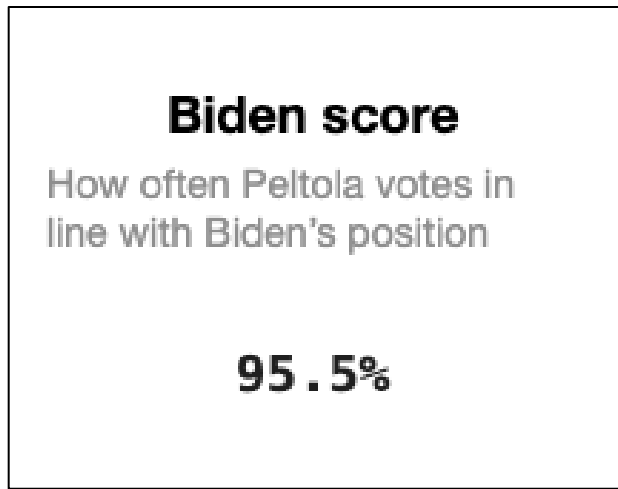


**Mary Peltola votes lock step with President Biden 96% of the time, supporting his pro-inflation agenda and was an early endorser of Biden’s re-election campaign. She is not the independent voice she claims to be.**

**According To Fivethirtyeight, Peltola Votes Ninety-Six Percent With Biden.** (“Does Your Member Of Congress Vote With Or Against Biden?,” [FiveThirtyEight](#), 1/3/23)



(“Does Your Member Of Congress Vote With Or Against Biden?,” [FiveThirtyEight](#), 1/3/23)

**Peltola Endorsed Biden For President Early In 2023.** “Alaska Rep. Mary Peltola immediately endorsed Biden, saying she appreciates his support for the ConocoPhillips Willow project in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the fact that he listens to Alaskans. That might not be how some Alaskans see it. Biden, in allowing the Willow project to move forward, also locked up 16 million acres of the NPR-A, saying he would not allow any other projects in the region that was set aside for oil. He’s also shut down timber and mining in the state. He canceled leases in Cook Inlet. An early endorsement of Biden may be strategic, with Peltola’s team hoping it will be forgotten by voters later. But polls show most Democrat voters across the country do not want the 80-year-old president to run. They’d support him reluctantly if he becomes the party’s nominee. According to the latest Wall Street Journal poll, just 42% of voters approve of the job President Biden is doing compared with 56% who disapprove.” (Suzanne Downing, “Peltola Endorses Biden, While Vivek Ramaswamy Says The President’s Campaign Is A Case Of ‘Elder Abuse’,” [Must Read Alaska](#), 4/28/23)

**Peltola Voted Against The Limit, Save, Grow Act**

**On April 26, 2023, Peltola Voted Against The Limit, Save, Grow Act.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through March 31, 2024, or until an additional \$1.5 trillion has been borrowed — whichever occurs first. It would also include a range of provisions to limit federal spending, as well as the text of a previously passed energy and permitting policy package. The bill would set base discretionary spending limits through fiscal 2033, capping spending for fiscal 2024 at the fiscal 2022 level of \$1.47 trillion — a reduction from current spending levels — and raising the cap by 1 percent annually through fiscal 2033. It would also include similar annual cap adjustments for specified programs, including for wildfire suppression, disability reviews and redeterminations, health care fraud and abuse control, and disaster reemployment services and eligibility assessments. The bill would rescind unobligated amounts from various funds provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package (PL 117-169) for COVID-19 relief, IRS enforcement, and certain climate- and infrastructure-focused initiatives, as well as all unobligated funding from the March 2021 coronavirus relief reconciliation package (PL 117-2) and earlier coronavirus response laws. The bill would expand or establish work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries aged 19 to 55 and raise from 49 to 55 the oldest age at which existing work requirements would apply for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program beneficiaries. It would also modify various work standards for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, including to update the baseline for calculating

certain state workforce participation standards and require states to collect certain data related to work outcomes for TANF participants. To limit regulatory spending, the bill would nullify pending executive actions suspending student loan payments and prohibit the Education Department from implementing any substantially similar actions without congressional approval. It would also establish a process to require congressional approval of all ‘major’ federal rules that would have an annual impact of at least \$100 million, cause a major increase in prices, or cause significant adverse effects to economic competitiveness. Among energy- and climate-focused provisions, the bill would repeal, phase out or narrow a variety of climate-focused tax credits under the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package, including repealing new credits for solar and wind projects, sustainable aviation fuel and clean fuel production. It would also include the full text of the House-passed energy and permitting package (HR 1) that would require a number of actions to boost the domestic production of fossil fuels and certain critical minerals and accelerate the construction of natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure, while reversing or repealing certain presidential actions taken and laws enacted during the Biden administration related to energy policy and climate change.” (H.R. 2811, [Roll Call Vote #199](#): Passed 217-215; R 217-4; D 0-211; 4/26/23, Peltola Voted Against; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/5/23)

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### **The Limit Save Grow Act Would Have Cancelled Biden’s Inflationary Spending Agenda**

**The Limit, Save, Grow Act Would Raise The Debt Limit By \$1.5 Trillion Or Until The End Of March 2024 While Cutting Federal Spending By \$4.5 Trillion.** “House Speaker

Kevin McCarthy and Republican lawmakers on Wednesday unveiled their plan to raise the debt ceiling and cut government spending ahead of the looming summer deadline to avert a catastrophic and historic default by the U.S. on its debt obligations. Called the ‘Limit, Save, Grow Act,’ the 320-page proposal would lift the debt limit by \$1.5 trillion or until the end of March 2024. The measure, introduced by House Budget Committee Chairman Jodey Arrington, a Texas Republican, also details cuts in federal spending to the tune of \$4.5 trillion, according to McCarthy.” (Melissa Quinn And Kathryn Watson, “What’s In House Republicans’ Bill To Lift The Debt Ceiling And Cut Spending?,” [CBS News](#), 4/20/23)

- **According To The Congressional Budget Office, The Limit, Save, Grow Act Would Reduce The Federal Deficit By \$4.8 Trillion.** “In total, CBO estimates, if the bill is enacted and if appropriations that would be subject to caps on discretionary funding in the next 10 years are equal to those limits as specified, CBO’s projection of budget deficits would be reduced by about \$4.8 trillion over the 2023–2033 period, relative to CBO’s baseline (see Table 1). Reductions in discretionary outlays would amount to \$3.2 trillion (see Table 2). Mandatory spending would, on net, decrease by \$0.7 trillion, and revenues would, on net, increase by \$0.4 trillion (see Table 3). As a consequence, interest on the public debt would decline by \$0.5 trillion.” (Phillip L. Swagel, [Letter To The Honorable Jodey Arrington](#), “CBO’s Estimate Of The Budgetary Effects Of H.R. 2811, The Limit, Save, Grow Act Of 2023,” 4/25/23)

### Other Key Components Of The Limit, Save, Grow Act Include:

- **H.R. 1, The Lower Energy Costs Act Aimed At Boosting “American Energy Production And Decrease Dependency On Foreign Oil” And “Quicken The Permitting Process.”** “Included in the debt limit package is H.R. 1, the ‘Lower Energy Costs Act.’ The legislation aims to boost American energy production and decrease dependency on foreign oil. The plan seeks to quicken the permitting process for energy and infrastructure projects and increase oil and gas production and sales. It also includes a provision that prohibits the energy secretary from implementing any rules that would ‘directly or indirectly limit’ consumer access to gas kitchen ranges and ovens.” (Melissa Quinn And Kathryn Watson, “What’s In House Republicans’ Bill To Lift The Debt Ceiling And Cut Spending?,” [CBS News](#), 4/20/23)
  - **According To The Heritage Foundation, The Lower Energy Costs Act Would Reduce Household Energy Costs By \$795 Per Year.** “Using current economic data as a reference, the policies in H.R. 1 are projected to: Lower energy costs by \$795 per household per year. Increase oil production by 2.03 million barrels per day. Increase natural gas production by 10.3 billion cubic feet per day. Increase wage and salary income for the median worker by \$564 per year. Increase employment by 667,000 jobs. Increase gross domestic product (GDP) by \$379 billion per year. Increase household income by \$2,890 per household per year.” (Parker Sheppard, Richard Stern and Kevin Dayaratna, “Policies In The Lower Energy Costs Act Will Lower Energy Costs And Increase GDP,” [The Heritage Foundation](#), 3/20/23)
  - **According To Americans For Tax Reform, The Lower Energy Costs Act Would “Lower Energy Costs” And Reduce “Costs That Consumers Pay At The Pump.”** “The Lower Energy Costs Act, introduced by Majority Leader Steve Scalise (R-La.), is a holistic package of policies that House Republicans see as key to America’s energy future. The package consists of more than twenty pieces of legislation that will increase domestic energy production, reduce regulatory burdens, and lower energy costs. (...) H.R. 1 would also lower the costs that consumers pay at the pump by streamlining energy permitting and increasing lease sales. The bill requires that the Secretary of the Interior ‘shall immediately resume quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act’ and ensures that a minimum of four onshore oil and gas lease sales per producing state and two offshore lease sales occur each fiscal year. Several roadblocks to the oil and gas permitting process would be eliminated under the bill’s permitting reform provisions, allowing companies to more easily boost production in order to lower market energy prices.” (Rowan Saydlowski, “KEY VOTE: Vote “YES” On H.R. 1, The Lower Energy Costs Act,” [Americans For Tax Reform](#), 3/28/23)
- **“Targeted Aspects Of The Inflation Reduction Act” By Removing The \$70 Billion Of IRS Funding And Ending Green Energy Tax Credits.** “The bill additionally has measures

targeting aspects of the Inflation Reduction Act, a signature piece of Biden's domestic agenda that Democrats passed without GOP support last year. It would pull roughly \$70 billion in an IRS funding boost and end that legislation's 'green giveaways,' McCarthy said in an apparent reference to green energy tax credits." (Emily Brooks and Aris Folley, "House GOP's Long-Awaited Debt Limit Bill Features \$1.5T Increase," [The Hill](#), 4/19/23)

- **The Implementation Of New Work Requirements On Assistance Programs And Medicaid.** "New work requirements on public assistance programs are also in the bill. That includes beefing work requirements for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (previously known as food stamps) for those between 50 and 56 years old. There are also changes proposed to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. A portion of the bill also outlines work requirements for Medicaid, though it does not include changes to Social Security and Medicare — as long promised by Republicans." (Emily Brooks and Aris Folley, "House GOP's Long-Awaited Debt Limit Bill Features \$1.5T Increase," [The Hill](#), 4/19/23)
- **Recouping "Unspent Federal COVID-19 Relief Funds."** "The Republican legislation recoups unspent federal COVID-19 relief funds approved in the American Rescue Plan and emergency relief packages passed in the final months of the Trump administration. While most of the money has been spent, Republicans — many of whom have long railed against the massive influx of federal spending — believe clawing back the remaining funds can help balance federal coffers. 'The American people are tired of politicians who use COVID as an excuse for more extreme inflationary spending,' McCarthy said on the House floor Wednesday. 'Now, if this money was authorized to fight the pandemic was not spent during the pandemic, it should not be spent after the pandemic is over.'" (Melissa Quinn and Kathryn Watson, "What's In House Republicans' Bill To Lift The Debt Ceiling And Cut Spending?," [CBS News](#), 4/20/23)
  - **Federal Agencies Estimate There Is Between \$90 And \$120 Billion In Unspent COVID Funds.** "The bill also seeks to rescind unobligated funds from the Covid-19 relief packages that Congress passed to respond to the pandemic. Estimates on how much of the roughly \$4.5 trillion in relief remains vary, with federal agencies pegging it at between \$90 billion and \$120 billion. The unobligated funds include money to shore up financially troubled multiemployer union pension funds, transit infrastructure grants that have already been allocated and support for veterans' medical care that will be used by the end of the fiscal year." (Tami Luhby And Katie Lobosco, "Here's What's In The House GOP Debt Limit Bill," [CNN](#), 4/20/23)
- **Cancel Biden's Student Loan Forgiveness Plan Of Up To \$20,000 Per Borrower.** "Republicans' bill would nullify Mr. Biden's program forgiving student loan debt up to \$20,000 per borrower. Under the plan, announced by the president last August, eligible borrowers can have up to \$10,000 in student debt wiped clean, while qualifying Pell Grant recipients can have an additional \$10,000 forgiven. The program has been on hold as legal challenges have made their way through the courts. Roughly 40 million Americans are eligible for the relief. Mr. Biden extended a pause on federal student loan payments, first put in place by Trump in the early months of the pandemic, through June." (Melissa Quinn And Kathryn Watson, "What's In House Republicans' Bill To Lift The Debt Ceiling And Cut Spending?," [CBS News](#), 4/20/23)