prosthetic research and \$7 million for 100 additional staff who process claims for compensation and pension benefits.

Finally, the amendment would provide \$23 million to help approximately 4,100 spouses of service members with children whose spouse died during the War on Terrorism between September 11, 2001 and November 30, 2004 by making them eligible for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation. [Leadership Document, "Medical Quality Democratic Amendment Final."]

The amendment failed 213-214. [HR2528, [Vote #224](#), 5/26/05]

Opposed Delaying 2005 Round of Base Closures

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to the annual Defense Department authorization bill to postpone the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations for one year after several conditions were met. Several members of Congress - primarily those facing base closures - argued they had not received detailed information necessary to analyze Pentagon proposals to close some of the nation's military bases.

The amendment would have postponed any BRAC decisions until the Pentagon implemented its recommendations for overseas bases, "a substantial number of American troops return from Iraq," congressional committees received the Pentagon's quadrennial defense review and Washington implemented fully its National Maritime Strategy and blueprint for homeland defense and civil support.

The Pentagon's BRAC recommendations would save at least \$50 billion over 20 years. [[Hartford Courant](#), 5/26/05]

The effort to postpone BRAC failed 112-316. [HR1815, [Vote #219](#), 5/25/05]

Previously Voted to Delay Closings

In 2004, Calvert said that he loved the president, but not a commission to study the closure of military bases.

"I love this president, I don't love BRAC," Calvert said.

Bush and the Pentagon were in favor of base closures and Calvert acknowledged that the next round of closures would proceed.

Calvert and other Inland lawmakers voted to delay a round of base closures until May 2007 from May 2004 despite a White House threat of veto for an entire \$422 billion defense bill. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 5/21/04]

Opposed \$100 Million Increase for Military Personnel

In 2005, Calvert voted against a proposal to the budget to increase funding for military health care by \$100 million and transitional job training for military personnel by \$50 million.

The proposed increase failed 200-229. [HR1268, [Vote #76](#), 3/16/05]

Supported College Access for Military Recruiters Despite Military Ban On Open Gays

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution urging the federal government to contest a court decision that would allow colleges to limit the activities of military recruiters on their campuses because of the military's ban on openly gay people.

The nonbinding resolution, expressed support for a 1995 law that denies defense-related funding to universities that don't provide ROTC programs and don't give military recruiters equal access to their campuses. In November 2004, a three-judge panel of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals struck down the law. The court said the law infringed on the free-speech rights of law schools that had barred on-campus recruiting because of the military's "don't ask, don't tell" policy banning open homosexuality. The Army is already struggling with recruiting due to the war in Iraq.

Aiming to sign 80,000 recruits in fiscal 2005, the Army missed its goals in three straight months and was 16 percent behind its year-to-date recruiting target. [[Associated Press](#), 2/02/05; [Washington Post](#), 5/12/05]

The resolution passed, 327-84. [HCR36, [Vote #16](#), 2/2/05]

Opposed Debt Assistance for Returning Guard & Reservists

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to the 2005 bankruptcy reform bill to exempt members of the National Guard and Reserve from the means test in the bill if their debt was a result of active duty or was incurred within two years of returning home from their service.

The overall bill imposed a new means test on Americans who filed for bankruptcy protection. Those with incomes above the median for their state, and who could pay at least \$6,000 over five years, would have to develop a plan to repay creditors. Previously, debtors had the option of asking a bankruptcy judge to erase their debts in return for forfeiting some of their assets.

Four out of 10 members of the Guard and Reserve forces lose income when they leave their civilian jobs for active duty. Many left for the war thinking they would be deployed for 6 months and have ended up staying for a year or even longer and may be shipped out again.

Additionally, many Guard and Reservists are self-employed or run small businesses and face the daunting task of reestablishing their businesses after their release from active duties. The 2 years after they return from service are the most difficult. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 4/15/05; Statement by Rep. Schakowsky, 109th Congressional Record, pg. H2074, 4/14/05]

The motion to protect Guard and Reserve volunteers failed, 200-229. [S256, [Vote #107](#), 4/14/05]

Opposed Additional Job Assistance to Veterans Returning from Overseas

In 2005, Calvert voted against a motion to a job training reauthorization bill to provide extra assistance to veterans who are returning from conflicts overseas. Many veterans returning from the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq may need skills and training to obtain or retain their jobs while Reservists who have spent a year or more overseas have put their careers on hold to serve our country.

Four out of 10 members of the Guard and Reserve forces lose income when they leave their civilian jobs for active duty. Many left for the war thinking they would be deployed for 6 months and have ended up staying for a year or even longer and may be shipped out again.

Additionally, many Guard and Reservists are self-employed or run small businesses and face the daunting task of reestablishing their businesses after their release from active duties. The 2 years after they return from service

are the most difficult. [Statements by Rep. Kildee, 109th Congressional Record, pg. H915, 3/2/05; Statement by Rep. Schakowsky, 109th Congressional Record, pg. H2074, 4/14/05]

The motion failed, 197-228. [HR27, [Vote #47](#), 3/02/05]

Supported Budget Trashed by Veterans' Groups

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a budget that was strongly opposed by major veterans' organizations.

A coalition of veterans groups, including the AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was vehemently opposed to the bill.

"Passage of the budget resolution, as presented, would be a disservice to those men and women who have served this country and who are currently serving in Iraq, Afghanistan, and around the world in our fight against terrorism," the groups said. [Letter to Members, 3/23/04]

The budget resolution passed 215-212. [HCR 393, [Vote #92](#), 3/20/04]

Voted to Cut Funding for Veterans' Programs, Impose Enrollment Fees

In 2003, Calvert voted for a budget that called for cutting \$15 billion from veterans' benefits, including veterans' pensions, compensation, education and other benefits, over 10 years.

The Disabled Veterans of America strongly opposed the budget, sending a letter to all members of Congress "to communicate our deep-seated outrage regarding the fiscal year 2004 budget adopted by the House Budget Committee, which would cut veterans programs by more than \$15 billion during the next 10 years." [Letter from Edward R. Heath, National Commander, Disabled Veterans of America, 3/17/03]

The GOP budget also included the President's proposal to impose a \$250 fee for enrollment in VA health care for category 7 and 8 veterans, along with a doubling of the drug co-payment for those veterans.

The budget passed 215-212. [H. Con. Res. 95, [Vote #82](#), 3/21/03]

Voted Against Giving All Veterans Their Full Disability and Retirement Benefits

In 2003, Calvert voted against a motion to allow all veterans to immediately receive full disability and retirement benefits simultaneously. [HR 1588, [Vote #616](#), 11/7/03; [Vote #616](#)]

The motion would have eliminated the ban on concurrent receipt of retirement and disability pay for veterans.

In 2003, the [Macon Telegraph](#) reported:

"The House of Representatives approved a final version of the 2004 Defense Authorization Bill on Friday, but nixed a last-minute effort by U.S. Rep. Jim Marshall to eliminate the ban on concurrent receipt of retirement and disability pay for veterans... Marshall offered a motion shortly before the bill passed which would have forced the House and Senate conference committee to completely lift the ban on concurrent receipt, but that motion failed by a mostly partisan vote of 188-217." [[Macon Telegraph](#), 11/8/03]

Opposed Full Funding for Veterans Benefits

In 2001, Calvert voted against a motion to recommit the VA-HUD appropriations bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to add language to increase funding for VA medical care programs by an amount adequate to fully fund the cost of all currently authorized services, including those under the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act (PL 106-117).

The motion was defeated, 196-230. [HR 2620, [Vote #296](#), 7/30/01]

Opposed Increased Funds for VA Benefits

In 2001, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase VA funding by \$25 million to help that department reduce its backlog of pending benefits claims and reduce by \$92 million NSF funding for polar and Antarctic research.

The amendment was defeated, 107-311. [HR 2620, [Vote #281](#), 7/26/01]

Did Not Vote on VA Health Care Personnel

In 1994, Calvert did not vote on a bill that would exempt the Veterans Health Administration from mandatory federal job reductions for five years.

The bill was strongly opposed by the Clinton Budget Director Leon Panetta. "This legislation would make it impossible for the administration to carry out the downsizing of the executive branch required under ... the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act," Panetta wrote.

The restructuring plan required the executive branch to reduce its work force by 252,000 full-time employees by 1999.

House Speaker Tom Foley agreed, saying "I don't think we should make exemptions for individual agencies."

Supporters of the bill said the cuts sought by the administration would shrink the number of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel at VA hospitals and likely would close some outpatient clinics.

The bill passed 282-118. [HR 4013, [Vote #148](#), 4/28/94]

An Opposing Point of View... Calvert's Positives on Veterans' Issues

With so many bills and amendments focused at soldiers and their families, Calvert has a record of supporting proposals which passed overwhelmingly in the House. Calvert supported grants for small businesses run by veterans, for preferential housing assistance, for life insurance enhancements and increased disability compensation.

Voted to Help Veterans Receive Small Business Grants

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Small Business Act to provide greater access for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses to take advantage of the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program. [[Rep. Capito press release](#), 4/24/08]

The amendment was adopted 405-0. [HR 5819, [Vote #214](#), 4/23/08]

Voted for Veterans Funding

In 2008, Calvert voted for a bill that would authorize \$47.6 billion for discretionary spending within the Veterans Affairs Department as part of an omnibus spending bill.

Specifically, the bill would allocate \$41 billion to the Veterans Health Administration, \$4.1 billion above the totals for fiscal year 2008. The VHA would also receive approximately \$1.6 billion for prosthetic support and sensory aids, as well as an additional \$510 million for trauma and mental health research aimed to improve the quality of life for injured and aging veterans. [[CQ Today](#), 9/24/08]

The bill passed 370-58. [HR 2638, [Vote #632](#), 9/24/08]

Supported Giving Veterans Preference for Housing Assistance under HOPE VI

In 2008, Calvert voted in favor of a motion to recommit from Rep Sam Graves (R-MO) for the HOPE VI bill that instructed the Financial Services Committee to include language to give veterans with at least 90 days of service who were released or discharged honorably an increased in priority for consideration under the housing assistance program. [Congress Now, 1/17/08]

The motion was approved 372-28. [HR3524, [Vote #17](#), 1/17/08]

Voted to Expand Eligibility for Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to expand eligibility for vocational rehabilitation benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The bill expanded vocational rehab services to current members of the armed forces who are hospitalized or are receiving outpatient medical care, have a disability of at least 10 percent incurred or aggravated while on active duty, and who are likely to be discharged from the service due to that disability. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), House Veterans Affairs Committee]

The bill passed 414-0. [HR 2239, [Vote #414](#), 5/23/07]

Supported Funding Bill to Fulfill Obligation to America's Veterans

In 2007, Calvert voted for the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Military Construction and Military Housing.

The bill worked to fulfill our nation's obligation to America's servicemen and women, their families and our veterans.

It provided the largest increase in funding for veterans health care in the VA's 77-year history, adding over 1,000 new claims processors to reduce the backlog of 400,000 benefits claims. It also increased funding to address the VA's repair and maintenance needs to prevent a Walter Reed type scandal from occurring in the VA system.

The bill provided \$43.2 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, \$6.7 billion above 2007 and \$3.8 billion over the President's request for veterans medical care, claims processing personnel, and facility improvements.

Specifically, the bill provided a \$3.4 billion increase above 2007 to improve access to medical services for all veterans, including treatment for veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan such as traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, increased survival of severe burns, and amputation. [House Appropriations Committee Summary of Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Bill, 6/6/07]

The bill passed 409-2. [HR 2642, [Vote #498](#), 6/15/07]

Supported Increased Funding for Veterans' Medical Services

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment to the fiscal year 2008 appropriations bill for the Department of Veterans Affairs that would increase funding for veterans' medical services by \$22 million.

It also would reduce by \$50 million funding for the 1990 military base closure account.

Democrats argued that the underlying appropriations bill already provided a historic increase in funding for veterans' medical care by \$6.7 billion above 2007 and \$3.8 billion over the President's request. [Congressional Record, 6/15/07, Page: 6538]

The amendment was defeated 154-260. [HR 2642, [Vote #494](#), 6/15/07]

Supported Increase in Funding for Veterans' Extended-Care

In 2007, Calvert voted for an amendment that would add \$10 million for Veterans' Affairs Department (VA) grants to states for the construction of extended-care facilities, offset by a reduction for VA general operating expenses by the same amount.

Democrats largely opposed the amendment because it would cut \$10 million from funding necessary to meet one of the VA's highest priorities: the reduction in the backlog of 400,000 veterans waiting to get their claims reviewed by VA caseworkers. [Congressman Chet Edwards; Congressional Record, 6/15/07; Page H6549]

The amendment was defeated 206-211. [HR 2642, [Vote #496](#), 6/15/07]

Supported New Research for Traumatic Brain Injuries

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide certain improvements in the treatment of individuals with traumatic brain injuries.

The bill authorized new research centers for traumatic brain injuries and require the establishment of a comprehensive program to treat traumatic brain injuries at Veterans Affairs Department health centers. [[Congressional Quarterly](#), House Veterans Affairs Committee]

The bill passed 421-0. [HR 2199, [Vote #413](#), 5/23/07]

Supported \$136 Billion Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Bill

In 2006, Calvert voted in favor of the House version of a \$136 billion bill that funds veterans' programs, military construction, military health care and family support programs.

The bill, as passed, provides \$77.9 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, about 10% more than FY 06. It also included discretionary funding of \$21 billion for the Defense Health Program, \$10.6 billion for military and family housing construction, and \$5.5 billion for base realignment and closure, among other programs. [[CQ Today](#), 5/19/06]

The house version passed 395-0. [HR5385, [Vote #176](#), 5/19/06]

Supported Enhancements to Servicemembers' Life Insurance

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to make permanent an increase in the maximum federal life insurance payment to survivors of service members killed in the line of duty.

Earlier in the year, an increase from \$250,000 to \$400,000 was included as a provision of the military supplemental spending law. The provision would have expired on September 30 without the legislation.

The bill passed 424-0, and was signed into law. [HR 3200, [Vote #420](#), 7/26/05; Public Law No: 109-80]

Supported Additional Recruitment of VA Nurses

In 2004, Calvert voted in favor of a bill establishing a pilot program to aid in the recruitment of nurses.

The bill would establish a pilot program to study alternative recruitment methods, and give VA nurses more flexibility in choosing the hours they work.

The bill passed 411-1. [HR 4231, [Vote #483](#), 9/30/04]

Supported Increased Disability Compensation for Veterans

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to provide disabled veterans and their survivors who collect benefits with a cost-of-living increase.

The boost was expected to be 1.7 percent.

The original version of the bill added osteoporosis to the list of diseases that are presumed to be service-connected for former prisoners-of-war. That provision was deleted from the final bill.

The bill passed 421-0, and was signed into law. [HR 4175, [Vote #408](#), 7/22/04; Public Law No: 108-363]

Supported Legislation to Provide Chiropractic Services to Veterans

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to provide for the appointment of chiropractors in the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The bill passed 423-2 and was signed into law. [S 1156, [Vote #658](#), 11/21/03; Public Law 108-170]

Supported Bill to Provide Treatment for Gulf War Veterans

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to continue specialized hospital, medical, and nursing home care to Vietnam-era herbicide-exposed veterans and Persian Gulf War veterans.

In addition, the bill allowed the VA to furnish care to a newborn child of a veteran who is receiving maternity care furnished through the Department of Veterans Affairs for up to 14 days after the birth of the child if the veteran delivered the child in a Department facility or a non-Department facility under a Department contract for delivery services.

The bill passed 423-2, and was signed into law. [S 1156, [Vote #658](#), 11/21/03; Public Law 108-170]

Supported Oversight to VA Health Research

In 2003, Calvert voted in favor of a bill establishing an office to oversee research compliance and assurance within the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The bill added extra oversight to Department of Veterans Affairs' medical research programs to protect human test subjects.

The bill was incorporated into another piece of legislation that was signed into law. [S 1156, [Vote #658](#), 11/21/03; Public Law 108-170]

Supported Increase in Death Benefits

In October 2003, Calvert voted in favor of the Fallen Patriots Act, a bill to increase the death gratuity payable with respect to deceased members of the armed forces and to exclude such gratuity from gross income.

The bill passed 413-0. [HR 3365, [Vote #578](#), 10/30/03]

Supported Increased Compensation for Disabled Veterans

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to provide a cost of living adjustment to disability compensation for those afflicted with certain service-connected disabilities, and dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans.

The bill called for the COLA to be equal in amount to the increase in benefits under the Social Security Act, which is calculated on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The passed bill was without certain provisions, removed by the Senate, regarding payments to widows who remarry after age 65, home-loan fees charged to the Selected Reserve, veterans' mortgage life insurance and increased funding for state-approving agencies for veterans' education programs.

The bill passed 410-0 and was signed into law. [HR 4085, [Vote #185](#), 5/21/02; Public Law No: 107-247]

Supported Bill to Help Veterans Find Jobs

In 2002, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize \$260 million over five years for the Veterans Affairs Department to award to states with the best record of helping veterans find jobs. The money would be authorized in the form of grants or new contracts for veterans' employment programs.

States that were not at the top of the list but show significant improvement would be eligible for the money as well. The amount authorized would increase over the course of the program from \$10 million in fiscal 2004 to \$100 million in fiscal 2008.

The bill passed 409-0 and was signed into law. [HR 4015, [Vote #184](#), 5/21/02; Public Law No: 107-288]

Supported Expanding Veterans' Benefits

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to expand and increase funds for several Veterans Affairs Department programs, including those related to veterans educational, retirement, life insurance and death benefits.

The bill broadened work-study, training and education benefits, including raising from \$2,000 to \$3,400 the maximum allowable annual Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps award, expanded counseling services for those leaving the military, increased grants such as automobile and housing allowances for the disabled, raised funeral-related benefits and promoted educational initiatives on veterans' overall benefits.

The bill also expanded Servicemembers Group Life Insurance coverage, retroactive to Oct. 1, 2000, to dependent families.

The bill passed 417-0. [HR 801, [Vote #63](#), 3/27/01]

Supported Cost-of-Living Increase for Victims of Gulf Syndrome

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize a cost of living raise for various veterans' benefits, expand disability compensation for veterans of the Persian Gulf War with undiagnosed illnesses, and make other changes to Veteran Affairs programs.

Additional illnesses for which Gulf veterans could receive benefits include chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia, and chronic multi-symptom illness.

The bill passed, 422-0. [HR 2540, [Vote #301](#), 7/31/01]

Supported World War II Memorial

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to begin construction of the World War II Memorial at the Rainbow Pool on the National Mall.

The bill passed 400-15. [HR 1696, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/01]

Supported Improving Veterans Health Care Facilities

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to authorize \$550 million in construction funding -- \$250 million in fiscal 2002 and \$300 million in fiscal 2003 -- to improve veterans' health care facilities.

The bill passed 417-0. [HR 811, [Vote #64](#), 3/27/01]

Supported COLA Increase for Disabled Veterans

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to institute an annual cost of living increase for veterans' benefits.

The bill also broadened benefits and medical coverage to Gulf War veterans who, because of difficulty in defining their ailments, have been denied Department of Veterans Affairs services in the past.

The bill was signed into law. [HR 2540, [Vote #301](#), 7/31/01; Public Law No: 107-94]

Supported Improved Veterans' Education Benefits

In 2001, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to improve and expand veterans' benefits.

Specifically, the bill improved education assistance programs, expanded transition assistance and outreach programs to departing service members and dependents and increased burial benefits; and provide for family life insurance coverage.

The bill was signed into law. [HR 801, [Vote #63](#), 3/27/01; Public Law No: 107-14]

Supported Bill to Require Assistance with Veterans Benefits

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to reaffirm and clarify the duty of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assist claimants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary.

The bill passed 414-0, and was signed into law. [HR 4864, [Vote #432](#), 7/25/00; Public Law No: 106-475]

Did Not Vote on Korean War Veterans Resolution

In 2000, Calvert did not vote on a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Korean War and the service by members of the Armed Forces during such war.

The resolution was signed into law. [HJRes 86, [Vote #33](#), 3/08/00; Public Law No: 106-195]

Supported Expanding "Senior Prime" Veterans Health Care Program

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to expand and make permanent an existing Defense Department health care program.

The Senior Prime program would be available to all Medicare-eligible military retirees and their dependents by Jan. 1, 2006, allowing military retirees over age 65 to obtain health care at military hospitals and clinics, with Medicare reimbursing the Defense Department for 95 percent of the cost.

The amendment passed 406-10. [HR 4205, [Vote #207](#), 5/18/00]

Supported Additional Health Care to Purple Heart Recipients

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to provide Purple Heart recipients the same priority as Prisoners of War (POWs) and expand health care eligibility for other veterans.

The bill established a co-payment for certain services and required the federal government to give the VA a proportional amount of any funds recovered for the treatment of tobacco-related illnesses and extended the VA's authority to provide grants to assist homeless veterans.

In addition, the bill:

- ✓ Extended care services for veterans;
- ✓ Granted higher priority access to VA medical services for military retirees;
- ✓ Authorized a pilot program for health care for dependents of veterans;
- ✓ Expanded the VA's authority to lease unneeded property, authorizes compensation and health care services to veterans who suffer disability or death due to participation in the work therapy program;
- ✓ Extended the VA's authority to provide counseling to sexual trauma victims and Vietnam-era veterans;
- ✓ Required the VA to develop a policy that could potentially lead to full integration of chiropractic care in the VA health care system.

The bill passed 369-46 and was signed into law. [HR 2116, [Vote #427](#), 9/21/99; Public Law No: 106-117]

Supported COLA Increase for Disabled Vets

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in rates of compensation paid for service-connected disabilities, to enhance the compensation, memorial affairs, and housing programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The bill's COLA increase for veterans' disability benefits was equal to that given to Social Security recipients.

The bill passed 424-0 and was signed into law. [HR 2280, [Vote #257](#), 6/29/99; Became Public Law No: 106-118]

Supported Disabled Veterans Memorial

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a bill authorizing the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia to honor veterans who became disabled while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The bill passed 421-0 and was signed into law. [HR 1509, [Vote #136](#), 5/03/00; Public Law No: 106-348]

Supported Resolution to Honor Battle of the Bulge Veterans

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a resolution commending the World War II veterans who fought in the Battle of the Bulge.

The resolution passed 422-0 and was signed into law. [HJRes 65, [Vote #475](#), 10/5/99; Public Law No: 106-142]

Supported Cost-of-Living Increases for Veterans

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in rates of compensation paid to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

The bill also made various improvements in education, housing, and cemetery programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The bill passed 423-0 and was signed into law. [HR 4110; [Vote #515](#), 10/10/98; Public Law No: 105-368]

Supported Tightening Burial Requirements at Arlington

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of a bill that would clarify who is entitled to burial at Arlington National Cemetery. The bill resulted from allegations the previous year that the Clinton administration approved burials for large campaign donors.

Under the bill, members of the armed forces who die on active duty and retired service personnel would be eligible, along with the president and former presidents. [[Associated Press](#), 3/5/98]

The bill passed 412-0 but died in the Senate. [HR 3211, [Vote #65](#), 3/24/98]

Supported Similar Bill in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of a similar bill providing that burial at Arlington would be limited to members of the Armed Forces who died on active duty, military retirees, recipients of the Medal of Honor and other top awards, former prisoners of war and the president and former presidents.

It would eliminate the need for a waiver for a spouse and immediate family to be buried together with an eligible veteran. The bill would also end presidential waivers, but would allow Congress to grant individual waivers on a case-by-case basis. [[Associated Press](#), 3/23/99]

The bill passed 428-2 but died in the Senate. [HR 70, [Vote #61](#), 3/23/99]

Supported Bill to Improve Veterans' Healthcare

In 1996, Calvert voted in favor of a bill to authorize the Veterans Administration, within its annual appropriations limit, to provide all necessary hospital care and medical services to eligible veterans.

The bill substituted a new single uniform eligibility standard to ensure that medical judgment, rather than legal criteria determines when care will be provided and at what level it will be furnished.

The bill passed 416-0 and was signed into law. [HR 3118; [Vote #371](#), 7/30/96; Public Law No: 104-262]

Supported Restoring VA Health Care Cuts

In March 1995, Calvert voted in favor of a measure to restore \$206 million in cuts from veterans' health programs.

Republicans had attached an amendment to the restoration of funding that eliminated all funding for AmeriCorps.

Representative Bob Filner (D-California), who voted for the measure, blasted the GOP's tactics. "There is obviously a new game being played in Washington. It is called bait and switch . . . The rules are simple. Propose

massive and irresponsible budget cuts, and then two weeks later . . . claim you are fighting to restore the very cuts you initiated,” Filner said. “We should not be having choices between our veterans and opportunities for our young people.”

The amendment restoring VA health care funding passed 382-23. [HR 1158, Young amendment, [Vote #239](#), 3/15/95; [Newsday](#), 3/17/95]

Supported Funding for Veterans Programs

Calvert has consistently voted for funding for veterans programs four times in the past ten years.

- ✓ **2003:** Calvert voted in favor of an omnibus appropriations bill that included funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill passed 338-83. [HJ Res 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03]
- ✓ **1999:** Calvert voted in favor of the House’s version of the appropriations bill for the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill passed 235-187. [HR 2684, [Vote #403](#), 9/09/99]
- ✓ **1998:** Calvert voted in favor of an appropriations bill to provide \$71.3 billion in discretionary spending to the Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development departments and 17 independent agencies. The bill passed 259-164. [HR 4194, [Vote #352](#), 7/29/98]
- ✓ **1995:** Calvert voted in favor of the appropriations bill for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development. The bill cut spending from the previous year by \$9.3 billion. The bill passed 227-190. [HR 2099, [Vote #844](#), 12/07/95]

Women's Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ *Opposed bill to prevent wage discrimination*
- ✓ *Opposed paycheck equity*
- ✓ *Hoped to end affirmative action and voted to limit its effects*
- ✓ *Consistently voted to cut funds for civil rights legal services*
- ✓ *Opposed vocational training for women*

Calvert is no friend to working women or families. He voted against a landmark bill to prevent wage discrimination and opposed paycheck equity. Calvert consistently voted to cut funds for civil rights legal services and opposed vocational training for women. Calvert voted for the Violence Against Women Act but voted against providing minorities adequate services after domestic abuse or sexual assault. Calvert has repeatedly received low marks from a number of national women's groups.

Opposed Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to Prevent Wage Discrimination

In 2009, Calvert voted against the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act. The Senate measure was nearly identical to some provisions in the House passed version HR 11.

The final bill allowed employees to sue employers for wage discrimination within 180 days of their last paycheck affected by the alleged discrimination. The measure was designed to overturn a 2007 Supreme Court decision (Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.) that ruled a worker could not bring a wage discrimination suit more than 180 days after the initial discriminatory act.

The Senate version of the bill did not include a provision from HR 12 that would have required employers seeking to justify unequal pay for male and female workers to prove that such disparities are job-related and required by a business necessity. [CQ House Action Reports Legislative Week, 1/26/09]

The bill passed 250-177. [S 181, [Vote #37](#), 1/27/09]

Opposed Paycheck Equity

In 2008, Calvert voted against a bill that would lift the cap on compensatory and punitive damages that women may be awarded in wage discrimination cases.

The bill would also require employers who contended that pay discrepancies did not result from discrimination to give an actual business reason for why female employees were paid less than their male counterparts. [CQ Today, 7/31/08]

Democrats argued that the bill would close some loopholes for pay discrimination. “The current system is rife with loopholes that allowed employers to avoid responsibility for discriminatory pay scales,” Representative Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) said. [[CQ Today](#), 7/31/08]

Republicans criticized the legislation, saying that it would be fodder for frivolous lawsuits. “This bill will make it easier for trial lawyers to cash in, and taxpayers should be outraged that their money is being put to such use,” Representative Virginia Foxx (R-NC) said. [[CQ Today](#), 7/31/08]

The bill passed 247-178. [HR 1338, [Vote #556](#), 7/31/08]

Voted to Limit Affirmative Action...

In 2007, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment the fiscal year 2008 defense appropriations bill to bar the use of funds in the bill to award a grant or contract based on the race, ethnicity or gender of the grant applicant or prospective contractor. [Congressional Quarterly]

The amendment was defeated 126-284. [HR 3222, [Vote #841](#), 8/5/07]

But Really Hoped to End It

Calvert voiced his opposition to affirmative action early in his legislative career and emphasized that he hoped to end the program.

In 1996, Calvert wrote to constituents that that “affirmative action discourages hard work and fueled bigotry. We must end it, not mend it.” [Calvert newsletter, Summer 1996; [Press-Enterprise](#), 10/20/96]

Opposed Bill to Prevent Wage Discrimination

In 2007, Calvert voted against a bill to protect the victims of wage discrimination.

The bill amended the 1964 Civil Rights Act to allow employees to file charges of pay discrimination within 180 days of the last received paycheck affected by the alleged discriminatory decision.

It also clarified that an employee is entitled to up to two years of back-pay if it is determined that discrimination occurred. [Congressional Quarterly]

The legislation was introduced in response to a May 29, 2007 Supreme Court ruling, *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.*, a 5-4 ruling decried by civil rights activists.

According to the ruling, workers filing suit for wage discrimination must do so within 180 days of the actual decision to discriminate against them. That blocked efforts to win redress for discrimination that unfolded in small steps over a period of years. [[CQ Today](#), 7/31/07]

The bill passed 225-199. [HR 2831, [Vote #768](#), 7/31/07]

Mixed Record on Legal Services Corporation

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, non-profit corporation established by Congress in 1974 to seek to ensure equal access to justice under the law for all Americans by providing civil legal assistance to those who otherwise would be unable to afford it. LSC was created with bipartisan congressional sponsorship and the support of the Nixon administration, and is funded through congressional appropriation.

In 2005, LSC funds 140 local programs. Together they serve every county and congressional district in the nation, as well as the U.S. territories. Special service areas also address the distinctive needs of Native Americans and migrant farmworkers. [Legal Services Corporation]

LSC is frequently involved in cases involving domestic abuse.

Calvert has a record of voting to cut funding for the Legal Services Corporation and has rallied against the organization as a “tax-payer funded version of the ACLU.”

Opposed Cut to Legal Services in 2005...

In 2005, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for Justice Assistance Grants by \$10 million, offset by a reduction for the Legal Services Corporation.

The amendment was defeated 112-316. [HR 2862, [Vote #249](#), 6/14/05]

... But Voted Against Increased Funding for Legal Services in 1999

In 1999, Calvert voted against an amendment to provide increased funding for the Legal Service Corporation, which provides legal representation for the poor, to \$250 million from \$109 million.

The funding increase was offset by cuts including reducing funding for the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund, FBI salaries, and salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System and the federal judiciary system.

The amendment also increased funding for the Immigration and Naturalization Services' violent crime reduction programs by \$44 million, offset by an equal reduction for Immigration and Naturalization Service detention facilities.

The amendment passed, 242-178. [HR 2670, [Vote #370](#), 8/04/99]

Opposed Increased Funding for Legal Services in 1998

In 1998, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for Legal Services Corporation from \$141 million to \$250 million.

The amendment was defeated 255-170. [HR 4276, [Vote #381](#), 8/04/98]

Opposed Full Funding for Legal Services in 1997

In 1997, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for the Legal Services Corporation from \$141 million to \$250 million.

The amendment passed, 246-176. [HR 2267, [Vote #449](#), 9/25/97]

Supported Funding Cuts in 1995

In 1995, Calvert supported cutting federal funds that to the LCS because he believed that the funds were used to further liberal causes and support frivolous litigation.

“The Legal Services Corporation no longer does what it set out to do - help the poor and the needy,” said Calvert. The legal services group had largely become “a taxpayer-funded version of the ACLU,” he continued.

Calvert said the group has helped undocumented immigrants gain public benefits and felons get disability claims for injuries they suffered while committing crimes. Others pointed out that without the funding, the clogged court system would become more daunting for the poor, with fewer lawyers fighting for their causes. [[Press-Enterprise](#), 9/25/95]

Mixed Record on Workplace, Educational Equity for Women

Calvert has supported workplace and educational equity for women and girls.

Supported Women’s Business Program

In 1999, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to increase the authorization for the Women’s Business Center Program from \$8 million to \$11 million.

The bill passed 385-23. [HR 774, [Vote #51](#), 3/16/99]

... But Opposed Amendment Protecting Vocational Education Programs for Women

In July 1997, Calvert voted against an amendment to a bill extending the authorizing for federal vocational education funding (HR 1853), that would preserve a provision in existing law requiring states to spend at least 10.5 percent of their funds on programs for displaced homemakers, single parents, and single pregnant women, and on programs to promote gender equity and non- traditional training for girls and women.

The amendment would also retain the requirement that each state have a vocational education sex equity coordinator to help assure that the needs of girls and women are being served in vocational education programs.

The amendment failed 207-214. [HR 1853, Mink amendment, [Vote #286](#), 7/22/97]

Calvert voted in favor of the bill, which passed 414-12. The following year, the final version of the bill passed by voice vote and was signed into law. [HR 1853, [Vote #289](#), 7/22/97; Signed by President, 10/31/98]

... And Opposed Vocational Training for Women

In 1997, Calvert voted against a motion calling for a requirement that states and localities to spend a minimum of 10.5 percent of federal vocational education funds on programs that promote gender equity and assist displaced homemakers, single parents and single pregnant women.

The motion was defeated 207-220. [HR 1853, [Vote #288](#), 7/22/97]

Calvert voted against a similar amendment earlier the same day.

The amendment was defeated 207-214. [HR 1853, [Vote #286](#), 7/22/97]

Voted Against Equity in Education for Women

In 1996, Calvert voted against an amendment to increase funding for the Women’s Educational Equity Act by \$2 million and decrease by an equal amount the \$319 million in funding for educational research.

The amendment passed, 294-129. [HR3755, [Vote #304](#), 7/11/96]

Women’s Issues Interesting Group Ratings

Calvert has received low grades from women’s groups, including an eight year streak of zeros from the American Association of University Women. Even the Women’s Chamber of Commerce gave Calvert a zero in 2006.

Year	Group	Rating
2007/2008	American Association of University Women	30
2007/2008	Federally Employed Women	30
2007/2008	National Organization for Women	25
2007	American Association of University Women	16
2007	Federally Employed Women	40
2007	League of Women Voters	17
2006	U.S. Women’s Chamber of Commerce	0
2005/2006	American Association of University Women	20
2005/2006	Business and Professional Women USA	50
2005/2006	Federally Employed Women	50
2005/2006	National Organization of Women	14
2005	American Association of University Women	33
2005	National Organization of Women	29
2004	U.S. Women’s Chamber of Commerce	50
2003/2004	American Association of University Women	0
2003/2004	Business and Professional Women USA	54
2002/2004	Federally Employed Women	20
2003	American Association of University Women	0
2003	Business and Professional Women USA	43
2001/2002	American Association of University Women	0
2001/2002	Business and Professional Women USA	9
2001	American Association of University Women	0
1999/2000	American Association of University Women	0
1999	American Association of University Women	0
1998	National Organization of Women	10
1997/1998	American Association of University Women	0
1997	American Association of University Women	0
1995/1996	American Association of University Women	0

[Project Vote Smart, accessed 4/15/09]

Opposed Assistance for Businesses Owned by Women, Minorities

In 1998, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to end the Transportation Department’s program that sets a goal of providing at least 10 percent of transportation contracts to small businesses owned by women and minorities.

The amendment would have replaced the program with a language encouraging affirmative action and discouraging preferential treatment in relation to government transportation contracts.

The amendment was defeated 194-225. [HR 2400, [Vote #93](#), 4/01/98]

Supported Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)...

In 2000, Calvert voted in favor of legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and allocates \$3.6 billion for programs including shelters, sexual assault prevention and education and training for judges for fiscal years 2001-2005.

The bill passed 415-3. [HR 1248, [Vote #491](#), 9/26/00]

... But Voted Against Minority Assistance under Violence Against Women Act

In 2005, Calvert voted in favor of an amendment to the Justice Department Reauthorization bill to remove a provision ensuring that minorities who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault receive adequate services.

The emphasis was necessary because people of color are far less likely than other groups to report incidents of rape or sexual assault.

The NAACP and the National Network to End Domestic Violence opposed the amendment.

The amendment passed 225-191. [HR 3402, [Vote #499](#), 9/28/05]

Appendix I – Campaign Finance

Significant Findings

- ✓ Received over \$370,000 from real estate sector
- ✓ Real estate, builders and contractors gave over \$700,000

Below is a summary of Calvert's campaign finance records, including top donors by sector and by political action committee. As a developer and real estate agent, Calvert has received the most contributions from his friends. While in Congress, the real estate sector has contributed over \$370,000. Combined with home builders and general contractors, Calvert has received nearly three-quarters of a million dollars from those who have benefited from his pro-business, pro-development stances.

Largest Contributors by Sector: Real Estate, Conservative Groups, Automotive and Home Builders

Calvert's largest contributors by sector have been real estate, conservative groups, automotive interests and home builders during his Congressional career.

Ranking	Sector	Total Contributions
1	Real Estate	\$371,672
2	Republican/Conservative	\$263,157
3	Automotive	\$189,956
4	Home Builders	\$186,663
5	Oil & Gas	\$170,649
6	Retired individuals	\$163,581
7	Crop Production & Basic Processing	\$160,243
8	Building Materials & Equipment	\$154,500
9	Defense Aerospace	\$153,900
10	General Contractors	\$142,810
11	Lobbyists	\$141,521
12	Lawyers/Law Firms	\$141,504
13	Health Professionals	\$130,655
14	Electric Utilities	\$123,850
15	Beer, Wine & Liquor	\$107,225
16	Construction Services	\$104,455
17	Air Transport	\$100,054
18	Defense Electronics	\$86,500
19	Insurance	\$86,160
20	Securities & Investment	\$85,696

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 4/28/09]

Top Contributors

The following lists Calvert's top contributors, via an organization's political action committee, employers and employees.

Ranking	Industry	Total Contributions
1	National Association of Realtors	\$77,250
2	National Association of Home Builders	\$76,000
3	National Auto Dealers Association	\$62,500
4	National Beer Wholesalers Association	\$56,575
5	General Atomics	\$52,600
6	AT&T Inc	\$52,297
7	Lincoln Club of Riverside County	\$47,350
8	Manufactured Housing Institute	\$41,849
9	Edison International	\$41,175
10	American Maritime Officers	\$41,000
11	National Rifle Association	\$37,300
12	Hemborg Ford	\$36,350
13	National Restaurant Association	\$36,000
14	Boeing Co	\$35,750
15	Lockheed Martin	\$35,750
16	United Parcel Service	\$33,400
17	Fleetwood Enterprises	\$32,635
18	American Medical Association	\$31,788
19	Johnson Machinery	\$31,300
20	SAIC Inc.	\$30,000

[opensecrets.org, accessed

4/29/09]

Campaign Finance Overview

Below is an overview of Calvert's fundraising by cycle, broken down by source of funds. [CQ MoneyLine, accessed 4/28/09]

2010 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

2009 1st Quarter Total Receipts: [\\$150,863](#)
 2009 1st Quarter Total Spent: \$88,148
 Cash on Hand: \$115,293
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 3/31/2009

Source of Funds:

Individuals: [\\$88,148](#)
 PAC contributions: \$58,350
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$2,000

2008 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

2007-2008 Total Receipts: \$1,048,730
 2007-2008 Total Spent: \$1,150,432
 Cash on Hand: \$51,455
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/2008

Source of Funds:

Individuals: \$541,058
 PAC contributions: \$360,169
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$25,550

2006 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

2005-2006 Total Receipts: \$918,985
 2005-2006 Total Spent: \$854,529
 Cash on Hand: \$153,390
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/2006

Individuals: \$562,588
 PAC contributions: \$352,580
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$12,000

2004 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

2003-2004 Total Receipts: \$704,410
 2003-2004 Total Spent: \$687,467
 Cash on Hand: \$88,840
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/2004

Individuals: \$407,874
 PAC contributions: \$294,613
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$1,000

2002 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

2001-2002 Total Receipts: \$638,424
 2001-2002 Total Spent: \$634,408
 Cash on Hand: \$71,898
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/2002

Individuals: \$391,631
 PAC contributions: \$243,265
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$5,000

2000 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

1999-2000 Total Receipts: \$467,080
 1999-2000 Total Spent: \$421,029
 Cash on Hand: \$76,883
 Debts: \$2,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/2000

Individuals: \$240,077
 PAC contributions: \$226,879
 Candidate self-financing: \$0
 Other: \$5,079

1998 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

1997-1998 Total Receipts: \$761,405
 1997-1998 Total Spent: \$790,556
 Cash on Hand: \$30,835
 Debts: \$10,370
 Date of last report: 12/31/1998

Individuals: \$420,730
 PAC contributions: \$296,205
 Candidate self-financing: \$35,000
 Other: \$40,861

1996 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

Source of Funds:

1995-1996 Total Receipts: \$639,987
 1995-1996 Total Spent: \$594,665

Individuals: \$379,772
 PAC contributions: \$255,459

Cash on Hand: \$59,984
Debts: \$19,067
Date of last report: 12/31/1996

Candidate self-financing: \$0
Other: \$2,750

1994 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

1993-1994 Total Receipts: \$782,022
1993-1994 Total Spent: \$768,290
Cash on Hand: \$14,665
Debts: \$160,521
Date of last report: 12/31/1994

Source of Funds:

Individuals: \$424,320
PAC contributions: \$260,038
Candidate self-financing: \$0
Other: \$91,634

1992 Election Cycle Campaign Finance Data:

1991-1992 Total Receipts: \$423,001
1991-1992 Total Spent: \$422,717
Cash on Hand: \$934
Debts: \$92,406
Date of last report: 12/31/1992

Source of Funds:

Individuals: \$261,600
PAC contributions: \$138,485
Candidate self-financing: \$4,269
Other: \$18,337