

ADWATCH
NRSC/DEWINE AD 8/25/2006

Ad Script	Facts
<p>“We all have to work together: Democrats, Republicans.”</p> <p>[Senator Mike DeWine]</p>	<p>DeWine Supports Bush 96% of time. During Bush’s first term, DeWine voted for President Bush’s agenda 96% of the time. [CQ Presidential Support Analysis, 2001-2004]</p> <p>Rove: DeWine A “Loyal Stalwart.” In October 2005, the Ohio Republican Party unanimously endorsed DeWine’s reelection bid after White House Deputy Chief of Staff Karl Rove called and told the party, “We want to do everything we can to get this good man back in here ... He is a loyal stalwart ... He's voted for our judges. He's supported our budgets. He's supported our tax cuts. He's supported our education reforms. He supported the Patriot Act. He supported legal reform. This guy has been a loyal and strong supporter of the president.” [Gannett News, 10/1/05]</p>
<p>“Together we've lowered taxes for millions of Ohioans.”</p> <p>[Lower Taxes for 4.4 Million Ohioans, H.R. 1836 CQ Vote #165; H.R. 1836, CQ Vote #170; H.R. 2, CQ Vote #179; H.R. 2, CQ Vote #136, Source: Treasury Department]</p>	<p><u>FACT: DeWine’s Votes Are for Special Tax Breaks for Super Rich & Big Oil</u></p> <p>DeWine Voted Twice For the 2005 Energy Bill – Included \$6 Billion in Oil & Gas Subsidies. In 2005, DeWine voted twice for the final version of the Energy Bill. The bill included a 7.5 billion gallon Renewable Fuels Standard, and lacked the controversial liability shield for producers of MTBE. The bill also contained \$6 billion in oil and gas subsidies. [HR 6, 7/29/05, #212; HR 6, 7/29/05, #213; http://www.citizen.org/cmep/energy_enviro_nuclear/electricity/energybill/2005/articles.cfm?ID=13980]</p> <p>DeWine Voted for Energy Tax Breaks; Mostly for Fossil Fuels. In 2003, Senator DeWine voted to invoke cloture, and limit debate, on a conference report for energy policy. The policy would have created \$25.7 billion in tax breaks. The tax breaks would have provided \$11.9 billion for oil and gas production, \$2.5 billion for coal programs, \$2.2 billion for alternative motor vehicles, \$1.8 billion for the electric power industry. The bill also would have created \$18 billion in loan guarantees for a natural gas pipeline in Alaska. The three fifths total necessary for cloture was not reached. [Vote 456, 11/21/2003, Failed, 57 – 40 (R 44 – 7, D 13 – 32, I 0 – 1)]</p> <p>DeWine Supported Bush Tax Cuts for Richest Americans. In debate on the Tax Relief Act of 2001, DeWine consistently opposed amendments, offered by both Democrats and Republicans, that would increase tax relief for lower and middle income Americans by reducing the amount of tax cuts for the wealthiest few. [HR 1836, 5/21/01, #116] [HR 1836, 5/21/01, #126] [HR 1836, 5/22/01, #133]</p> <p>The richest one percent of taxpayers get 100 times more tax relief than do middle income taxpayers. Nearly 60% of the tax cuts in Bush’s plan go to the top 10 percent of taxpayers. John McCain voted against the conference report. [HR 1836, 5/26/01, #170]</p> <p>In 2003, the bill DeWine supported gives more than fifty percent of the cuts to the wealthiest five percent. It also phases out middle class tax relief like the child tax credit increase, AMT exemption, marriage penalty relief, and expansion of the 10% bracket after two years. [www.ctj.org/pdf/sen0522.pdf]</p>

Moderates John McCain, Olympia Snowe, and Lincoln Chafee voted against the bill and the conference report. [HR 2, 5/15/03, #179] [HR 2 5/29/03 #196]

DeWine Supports Eliminating Tax that Benefits Only Richest

Mike DeWine wants to out and out repeal the estate tax benefiting only the richest of the rich and further driving up the deficit. [HR 8, 6/12/02, #151] [HR 8, 7/14/00, #197] [S 1731, 2/13/02, #28] [HR 5970 Vote #229 8/3/06]

The repeal would cost Ohio \$40 million [Columbus Dispatch, 6/22/01].

The estate tax is paid by only the top two percent of income earners. Over 83 percent of all estate taxes are paid by the wealthiest 1 percent. [Congressional Budget Office, "Effects of the Federal Estate Tax on Farms and Small Businesses," July 2005]

Ohio Republican Senator Voinovich Called Cuts "Immoral" and "Intellectually Dishonest"

"Extending tax cuts that President Bush wants to make permanent would place an immoral burden on future generations of Americans, a defiant Sen. George V. Voinovich of Ohio warned yesterday. 'It's time to put the tax-cut medicine back on the shelf,' he said, pointing out that the federal government is spending billions to stabilize Iraq, protect the country against terrorism and rebuild the hurricane-ravaged Gulf Coast. 'We've got to make some tough choices around here,' Voinovich said, adding that it would be 'immoral to bequeath trillions of dollars in debt to our children and grandchildren. ... This will not be politically easy, as I understand,' Voinovich said. 'The simple, undeniable fact is that we can't have it all.'" [Columbus Dispatch, 2/2/06]

"Sen. George Voinovich put the argument simply and forcefully: Repealing the federal estate tax is 'incredibly irresponsible and intellectually dishonest.' The Ohioan proved true to his reputation as a budget deficit hawk, and he did so with uncommon bravery. Just two members of the Republican majority stood against shutting down debate and moving to a repeal vote. Voinovich was one. Lincoln Chafee of Rhode Island was the other." [Akron Beacon Journal, 6/12/06]

"We just passed a law to help protect the retirement benefits of Ohio workers and retirees..."

[Protected Retirement Benefits of Ohio Workers & Retirees, Source: H.R. 4, CQ Vote #230]

FACT: Bill Boon for Financial Companies, Not Workers

DeWine Received More Than \$880,000 From Companies That Stand to Benefit from Pension Bill. Brian Graff, executive director of the American Society of Professionals and Actuaries, called the bill a "big victory" for the financial service companies, investment banks, brokerage firms, and insurance companies. [Bloomberg News Service, 8/7/06; Political Money Line; OpenSecrets.org]

Pension Bill Good for CEOs, Not Good for Retirement. "The Business Roundtable, a group made up of the CEOs of some of the nation's largest corporations, described the bill as a 'step in the right direction.' 'We applaud the House for swift passage of the Pension Protection Act, and urge the Senate to pass it immediately...', the organization said in a statement issued Saturday. Critics of the bill contend it will hasten a long-run trend of corporations abandoning defined-benefit pension plans. 'This bill is designed primarily to protect the government from financial exposure to underfunded plans, but it does little to address the erosion of the defined benefit system or to encourage the formation or retention of defined benefit plans --

a goal also necessary for the long term viability of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation,' wrote David Sloane, senior managing director of government relations for AARP, in a letter to lawmakers." [[MarketWatch](#), 7/29/06]

Bill Kills Defined Benefit Pensions. "The primary goal of America's new Pension Protection Act was to secure the health of traditional worker pension programs, but the "fix" appears likely to hasten their slow decline. ... But at a time when barely half of American workers are covered by any form of workplace retirement plan, the law does little to entice more employers to offer traditional pensions. If anything, it adds new reasons for employers to do what they are already doing: Opting for 401(k)-style benefits that shift the retirement burden onto workers. That's a troubling trend, some retirement analysts say. 'We are going to need another layer of retirement protection,' says Alicia Munnell, who heads the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. 'If business just uses this [law] as an excuse to freeze pension plans ... then we are going to see a faster decline of defined-benefit pensions than we would have seen otherwise.'" [[Christian Science Monitor](#), 8/18/06]

Pension Bill Punished Employers Committed to Employees' Retirement. Ned Walker, Continental's senior vice president of corporate communications said, "...this proposal punishes a carrier like Continental that is committed to pay for its employees' retirement" [[Houston Chronicle](#), Sept. 29, 2005]. Delta's pension plan is underfunded by \$10.6 billion, and Northwest's pension plan is \$5.7 billion short. Both owe billions in the coming years to pare that shortfall. By contrast, Continental has been paying its pension obligations. Since 2002, Continental has made \$773 million in pension contributions, Walker said, including \$239 million in 2005. [[Houston Chronicle](#), Sept. 29, 2005]

Pension Bill Let the Government Pick the Winners and Losers in the Airline Industry. Continental spokesman Dave Messing said, "We share the Texas delegation's concern about the competitive aspects of pension reform and appreciate their efforts to prevent the government from picking winners and losers in the airline industry" [[Houston Chronicle](#), 2 Aug 2006]. Rep. Gene Green, D-Houston: "Airlines ought to compete with each other and not have the government say one airline is treated differently than another" [[Houston Chronicle](#), 29 Sept 2005].

Pension Bill Treated Airlines Unequally – Harming Continental and Cleveland Hopkins Airport. Northwest and Delta were given 17 years to make their pension payments. American Airlines and Continental were given only 10 years [[CNNMoney.com](#), <http://money.cnn.com/2006/08/04/pf/retirement/bc.congress.pensions.reut/index.htm>, 4 Aug 2006]. Continental spokesman David Messing: "Our Cleveland hub is relatively small and is therefore highly susceptible to competitive pressure from other hubs in the region, like Northwest's large Detroit hub. That kind of competitive pressure could have become exceedingly threatening if the pension legislation had delivered unequal financial relief to one competitor over another." [[KRISTV](#), <http://www.kristv.com/Global/story.asp?S=3961199>]. The House-passed measure would let Delta and Northwest, both in bankruptcy, assume an 8.85 percent annual return on investment in setting the size of their pension liabilities. American and Continental would use a rate tied to bond yields, which now would be about 6 percent. The higher the rate, the lower the payment carriers would need to make to their plans. [[Houston Chronicle](#), 2 Aug 2006]

Sherrod Opposed Bill Because of Impact to Continental Airlines; In Senate Voice Agreement to Fix Continental Issues Effectively Made House and Senate Votes for Different Bills. "American and Continental supported the pension bill [in the end] but argued they should be given the same relief as carriers that have frozen their pension plans. The two carriers garnered significant Senate support for their position, and this threatened the swift passage of the pension bill. However, an informal agreement worked out during floor debate caused most of the dissenting Senators to withdraw their

objections. ‘Although we are not in a position to amend the bill before us, I can promise the Senators that I will continue to work with them on this issue after we return from the August recess,’ said Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.). He added that ‘this issue needs to be reviewed further this year to assure an equitable result.’ Congressional sources told The DAILY that changes to the pension bill will be handled either with a technical corrections bill or an amendment to must-pass legislation such as an appropriations bill. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex.) indicated the disparity in the interest rates is the biggest concern. American and Continental would have to use the corporate bond yield -- about 6.2% -- to calculate returns and would have to pay hundreds of millions more than Delta and Northwest, she said.” [[Aviation Daily](#), 8/7/06]

DeWine Opposed Bill to Strengthen Corporate Pension Plans. The [New York Times](#) reported in October 2005 that, “A bill to strengthen corporate pension plans was mired in disputes over financing rules with no resolution in sight, senators said on Thursday. After ending a fight over the treatment of airlines, the legislation's sponsors were battling a new revolt by senators over the bill's stricter treatment of old-line manufacturers that are in poor financial health. Two senators -- Mike DeWine, Republican of Ohio, and Barbara A. Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland -- were holding up action on the bill to demand deletion of sections requiring tougher pension financing rules for companies with falling credit ratings. The provision could hurt companies like General Motors; its debt rating was cut to junk status this year, but it says its pension plans are adequately funded. ‘It's a ridiculous provision,’ Mr. DeWine told reporters. ‘When you have companies that show any sign of weakness, you beat them over the head’ by toughening pension funding rules, he said.” [[New York Times](#), 10/7/05]

Grassley Said DeWine Amendment Would Hurt Employee Pensions. The [Associated Press](#) reported in October 2005 that, “Senate Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, an architect of the bill, did not comment directly on its possible demise but he did have harsh words for the DeWine-Mikulski amendment: ‘Corporate pension plans are in a \$500 billion deficit, and the DeWine-Mikulski amendment would dig that hole deeper and put more workers' pensions at risk.’” [[Associated Press](#), 10/7/05]

Fellow Republicans Accused DeWine of Bowing to Big Business in Pension Reform. The [Plain Dealer](#) reported in October 2005 that, “White House and congressional efforts to shore up the nation’s frail pension plans are stalled over an Ohio Republican’s attempts to protect manufacturers... Under a bill supported by the Senate Finance Committee, companies with low credit ratings could be forced to beef up their pension contributions. In some cases, they would have to pay more than companies with almost identical factors — except for their credit scores. It’s a form of assurance that if the companies go bust, at least they will have put some money in their pension funds for current and future retirees. The requirement would kick in if a company’s credit rating went to junk bond status for two consecutive years. To the National Association of Manufacturers, the United Autoworkers and DeWine, that’s unfair... DeWine and Sen. Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, blocked a vote on the measure last week. Besides their problem with the credit score issue, they want to tweak the proposed formula for determining pension contributions in a way they say is less onerous, giving companies three years to make the transition. The Aerospace Industries Association said in a statement that this would ‘enhance the long-term stability’ of defense industry pension plans. But Senate leaders last week said the DeWine and Mikulski measures would water down the bill. ‘Corporate pension plans are in a \$500 million deficit, and the DeWine-Mikulski amendment would dig that hole deeper and put more workers’ pensions at risk,’ Senate Finance Chairman Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa, said in a statement. In an unusual jab at a fellow Republican, Grassley said that DeWine and Mikulski appeared to be

delaying a vote on the Senate bill so they could ‘wait for big business lobbyists to drum up more support. Big businesses say they can’t afford to put money in their pension plans, but they’ve had no problem handing out huge salaries and special retirement plans for their executives.’” [Plain Dealer, 10/13/05]

Grassley Claimed DeWine Plan Put Workers’ Pensions at Risk. The Investment News reported in October 2005 that, “Late last month, the leaders of the two Senate committees with jurisdiction over pension issues reached an agreement on a pension funding and reform bill, clearing the way for Senate consideration... ‘I’m committed to the two-committee agreement reached by Senators Baucus, Enzi, Kennedy and myself. The bottom line is, if we don’t strengthen the funding of America’s pensions, there’s no point in doing this bill,’ Mr. Grassley said. ‘Workers would be better off if we stuck with current law using the 30-year Treasury rate. Corporate pension plans are in a \$500 billion deficit, and the DeWine-Mikulski amendment would dig that hole deeper and put more workers’ pensions at risk,’ he said. ‘That’s probably why they didn’t want to vote on it today but instead wanted to wait for big-business lobbyists to drum up more support. Big businesses say they can’t afford to put money in their pension plans, but they’ve had no problem handing out huge salaries and special retirement plans for their executives.’” [Investment News, 10/17/05]

“...and we gave law enforcement better tools to fight terrorists.”

[Better Tools to Fight Terrorists, Source: H.R. 3162, CQ Vote #313; H.R. 3199, CQ Vote #29]

FACT: DeWine-Supported War in Iraq Hurting Our Ability to Win War On Terror

9/11 Commission Chairman: Iraq War Distracts from War on Terror. Lee Hamilton said, “If you, if you pour billions and billions of dollars into Iraq, as we’re now doing, and if you put most of your military effort there, it is clearly a priority for the administration and for the country at this point in time. When you do that, it means you do less things in other areas. We cannot do it all. We don’t have the resources, we don’t have the manpower. So the priorities that you establish automatically reject other options . . . we do not think that there has been sufficient urgency, priority, resources, people put into the protection of the people here at home.” [NBC, Meet the Press, 8/13/06]

DeWine Insisted Iraq Had Chemical and Biological Weapons while Trying to Acquire Nuclear Weapons. The Toledo Blade reported in July 2002 that, “[DeWine] repeated his insistence that Saddam Hussein has chemical and biological weapons and is trying to get nuclear weapons. He refused to be specific, saying, ‘A lot of this stuff is classified.’” [Toledo Blade, 7/10/02]

DeWine Voted Multiple Times Against Establishing an Independent Commission to Investigate Prewar Iraqi Intelligence. On July 16, 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes to kill an amendment that would authorize \$5 million for the creation of a 12-member commission to investigate the role of policymakers in the development and use of intelligence leading up to military operations in Iraq. The commission would have the power to hold hearings, accept evidence, and subpoena witnesses. The commission would have to present its findings and recommendations to Congress and the president nine months after its first meeting. On October 17, 2003, DeWine again voted against a similar proposal. [HR 2658 Vote #284, 7/16/03; HR 2658 Vote # 290, 7/17/03; S 1689, 10/17/03, #395; CQ Daily Monitor, 10/17/03]

FACT: DeWine Repeatedly Slashed Security Funding, Many Times Was Deciding Vote

DeWine Voted Against Increasing Homeland Security Funding. In 2005,. DeWine voted to kill an amendment that would increase funding by \$16 billion for emergency first responders and transit, rail, truck and port security programs. [HR 2360, 7/13/05, #177]

DeWine Voted For Preserving Funding for Security and Maintenance of U.S. Embassies. In 2005, DeWine voted to kill an amendment that would reduce appropriations for the security, construction and maintenance of U.S. embassies from \$592 million to \$106 million, effectively cutting funding for the construction of a new U.S. embassy in Iraq. [HR 1268, 4/20/05, #104]

DeWine Opposed Increasing Homeland Security Funding by \$1.1 Billion. In 2004, DeWine voted against an amendment to create a reserve fund that would allow up to \$1.1 billion in additional funding for law enforcement programs. [S Con Res 95, 3/11/04, #44]

DeWine Opposed \$6.8 Billion for Homeland Security Programs. In 2004, DeWine voted against an amendment to provide an additional \$6.8 billion for homeland security, including \$4.4 billion for first responders and \$900 million for port security, with the \$6.8 billion offset by reducing tax breaks for those with annual income of more than \$1 million. [S Con Res 95, 3/11/04, #50]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Opposed \$470 million in Homeland Security Funding. In September 2004, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against increased funding for homeland security programs by \$470 million, including \$225 million for state and local programs and \$70 million for baggage screening. [HR 4567, 9/14/04, #179]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote Against \$7.5 Billion For Homeland Security. In 2001, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes to kill an amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill to add \$7.5 billion for homeland security programs. [HR 3338, 12/6/01, #354]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Opposed \$70 Million in Homeland Security Funds. In 2004, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against an additional \$70 million in funding for improving the interoperability of state and local communication systems. [HR 4567, 9/9/04, #172]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Opposed \$35 Billion for Homeland Security Programs. In 2001, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against an amendment to provide \$35 billion to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the anthrax attacks that followed, including \$7.5 billion for homeland defense programs and \$7.5 billion in recovery funds for areas in NY, VA and PA that were directly affected by the attacks on September 11, 2001. [HR 3338, 12/7/01, #357]

- The amendment was defeated 50 to 50. “Eager to keep their stamp on the government’s response to the Sept. 11 attacks, Democrats came back hours later with a \$20 billion alternative, the level Bush wanted. That package received preliminary approval from the Senate on a voice vote.” [[Associated Press](#), 12/07/01]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against \$5 Billion for Homeland Security. In 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against adding \$5 billion in homeland security spending, including \$1.4 billion in grants to states and local

governments. Democrats sought to add the homeland security funding to the \$390 billion government-wide spending bill, which covered the 11 non-defense fiscal 2003 appropriations bills that Congress did not enact in 2002. Democrats said was \$9.8 billion short of what they approved in 2002 when they controlled the Senate. [HJ Res 2, 1/16/03, #2; Associated Press, 1/16/03]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against \$3 Billion for Homeland Security. In 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against \$3 billion for homeland security, including \$750 million for border security, \$200 million for security at nuclear facilities, \$850 million for smallpox vaccinations for first responders, \$200 million to improve communication between first responder agencies, \$1.1 billion for aviation security and \$100 million for the Federal Emergency Management Administration. After failing in an attempt to add \$5 billion for homeland security to the \$390 billion government-wide spending bill, which Democrats said was \$9.8 billion short of what they approved in 2002 when they controlled the Senate, Democrats attempted to add \$3 billion. [HJ Res 2, 1/16/03, #3; Associated Press, 1/16/03]

DeWine Voted Against Shifting \$88 Billion From Bush's Tax Cuts to Homeland Security. In 2003, DeWine voted against an amendment that would increase spending on homeland security by \$88 billion over 10 years. The amendment would offset the spending by decreasing tax cuts. The amendment also included funding in 2003 for first responders, port security, bioterrorism preparedness and prevention, border security and transit security, the FBI, and would restore the elimination of funding of the COPS program. [S Con Res 23, 3/21/03, #65; CQ Today, 3/21/03]

DeWine Voted Against Shifting \$191 Billion From Tax Cuts To Homeland Security And Defense. In 2003, DeWine voted against shifting \$191 billion in proposed tax cuts to a homeland security and national defense reserve fund. [S Con Res 23, 3/21/03, #68]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against Increasing Homeland Security Funding And Reducing Tax Cuts By \$7 Billion. In 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against increasing funding for homeland security and reduce the new tax cuts proposed by President Bush. The amendment would raise the 2003 caps by \$3.5 billion for homeland security funding through a Domestic Defense Fund at the Homeland Security's Office of Domestic Preparedness in FY 2003, and would reduce the size of new tax cuts by \$7 billion to pay for it and previously passed homeland security funding. [S Con Res 23, 3/21/03, #73]

DeWine Opposed Increasing Spending on Homeland Security by \$80 Billion. In 2003, DeWine voted against an effort to reduce the size of the tax cut in the resolution by \$1.24 trillion, and increase domestic spending in many areas, including an \$80 billion increase in homeland security spending. [S Con Res 23, 3/25/03, #83]

DeWine Voted Against Increasing Overall Homeland Security Spending by \$1.75 Billion. In 2003, DeWine voted against an amendment would increase overall homeland security spending by \$1.75 billion, including \$238.5 million for port and border security, \$100 million for aviation security, \$532 million for maritime and land transportation security, \$70 million for the Coast Guard, \$729.5 million for the Office of Domestic Preparedness and \$80 million for information analysis and infrastructure protection. The amendment was rejected 43-50 (the motion required 60 votes to pass). [HR 2555, 7/22/03, #291]

DeWine Voted Against Providing \$200 Million to Improve Security Along the U.S.-Canadian Border. In 2003, DeWine voted against an amendment would provide \$200 million to improve security along the U.S.-Canadian border. [HR 2555, 7/23/03, #298]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Opposed Providing \$250 Million for Grants for Security in High-Threat Urban Areas. In 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against an amendment to increase funding by \$250 million for discretionary grants for improving security in high threat urban areas, with the funds offset by decreasing the allocation for the Office of the Undersecretary of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection by \$187.4 million and by decreasing the allocation for science, technology, research and development by \$62.6 million. [HR 2555, 7/24/03, #302]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against \$100 Million for Public Transportation Grants to Improve Security. In 2003, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against an amendment that would provide \$100 million for grants to public transit agencies to improve security and require the Homeland Security secretary to submit a report to Congress detailing the Transportation Security Administration's current and future plans for improving security on public transportation. [HR 2555, 7/24/03, #304]

DeWine Voted Against Funding HAZMAT Truck Security. In September 2004, DeWine voted against \$70 million for a tracking system for hazardous-materials trucks and background checks for commercial driver's licenses. [HR 4567, 9/13/04, #173]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Opposed Funding for Strengthening Security Around Chemical Facilities. In September 2004, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes to kill an amendment that would have increased funding for enhancing security around chemical facilities by \$70 million. [HR 4567, 9/14/04, #176]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against Funding for High-Threat Urban Areas. In September 2004, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against increasing funding for high-threat urban areas by \$625 million. [HR 4567, 9/14/04, #178]

DeWine Opposed Funding for Rail and Transit Security. In September 2004, DeWine voted against \$350 million in increased funding for rail and transit security. [HR 4567, 9/14/04, #181]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted to Kill an Amendment for \$7.5 Billion in 9-11 Recovery Funds. In 2001, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes to kill a plan to provide an additional \$7.5 billion in recovery funds to areas hit by Sept. 11th attacks (New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania [HR 3338, 12/6/01, #355]

DeWine Voted Against Providing \$80 Million for Chemical Facility Security Assessments. In 2003, DeWine voted against an amendment that would provide \$80 million for the Office of the Undersecretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection to conduct chemical facility security assessments. The amendment failed 43-52 (the motion required 60 votes to pass). [HR 2555, 7/23/03, #297]

DeWine Voted Against Increased Aviation Security. In 2005, DeWine voted to kill an amendment that would appropriate \$302 million for aviation security. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #180]

DeWine Voted Against Increased Truck Security. In 2005, DeWine voted against an amendment that would appropriate \$70 million to identify and track shipments of hazardous materials using global positioning system technology for the Transportation Security Administration. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #181]

DeWine Voted Against Emergency Homeland Security Communications Equipment Funding. In 2005, DeWine voted to kill an amendment that would appropriate \$5 billion for interoperable communications equipment grants and designate it as emergency spending. It would also appropriate \$1.16 billion for transit security grants and \$265 million for intercity rail transportation. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #183]

DeWine Voted Against Increased Rail Security. In 2005, exactly one week after the terrorist attacks in London, DeWine voted to kill an amendment that would appropriate \$1.16 billion for transit security grants and \$265 million for intercity rail transportation. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #184]

DeWine Voted for Increased Rail and Transit Security Funding. In 2005, DeWine voted against an attempt to kill an amendment that would appropriate \$1.5 billion in discretionary transportation and infrastructure grants, of which \$1.2 billion would be for state and local grant programs. The money would be used for certain terrorism prevention activities, including rail and transit security. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #186]

DeWine Voted Not to Punish Individuals Who Reveal the Identities of Undercover Agents. In 2005, DeWine voted against an amendment that would bar federal employees from holding security clearances for access to classified information if they disclose, or have disclosed, classified information, including the identity of a covert CIA agent to an unauthorized person. [HR 2360, 7/14/05, #188]

DeWine Cast Crucial Vote; Voted Against Closing Terrorist Loophole. In September 2004, DeWine cast one of the deciding votes against an amendment that would dry up the money flowing to a country that has “repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.” The amendment would have closed a loophole in U.S. law that allows U.S. companies to do business with these countries through foreign subsidiaries. [S 2845, 9/30/04, #194]

GOP, DeWine Cut Port Security From Supplemental Bill In Conference. Today, Republican conferees including Mike DeWine stripped \$648 billion in port security funding from the 2006 emergency supplemental appropriations bill. Then funding would have paid for 60 more cargo container imaging machines and additional customs inspectors to run them. The American Association of Port Authorities and the National Association of Waterfront Employers (NAWE) both supported the additional funding with the NAWE saying the funding “represents a significant increase overall for maritime security and ...its details zero in on where the funding is needed most.” [CQ Today, 6/6/06]

DeWine Opposed Inspecting All Incoming Containers. In March, DeWine voted against Bob Menendez’s amendment aimed at scanning 100% of incoming containers at American ports. The Menendez amendment would have increased port security funding by nearly \$1 billion so that ports can hire more inspectors to check incoming containers and obtain equipment to scan containers for weapons of mass destruction. Instead, DeWine supported Sen. Mitch McConnell’s much weaker – and less realistic – version of the port security amendment that provides no funding to boost security. The Wall

Street Journal noted that the amendment DeWine supported was only “for show.” [Vote #47, [3/15/06](#); Wall Street Journal, [3/15/06](#); AP, [3/14/06](#)]

DeWine Has Voted FIVE Times Against Securing America’s Ports. With March’s vote against the Menendez amendment, Senator DeWine has now voted five times against increasing funding to keep America’s ports secure. The proposals that DeWine rejected included essential funding to develop equipment to detect hidden nuclear weapons and to improve Coast Guard operations. [Vote #47, [3/15/06](#); Vote 300, [7/24/03](#); Vote 291, [7/22/03](#); Vote 120, [4/3/03](#); Vote 115, [4/2/03](#)]

FACT: DeWine Trying to Distract From His Intelligence Committee Failures

Government Receives and "F" from the 9/11 Commission on Passenger Pre-Screening. There remains no unified terrorist watch list for screening airline passengers. In its December 2005 report card, the 9/11 Commission gave the Administration a failing grade for its efforts to improve passenger pre-screening, noting that "few improvements have been made to the existing passenger screening system since right after 9/11. The completion of the testing phase of TSA's pre-screening program for airline passengers has been delayed. A new system, utilizing all names on the consolidated terrorist watch list, is therefore not yet in operation." [Final Report on 9/11 Commission Recommendations, 12/5/05]

DeWine Accepted Fault for 9/11. In September 2002, United Press International reported that, “The focus of congressional hearings into the pre-Sept. 11 intelligence failures shifted to the lawmakers themselves Thursday, as FBI and CIA counter-terrorism officials placed much of the blame for their failure to thwart the terror attacks on Congressional budget cuts and inadequate resources... ‘When you look at the situation, you find that there is enough blame to go around for Congress and the president. None of us really got it. We just didn't provide the resources,’ said Sen. Mike DeWine.” [United Press International, 9/26/02]

DeWine has been on the Intelligence Committee for twelve years, and the world isn’t any safer. Terrorist attacks tripled abroad in 2004, from 175 in 2003 to 655 that year. The number dramatically increased in 2005: according to the National Counterterrorism Center Fact Sheet, there were 11,100 terrorist incidents that year. The report also acknowledges the substantial increase of violent attacks against Iraqi civilians and the rising number of suicide attacks. The number of high fatality incidents in Iraq increased from 65 in 2004 to 150 in 2005. In Afghanistan the number of suicide attacks increased in 2005. [[Christian Science Monitor](#), 4/28/05; *NCTC Report on Incidents of Terrorism 2005*, 4/11/06]

9/11 Commissioner Said “Amazing” Five Years Later Still Only Pilot Programs to Detect Explosives. DeWine has been inactive on the Senate Intelligence Committee since 9/11, failing to implement working programs to keep Americans safe. Lee Hamilton, co-chair of the 9/11 Commission, said, “It’s an amazing thing, five years after this event that we’re still struggling with the whole question of developing detection devices for all kinds of explosives. Five years after this event . . . Pilot programs, five years after the event.” Instead of being “the

one who gets things done,” Mike DeWine had five years on the Committee to work for detection devices, and the American people are left with pilot programs. [NBC, Meet The Press, 8/13/06; [Elyria Chronicle-Telegram](#) 8/21/06]

Transportation Worker Identification Card (TWIC) Program Not in Place. The Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) has yet to implement its program to provide tamperproof identification cards for all airport workers to control access to secured areas of airports. This identification program, mandated by the Maritime Transportation and Security Act of 2002, missed its August 2004 deadline. Department of Homeland Security Officials estimate that production will begin in early 2007. [[New York Times](#), 5/14/06]

Most Air Cargo Not Screened. According to the Department of Homeland Security, most air cargo carried on passenger aircraft is not screened for explosives. A recent GAO report identifies limited funding - particularly for research and development initiatives - and management challenges as the source for delays in implementing the program for the installation of in-line explosive detection systems at airports across the country. Despite this vulnerability, funding for air cargo security has declined in recent years, from \$115 million in 2005 to \$85 million in 2006 and just \$55 million in 2007. [GAO-06-371T, 4/4/06; CRS RL33512, 7/5/06]

U.S. Intelligence Knows “Disturbingly Little” About Nuclear Programs of Countries Like Iran. In March 2005, the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction concluded that the intelligence community knows “disturbingly little” about the nuclear programs of countries like Iran. [The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the U.S. Regarding WMD, 3/31/05]

Intelligence Committee Has Not Made Progress on Oversight of Iran Intelligence. According to Sen. Pat Roberts, the Intelligence committee chair, “we have not made the progress on our oversight of Iran intelligence, which is critical.” The panel has done only piecemeal scrutiny of the CIA's work on Iran. “There is no organized committee staff effort to look at Iran right now,” says majority staff director Bill Duhnke. “It's all sort of on hold.” [[U.S. News and World Report](#), 4/26/06]

“Incredibly, Congressman Brown voted no each and every time.”

[Picture of Sherrod,
Congressman Brown Voted
"NO", Source: H.R. 1836, CQ
Vote #118; H.R. 1836, CQ
Vote #149; H.R. 2, CQ vote #
182; H.R. 2, CQ Vote #225;
H.R. 4, CQ Vote #422; H.R.
3162, CQ Vote #399; H.R.

FACT: Sherrod Brown Supports Tax Cuts for Middle Class, Not DeWine’s Special Breaks Only for Rich

Brown Supported Alternative Income Tax Cuts Targeting the Middle Class. Voted for a \$585.5 billion alternative tax cut plan that would target the middle class. The proposal limited its tax breaks for the top one percent to \$737 a year - accounting for two percent of the total tax breaks. The plan included a new 12% tax bracket, applicable to the first \$20,000 in taxable income for couples, \$16,000 for single parents and \$10,000 for single taxpayers without children; an increase in the standard deduction for couples to double the single amount; and enhancements to the earned-income tax credit for moderate-income working families. The provisions would be phased in, and would be fully effective in 2003. [CQ Weekly, 3/10/01; Citizens for Tax Justice, "House Committee Approves Bush Income Tax Rate Cuts," 3/2/01; HR 3, Vote #42, 3/8/2001]

3199, CQ Vote # 414; H.R.
3199, CQ Vote #627]

"I'm Mike DeWine I approved
this message, because working
together is the ONLY way to
solve our problems."

[Mike DeWine for US Senate:
Independent (underlined)
fighter for Ohio families

PAID FOR BY THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
SENATORIAL COMMITTEE
AND MIKE DEWINE FOR
U.S. SENATE. APPROVED
BY MIKE DEWINE.]

Brown Voted in favor of an amendment to provide retirement benefits for low- and middle-income workers and tax relief for small employers with pension plans. Neal, D-Mass., amendment that would add provisions to the bill providing retirement benefits for low- and middle-income workers and tax relief for small employers with pension plans. It also would provide relief for multi-employer plans and express the sense of the House regarding the timeliness and accuracy of information provided to pension plan participants and the protection of their benefits. [HR 1102, Vote #410, 7/19/2000]

Brown Voted in favor of permanently extending the work opportunities credit and the welfare-to-work credit and allowing self-employed individuals to deduct the entire cost of their health insurance. Rangel, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to add an amendment that would strike the text of the bill and insert language that would permanently extend the work opportunities tax credit and the welfare-to-work credit. The amendment would also allow self-employed individuals to deduct their entire health insurance costs. [HR 3081, Vote #40, 3/9/2000]

Brown Voted in support of a substitute amendment to reduce taxes by \$250 billion over ten years, restrict the majority of the tax cuts from taking effect until there is a certification of Medicare and Social Security solvency and increase the family child tax credit by \$250 for each child under age five. Rangel, D-N.Y., substitute amendment to reduce taxes by \$250 billion over ten years, and restrict the majority of the tax cuts from taking effect until there is a certification of Medicare and Social Security solvency. The amendment would accelerate the estate tax exclusion to \$1 million beginning Jan. 1, 2000. The amendment would increase the family child tax credit by \$250 for each child under age five. The substitute would provide about \$25 billion for public school construction and modernization projects. The substitute would provide a non-refundable income tax credit for \$1,000 for each individual with long-term health care needs in a household, as well as 100 percent deductibility for health insurance purchased by the self-employed. The substitute would create 'Better America Bonds' for state and local governments and provide \$1.9 billion in interest-free financing for acquiring undeveloped property and environmental remediation. The amendment would also permanently extend the research credit, the work opportunity tax credit, the welfare-to-work tax credit, and the brownfields tax incentive, all of which were scheduled to expire June 30. [HR 2488, Vote #331, 7/22/1999]

Brown Voted for a motion for an amendment to provide a 10 year tax reduction of not more than 25 percent of the non-social security surpluses. Tanner, D-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee and report it back with an amendment to provide a net 10-year tax reduction of not more than 25 percent of the currently projected non-Social Security surpluses, and a provision that would make the tax reductions contingent on a certification by the director of the Office of Management and Budget that 100 percent of the Social Security surpluses and 50 percent of the non-Social Security surpluses are dedicated to reducing the National Debt. [HR 2488, Vote #332, 7/22/1999]

Brown Voted to Renew \$9.7 Billion in Expiring Tax Breaks. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to

provide almost \$500 billion in new budget authority for those Cabinet departments and federal agencies whose fiscal 1999 appropriations bills were never enacted. The measure incorporates eight previously separate appropriations bills: Labor-HHS-Education, Interior, Treasury-Postal, Foreign Operations, Commerce-Justice-State, District of Columbia, Agriculture and Transportation. In addition, the bill provides \$20.8 billion in 'emergency' supplemental spending, including \$6.8 billion for military spending (\$1.9 billion of it for Bosnia operations), \$5.9 billion for relief to farmers, \$2.4 billion for anti-terrorism programs, \$3.35 billion to address Year 2000 computer problems and \$1.55 billion for disaster relief from Hurricane Georges. The measure also contains language to extend expiring tax provisions (at a cost of \$9.7 billion over nine years), increase the number of H-1B visas for high-tech foreign workers, impose a three-year moratorium on new taxes on Internet access, implement the Chemical Weapons Convention and extend for six months Chapter 12 of the bankruptcy code, which is designed to help struggling farmers. [HR 4328, Vote #538, 10/20/1998]

Brown Voted to Protect Social Security. Rangel, D-N.Y., substitute amendment that includes all of the tax cuts in the underlying bill but would prohibit most from taking effect until Congress enacts legislation to ensure the long-term solvency of the Social Security system. [HR 4579, Vote #468, 9/26/1998]

Brown Voted For Child and Education Tax Credits. Rangel, D-N.Y., motion to instruct the House conferees to provide a \$500-per-child tax credit to working families, support a HOPE Scholarship credit for the first two years of a college education, include tax benefits for families paying tuition costs for the second two years of a college education out of wage and salary income and oppose the indexing of capital assets. [HR 2014, Vote #258, 7/10/1997]

Brown Voted For the Democratic Tax Substitute. Rangel, D-N.Y., 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 provides a refundable child tax credit that would not be reduced by the Earned Income Tax Credit, makes the HOPE scholarship higher education tax credit available for all four years of a college education, limits the increase in the exemption from the estate tax to family-owned businesses and sets a lifetime cap of \$600,000 for capital gains eligible for favorable tax treatment. [HR 2014, Vote #243, 6/26/1997]

Brown Voted to Increase the Estate Tax Exemption. Peterson, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the Budget Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to exempt certain percentages of noncorporate asset income from capital gains tax, increase the amount exempt from federal estate tax gradually from \$700,000 to \$1.2 million, a nonrefundable tax credit for each child under age 17 and a tax credit of \$1,500 per year for up to two years for higher education expenses. [HR 2014, Vote #244, 6/26/1997]

Brown Voted for tax relief to cover adoption expenses. Passage of the bill to provide taxpayers with a \$5,000 tax credit for certain adoption expenses and a \$5,000 tax exclusion from income subject to tax for employer-sponsored adoption assistance. The bill offsets the cost by removing the business exclusion for energy subsidies provided by public utilities and by modifying aspects of the tax treatment of foreign trusts with U.S. beneficiaries.

The bill also requires states to adhere to a non-discriminatory policy in matching children with parents and removes certain Indian child custody proceedings from tribal courts. [HR 3286, Vote #165, 5/10/1996]

FACT: Sherrod Brown Has Fought to Protect Pensions

Sherrod Brown has worked to strengthen retirement security options for workers, supporting defined benefit plans and aiding workers whose employers switch to defined contribution or cash balance. He supports an approach that emphasizes corporate accountability and worker protection. He co-sponsored the Pension Benefits Protection Act (HR 4052), which requires employers switching to cash-balance plans to give employees with at least 10 years of service the option of staying in a traditional pension plan.

Additionally, Sherrod Brown:

Supported refundable tax credits for employees who contribute to pension plans like 401(K) [HR 10 , Vote #94, 5/2/2001]

Voted to provide independent and objective information on investment options to employees who have individual pension accounts. [HR 3762 , Vote #90, 4/11/2002]

Co-sponsored Pension Fairness and Full Disclosure Act (HR 2233)

Voted to protect older workers by supporting legislation to protect benefits when pensions plans switch to cash balance. [HR 2830 , Vote #93, 4/6/2006]

He voted to protect benefits for early retirees by prohibiting employers from changing the set rate of earned retirement benefits when employees retire early or pension plans are converted or terminated. [HR 5120, Vote #339, 7/24/2002]

Required companies switching to cash-balance plans to give employees with at least 10 years of service the option of staying in a traditional pension plan. [HR 1000 , Vote #187, 5/14/2003]

Supported conflict-of-interest restrictions that prevent financial firms from both managing corporate-sponsored retirement plans and offering specific advice about what products to buy. [HR 3762 , Vote #92, 4/11/2002]

Fought efforts to allow firms to reduce pension contributions [HR 3529 , Vote #509, 12/19/2001] and to terminate pension plans by declaring bankruptcy [HR 2830 , Vote #634, 12/15/2005]

Supported tax relief for small businesses that offer pension plans [HR 1102 , Vote #410, 7/19/2000]

Voted to tie CEOs' retirement security to workers' retirement security [HR 1000 , Vote #187, 5/14/2003]

FACT: Sherrod Brown Has Supported Robust Pursuit of Terrorists

Brown Supports Government to Pursue Individuals with Suspected Terrorist Ties. Brown supported many parts of the Patriot Act. He opposed certain parts of the bill that overreach by imposing on the constitutional rights of everyday Americans. He supported the rest of the bill, and supported a measure that would have remedied parts of the bill – the SAFE Act which was introduced by conservative Rep. Butch Otter [R-ID]. Unfortunately the Republican House leadership caused those amendments to die in committee. [Rep. Brown Floor Statement 3/7/06; Dayton Daily News, 8/6/06; H.R. 3352]

- **Brown Took Strong Stance Against Countries That Harbor Terrorists:** In June 2003, Brown co-sponsored a bill opposing the Syrian presence in Lebanon. The Syria Accountability and Lebanon Sovereignty Restoration Act would require that Syria be treated as a nation that harbors terrorists.
- **Brown Voted for Amendment Prohibiting Federal Assistance to Saudi Arabia in 2004:** On July 15, 2004, Brown voted for a Weiner (D-New York) amendment to the foreign operations funding bill prohibiting the use of taxpayer money allocated in the bill for assistance to Saudi Arabia. Supporters of the bill noted that Saudi Arabia had, in the past shielded terrorists and that 15 of the 19 hijackers on September 11, 2001 were from Saudi Arabia. The amendment passed 217-191. The amendment was included in the final version of the bill, which was signed by President Bush on December 8, 2004. (Roll Call 389, HR 4818, July 15, 2004)
- **Brown Backed Critical Intelligence Restructuring Bill in 2004:** In December 2004, Brown backed the sweeping restructuring of the United States intelligence community. The bill aimed to make a number of changes to address intelligence errors noted by the commission that investigated the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Amongst other things the bill created a cabinet level position of the Director of National Intelligence, who would oversee 15 separate intelligence agencies and coordinate their efforts. The Pentagon and immigration opponents opposed the bill. (Akron Beacon Journal, "House Approves Intelligence Bill," December 8, 2004)

FACT: Brown Supported the Death Penalty for Terrorists

Brown voted for the Carter, R-Texas, amendment that would change the federal criminal code to apply the death penalty or life imprisonment for a terrorist offense that results in a person's death. [HR 10, Vote #514, 10/8/04, Passed 344-72 (R 218-3, D 126-68)]

Brown voted for the Intelligence Overhaul -- Possession of Terrorist Weapons. Sherrod voted for the Sessions, R-Texas, amendment that would make the unauthorized possession of shoulder-fired guided missiles, atomic weapons, dirty bombs and smallpox virus a federal crime punishable by mandatory penalties of up to \$2 million in fines plus 30 years in prison, life imprisonment or death if the violation results in a person's death. [HR 10, Vote #513, 10/8/04, Passed 385-30 (R 220-0, D 164-30)]

FACT: Brown Supported Increased Funding for Homeland Security

Brown Voted for Motion to Require 100% Screening of US Bound Cargo. The vote was for a motion to the port security bill that would have guaranteed 100% scanning and sealing of America-bound cargo. Currently, we

screen only 5% of the cargo that comes into this country 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 calls for tamper-proof seals after inspection. [Leadership Document, "Democrats Fight For 100% Scanning of Containers Bound For The US," 5/3/06] [HR 4954 , Vote #126, 5/4/2006; Failed 202-222; R 6-222; D 195-0; I 1-0]

Brown Voted For \$7.4 Billion Port Security Bill. The vote was for a \$7.4 billion port security bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to take steps to install radiation detectors at U.S. ports, develop plans for the restoration of commerce during a disaster and authorize several existing port security programs. House Republicans pushed through a rule that barred Democrats from offering amendments to improve the bill. [Washington Post, 5/5/06] [HR 4954 , Vote #127, 5/4/2006; Passed 421-2; R 226-1; D 194-1; I 1-0]

Brown Voted For \$825 Million for Port Security. The vote was for a Democratic amendment to add \$825 million for port security. That amount includes \$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. [HR 4939 , Vote #56, 3/16/2006; Failed 208-210; R 13-210; D 194-0; I 1-0]

Brown Voted to Allow Congress to Block the UAE Ports Deal. The vote was against 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; HR 4167 , Vote #21, 3/8/2006; Passed 223-198; R 223-1; D 0-196; I 0-1]

Brown Voted to Add \$250 Million for Port Security Grants. The vote was against killing a Democratic amendment that would add \$2.5 billion for homeland security, including \$250 million for port security grants, \$800 million for first responder grants, and \$150 million for research to develop capabilities against chemical weapons. [HR 1559 , Vote #104, 4/3/2003; Passed 217-195; R 217-0; D 0-194; I 0-1]

Brown Voted to Increase Funding for Nuclear Detection in Ports by \$36 Million. The vote was for an amendment to the Homeland Security appropriations bill offered by Rep. Jim Langevin (D-RI) that would increase funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office by \$36 million. The DNDO, according to the Department of Homeland Security, provides, "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." The amendment was defeated 205-216. [DHS Press Release, 4/20/05; HR 5441 , Vote #214, 5/25/2006; Failed 205-216; R 25-199; D 179-17; I 1-0]

Brown Voted Against Removing Dubai Ports Ban from Supplemental Spending Bill. The vote was 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; HR 4939 , Vote #43, 3/15/2006; Failed 38-377; R 30-194; D 8-182; I 0-1]

Brown Voted Against Massive Cuts To Homeland Security & Border Enforcement Efforts. The vote was 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 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 will be reduced by \$2 million dollars. Cutting these programs will reduce funding for programs like catastrophic planning, including planning for mass evacuations. [Senate Committee on Appropriations Minority Staff, 12/19/05; HR 2863 , Vote #668, 12/19/2005; Failed 183-231; R 1-218; D 181-13; I 1-0]

Brown Supported Comprehensive Approach To Homeland Security. The vote was for a e Homeland Security Authorization proposal that would commit \$41 billion to securing the nation from terrorist threats - \$6.9 billion more than the President's budget. The proposal contained \$28.4 billion for border and transportation security, immigration processing, and other security functions -- \$4 billion more than the President's budget. It required chemical facilities to conduct vulnerability assessments, and to make security enhancements based on the assessment and mandated that 100% of cargo carried on passenger planes be physically inspected for explosives or other dangerous materials within three years. Furthermore, the proposal addressed the holes in securing the nation's ports by requiring DHS to develop container security standards, integrate container security pilot projects, and examine ways to integrate container inspection equipment and data. Currently DHS, has three very similar container security pilot projects that are not coordinated in any fashion, resulting in wasted money and redundant efforts. Finally, the plan required DHS to conduct a study of the risk factors associated with the port of Miami and ports in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, including the U.S. Virgin Islands. The alternative plan failed, 196-230. [Committee on Homeland Security Minority Office, <http://www.house.gov/hsc/democrats/>; HR 1817 , Vote #187, 5/18/2005; Failed 196-230; R 1-227; D 194-3; I 1-0]

Brown Voted to Increase Homeland Security Funding by \$1 Billion. The vote would have slightly reduced the recent tax cuts for people earning more than \$1 million a year in order to increase homeland security funding by \$1 billion. A report by the Council on Foreign Relations found 'the United States remains dangerously ill prepared to handle a catastrophic attack on American soil and that America will fall approximately \$98.4 billion short of

meeting critical emergency responder needs over the next five years if current funding levels are maintained.' An effort to block the funding increase passed, 222-200. (Associated Press, 6/25/03; Council on Foreign Relations, "Emergency Responders: Drastically Underfunded, Dangerously Unprepared," 6/29/03) [HR 2555 , Vote #305, 6/24/2003; Passed 222-200; R 221-0; D 1-199; I 0-1]

Brown Voted For \$94.5 Billion Emergency Supplemental Spending Bill. The vote was for a \$94.5 billion emergency supplemental spending bill for hurricane relief and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. The bill provides including \$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 include \$480 million for safer, up-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; HR 4939 , Vote #257, 6/13/2006; Passed 351-67; R 204-19; D 146-48; I 1-0]

Brown Voted for \$33.1 Billion Homeland Security Spending Bill. The vote was for the FY 07 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, which provides \$33.1 billion for the Department of Homeland Security. This is a \$1.5 billion, or 5%, reduction from last year's bill. The measure provides \$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; HR 5441 , Vote #226, 6/6/2006; Passed 389-9; R 213-3; D 175-6; I 1-0]

Brown Voted To Fulfill The 9/11 Commission Recommendations On Border Security & Immigration. The vote was for an alternative proposal to improve border security and immigration enforcement by fulfilling 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% border coverage. [Reps. Conyers, Thompson and Reyes Dear Colleague, "Fulfilling the 9/11 Commission's Recommendations," 12/16/05; HR 4437 , Vote #660, 12/16/2005; Failed 198-221; R 0-219; D 197-2; I 1-0]