<u>Gabe Vasquez supports Joe Biden's war on NM energy, and supports the so-called Green New Deal, which would kill New Mexico's oil and gas industry, and decimate funding for our schools.</u>

New Mexico Is The Second Most Oil-Producing State In The Nation. "A windfall in government income from petroleum production is slowing down but far from over in New Mexico as the nation's No. 2 oil-producing state grapples with how much it can effectively spend — and how to set aside billions of dollars for the future in case the world's thirst for oil falters. The state is headed for a $3.5 billion general fund surplus for the year running through June 2025, according to a new forecast Monday. New Mexico's annual state government income has swelled by nearly 50% over the past three years, driven largely by oil an natural gas production in the Permian Basin, the most prolific shale-oil producing region in the country that extends across southeastern New Mexico and portions of western Texas." (Morgan Lee, "New Mexico, The No. 2 Oil-Producing US State, Braces For Possible End To Income Bonanza," AP News, 12/11/23)

- **Oil And Gas Production Counts For Fifty Percent Of The States Annual Income Resulting In A Surplus In The States General Fund.** "A windfall in government income from petroleum production is slowing down but far from over in New Mexico as the nation's No. 2 oil-producing state grapples with how much it can effectively spend — and how to set aside billions of dollars for the future in case the world's thirst for oil falters. The state is headed for a $3.5 billion general fund surplus for the year running through June 2025, according to a new forecast Monday. New Mexico's annual state government income has swelled by nearly 50% over the past three years, driven largely by oil an natural gas production in the Permian Basin, the most prolific shale-oil producing region in the country that extends across southeastern New Mexico and portions of western Texas." (Morgan Lee, "New Mexico, The No. 2 Oil-Producing US State, Braces For Possible End To Income Bonanza," AP News, 12/11/23)

In 2020, The New Mexico Early Childhood Education And Care Fund Was Created And Funded By Oil And Gas Revenue. "The New Mexico Early Childhood Education and Care Fund, created in 2020 and funded by oil and gas revenue, sent another $150 million to the department in 2023. The most recent fiscal projections put the fund at $9.8 billion by 2028, which would send $486 million to the department." (Liz Bell, "It Takes A Village To Raise Children. New Mexico Leaders Are Striving To Ensure That 'Your State Is Your Village.'," Education North Carolina, 1/16/24)

Oil And Gas Production Makes Up About One Third Of The New Mexico's Education Budget. "Industry attempts to convince New Mexicans that the state's public education system is wholly dependent on oil and gas are based on a tough truth: decades of steep tax cuts have indeed positioned fossil fuels as the thunder behind Democratic-led New Mexico's economy. In 2021, 15% of the state's general fund came from royalties, rents and other fees that the Department of the Interior collects from mineral extraction on federal lands. Oil and gas activity across federal, state and private lands contributes around a third of the state's general fund of $7.2 billion, as well as a third of its education budget." (Leanne First-Arai, "How the oil and gas industry is trying to hold US public schools hostage," The Guardian, 5/4/22)

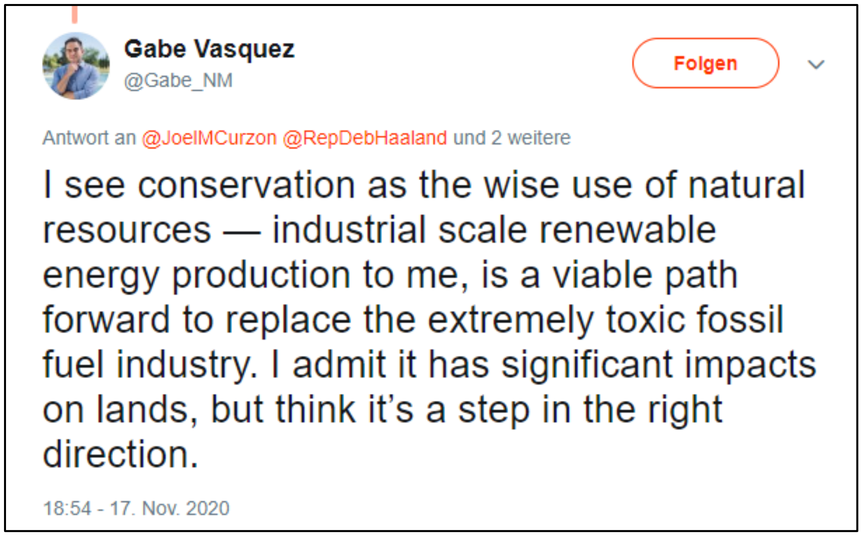
Vasquez Retweeted Former Rep. Deb Haaland (D-NM) Expressing Support For The Energy Transition Act And The Green New Deal. (Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 3/12/19)

(Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 3/12/19)

In November 2020, Vasquez Tweeted That They Needed To Confront Republican Talking Points And Be "OK" With Opposing Fracking And Supporting The Green New Deal. (Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 11/3/20, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)

(Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 11/3/20, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)

In November 2020, Vasquez Also Tweeted About How They Saw Industrial Scale Renewable Energy Production As A "Viable Path Forward To Replace The Extremely Toxic Fossil Fuel Industry." (Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 11/17/20, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)



Gabe Vasquez
@Gabe_NM
Folgen

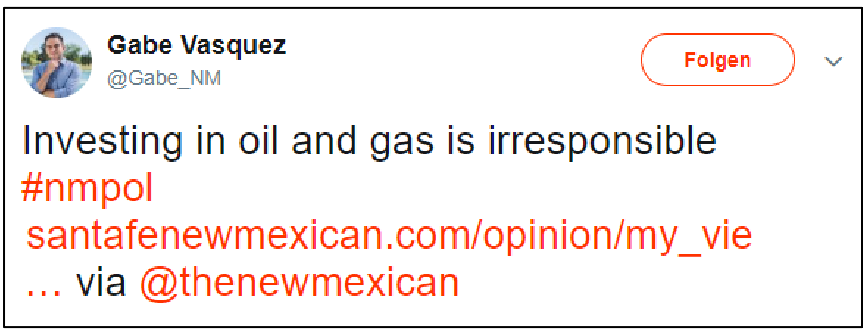
Antwort an @JoelMCurzon @RepDebHaaland und 2 weitere

I see conservation as the wise use of natural resources — industrial scale renewable energy production to me, is a viable path forward to replace the extremely toxic fossil fuel industry. I admit it has significant impacts on lands, but think it's a step in the right direction.

18:54 - 17. Nov. 2020

(Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 11/17/20, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)

In January 2021, Gabe Vasquez Tweeted That "Investing In Oil And Gas Is Irresponsible." (Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 1/5/21, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)



Gabe Vasquez
@Gabe_NM
Folgen

Investing in oil and gas is irresponsible #nmpol santafenewmexican.com/opinion/my_vie … via @thenewmexican

(Gabe Vasquez, Twitter, 1/5/21, Archived Via The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine)

On March 30, 2023, Gabe Vasquez Voted Against H.R. 1, Or The "Lower Energy Costs Act," A Bill Which Provides For The Exploration And Expediting Of Development, Importation, And Exportation Of Energy Resources. "This bill provides for the exploration, development, importation, and exportation of energy resources (e.g., oil, gas, and minerals). For example, it sets forth provisions to (1) expedite energy projects, (2) eliminate or reduce certain fees related to the development of federal energy resources, and (3) eliminate certain funds that provide incentives to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill expedites the development, importation, and exportation of energy resources, including by waiving environmental review requirements and other specified requirements under certain environmental laws, eliminating certain restrictions on the import and export of oil and natural gas, prohibiting the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing (a type of process used to extract underground energy resources), directing the Department of the Interior to conduct sales for the leasing of oil and gas resources on federal lands and waters as specified by the bill, and limiting the authority of the President and executive agencies to restrict or delay the development of energy on federal land. In addition, the bill reduces royalties for oil and gas development on federal land and eliminates charges on methane emissions. It also eliminates a variety of funds, such as funds for energy efficiency improvements in buildings as well as the greenhouse gas reduction fund." (H.R. 1, Introduced 3/14/23; H.R. 1, Roll Call Vote #182: Passed 225-204: R 221-1, D 4-203, Vasquez Voted Nay)

- **VIDEO: Vasquez Called The Lower Energy Costs Act "Toxic."** VASQUEZ: "This bill is toxic, literally. It would increase pollution by removing the methane emission regulations and gutting the Clean Air Act." (Forbes Breaking News, "Gabe Vasquez Warns GOP Bill Would Pad The Pockets Of Executives At The Cost Of Energy Workers," YouTube, 4/1/23) Minute 1:55-2:02

On April 26, 2023, Vasquez 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, Vasquez Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 5/5/23)

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 Honerable 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)