

# STATEMENT

Mary Peltola has a history of supporting tax hikes and increased government spending that increase the cost of everyday goods like gas, groceries, housing, and healthcare.

## VERIFICATION

### Inflation Reduction Act

#### Peltola Supported The Inflation Reduction Act

**VIDEO: In September 2022, Peltola Said, “I Think That The Things That Are In The Inflation Reduction Act Are Very, Very, It’s A Very Good Start. It’s Money Well Spent.”**

REPORTER: “How do you think the Inflation Reduction Act then affects your election? Are people aware that this is an initiative that can be helped, helps contain the global warming and affect their lives? Are they very much aware of it? Do we have to do more to get the word out? Would people vote on the strength of if you’re interested in helping to save the planet? I’m interested in, how is it playing there?” PELTOLA: “Well, I think that the things that are in the Inflation Reduction Act are very, very, it’s a very good start. It’s money well spent and I do think there are people who do understand that. But, we always have to do more to reach people where they are and explain the details. There are so many good things about it. But one of the things that I’m most encouraged by is the investment in renewables. I think that we’ve got to be serious about our long game, and clearly gas and oil we will be attached to them in the near term and a little bit further out, but unless we make that commitment, we are not going to be able to make to do a transition, so this is, these are wonderful first steps.” (Mary Peltola, [Conversation With Nancy Pelosi](#), 9/12/22) Minute 21:30-22:48

- **VIDEO: PELTOLA: “There Are So Many Good Things About It.”** (Mary Peltola, [Conversation With Nancy Pelosi](#), 9/12/22) Minute 21:30-22:48

**VIDEO: In August 2022, When The Candidate Panel Was Asked If They Support Passage Of The Inflation Reduction Act, Peltola Raised A Sign That Said “Yes”**

**Confirming Her Support.** MODERATOR: “Do you support the passage of the inflation Reduction Act? August of 2022. All right.” (Mary Peltola, [Remarks At The Alaska Oil And Gas Association Candidate Forum](#), 8/31/22) Minute 24:34-24:42

**In August 2022, Peltola Praised The Inflation Reduction Act.** “Peltola, while agreeing with Palin that inflation is the top national issue of concern, took a markedly different stance on solutions. She praised the Inflation Reduction Act currently being debated by Congress — which among other things would allow Medicare’s new abilities to negotiate drug prices, penalize drug companies for increasing prices faster than inflation, and impose a 15% minimum tax on certain corporations — and ‘lastly we’ve got to increase the minimum wage and (keep) increasing it according to the cost of living in Alaska.’” (Mark Sabbatini, “3 House Candidates Debate In Juneau,” [Juneau Empire](#), 8/1/22)

**The Inflation Reduction Act Costs \$1.2 Trillion, Will “Raise Taxes Significantly,” On Almost Every Income Category**

**According To Goldman Sachs, The Inflation Reduction Act Will Cost \$1.2 Trillion.**

“President Biden's clean-energy law will cost roughly \$1.2 trillion, a figure three times more than what supporters initially claimed. The Inflation Reduction Act was passed last year in an effort to address climate change, security and energy. Lawmakers who voted for the legislation said it would spur trillions in private-sector investment.” (Louis Casiano, “Inflation Reduction Act To Cost US \$1.2 Trillion, Goldman Sachs Says,” [Fox Business](#), 3/24/23)

**The Washington Post: The Bill Would “Raise Taxes Significantly.”** “But it would still raise taxes significantly, and it would give the badly underfunded Internal Revenue Service its biggest budget increase in its history. ‘This would certainly be the biggest corporate tax increase in decades,’ said Steve Wamhoff, a tax expert at Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, a left-leaning think

tank. ‘We’ve had decades of tax policy benefiting the rich, but this is really the first attempt to raise revenue in a progressive way that would begin to combat wealth and income inequality.’” (Jeff Stein, Maxine Joselow, and Rachel Roubein, “How The Schumer-Manchin Climate Bill Might Impact You And Change The U.S.,” [The Washington Post](#), 7/28/22)

**According To The Joint Committee On Taxation, In 2023, The Plan Would Increase The Average Tax Rate On Almost Every Income Category And Raise Taxes By A Total Of \$16.7 Billion For Americans Making Less Than \$200,000 Per Year.** (“Distributional Effects Of Title I - Committee On Finance Of An Amendment In The Nature Of A Substitute To H.R. 5376, The ‘Inflation Reduction Act Of 2022,’ [Joint Committee On Taxation](#), 7/29/22)

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$122	3.1%	\$3.9	0.1%	\$4.0	0.1%	7.3%	7.6%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$142	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.2	(6)	-0.5%	-0.5%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$238	1.1%	\$21.4	0.6%	\$21.6	0.6%	4.3%	4.3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$397	0.8%	\$48.3	1.3%	\$48.7	1.3%	7.8%	7.9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$541	0.8%	\$70.1	1.8%	\$70.7	1.8%	10.4%	10.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$1,908	0.8%	\$244.7	6.4%	\$246.6	6.4%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$2,491	0.9%	\$268.0	7.0%	\$270.5	7.0%	15.8%	16.0%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$10,883	1.1%	\$957.6	25.0%	\$968.4	25.0%	19.1%	19.4%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$14,110	1.5%	\$953.3	24.9%	\$967.4	24.9%	24.1%	24.4%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000.....	\$5,926	1.7%	\$352.0	9.2%	\$357.9	9.2%	28.5%	29.0%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$17,571	1.9%	\$908.3	23.7%	\$925.9	23.9%	30.2%	30.8%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>\$54,328</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>\$3,826.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$3,880.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>

(“Distributional Effects Of Title I - Committee On Finance Of An Amendment In The Nature Of A Substitute To H.R. 5376, The ‘Inflation Reduction Act Of 2022,’ [Joint Committee On Taxation](#), 7/29/22)

## IRS Funding

**The Inflation Reduction Act Would Increase The IRS’s Budget More Than Six Times Its Current Funding, And Could Be Used To Go After Middle Class Americans To Close The “Tax Gap”**

**The Plan Would Give The IRS An Additional \$80 Billion Of Funding To Close The “Tax Gap.”** “The IRS would scale up dramatically in an attempt to close the ‘tax gap’ — the difference between what people and corporations owe and what they actually pay. Democrats say that their plan to invest \$80 billion in the IRS would more than pay for itself, in part because the tax agency’s budget was cut by 20 percent between 2010 and 2020. Former IRS commissioner Charles Rossotti and current Treasury official Natasha Sarin previously estimated the IRS could raise \$1.4 trillion in additional tax revenue with more funding.” (Jeff Stein, Maxine Joselow, and Rachel Roubein, “How The Schumer-Manchin Climate Bill Might Impact You And Change The U.S.,” [The Washington Post](#), 7/28/22)

**The IRS Will Use \$45.6 Billion Of The \$80 Billion On “Enforcement,” Which Is The Biggest Line Item In The Funding Breakdown.** “Part 3 of H.R. 5376 spells out the specific allocations to the IRS to enhance the agency’s resources and improve compliance efforts. The breakdown is as follows: Taxpayer services: \$3,181,500,000; Enforcement: \$45,637,400,000... Enforcement is the biggest line item, and it’s the one that H.R. 5376’s drafters hope will help support the revenue estimate of \$124 billion in increased collections over the 10-year budget window.” (Marie Sapirie, “What The IRS Funding In The Inflation Reduction Act Means For Taxpayers,” [Forbes](#), 8/4/22)

- **“Enforcement” Includes “Litigation,” “Criminal Investigations,” And “Digital Asset Monitoring.”** “The \$80 billion is more than six times the current annual IRS budget of \$12.6 billion. The money will be ladled out over nine years and comes with few strings attached. The main Democratic command is for the tax agency to bring the hammer down on taxpayers. The bill earmarks \$45.6 billion for ‘enforcement,’ including ‘litigation,’ ‘criminal investigations,’ ‘investigative technology,’ ‘digital asset monitoring’ and a new fleet of tax-collector cars. The result will be far more audits, civil suits and criminal referrals.” (Editorial, “The IRS Is About To Go Beast Mode,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 8/2/22)

## Energy Fees

**The Inflation Reduction Act Would Impose Methane Fees On Oil And Gas Companies**

**The Senate-Passed Version Of The Bill Includes Methane Fees For Oil And Gas Companies Starting At \$900 Per Metric Ton In 2024 And Rises To \$1,500 2026.** “The oil and gas industry is the top source of U.S. emissions of methane, a gas that is as many as 80-times more damaging to the climate than carbon dioxide and which scientists say must be controlled quickly to avert the worst impacts of climate change. The fee aims to force oil and gas companies to plug leaks and stop deliberate venting of their methane during drilling, transport, storage and processing by charging companies for excess emissions, starting at \$900 per metric tonne in 2024, rising to \$1500 by 2026.” (Valerie Volcovivi and Nichola Groom, “Conceding To Manchin, U.S. Climate Bill Exempts Most Oil Industry From Methane Fees,” [Reuters](#), 8/9/22)

**Energy Experts Have Warned That Imposing These Fees Would Create “A Huge Unknown For The Industry And The American People As To The Full Extent Of Cost Increases.”** “Industry representatives, meanwhile, complained the fee would discourage energy production at a time of high consumer prices and double-up on EPA rules. ‘Imposing this fee... creates a huge unknown for the industry and the American people as to the full extent of cost increases this will have on American-made energy,’ said Anne Bradbury, CEO of the American Exploration and Production Council. Senator Sheldon Whitehouse said despite disappointment that his bill was scaled down, he hopes the fee and new EPA rules will embolden federal agencies to crack down on methane polluters and force companies to start detecting their emissions earlier than they would have with just EPA rules to meet.” (Valerie Volcovivi and Nichola Groom, “Conceding To Manchin, U.S. Climate Bill Exempts Most Oil Industry From Methane Fees,” [Reuters](#), 8/9/22)

### **The Senate-Passed Version Of The Bill Would Increase Taxes On Domestic Crude Oil**

**The Bill Would Increase The Taxes On Domestic Crude Oil And Petroleum Products From 9.7 Cents Per Barrel To 16.4 Cents Per Barrel In 2023 And Would Increase With Inflation In The Years Following.** “This provision would permanently reinstate Superfund excise taxes on domestic crude oil and imported petroleum products at the rate of 16.4 cents per barrel in 2023, with adjustments for inflation annually thereafter. The previous tax rate was 9.7 cents per barrel when this tax last expired at the end of 1995. Generally, the tax is paid by refineries that receive crude oil or by the person using or importing a petroleum product.” (“Tax Provisions In The Inflation Reduction Act Of 2022 (H.R. 5376),” [Congressional Research Service](#), 8/10/22)

### **According To The National Grocers Association, Higher Gasoline Prices Could Lead To Higher Retail Food Prices**

**“On March 7, 2022, The National Grocers Association Voiced Its Concerns That Higher Gasoline Prices Could Lead To Higher Retail Food Prices.”** “Over the past decades, energy and food prices have been in a state of flux. More recently, these prices have sharply increased following the onset of the Russia–Ukraine conflict. In June 2022, the U.S. gasoline price increased by almost 60 percent, and the aggregate U.S. retail food price jumped by more than 10 percent compared to a year ago. These price hikes have raised recessionary concerns among news commentators (see La Monica, 2022). Moreover, on March 7, 2022, the National Grocers Association voiced its concerns that higher gasoline prices could lead to higher retail food prices.” (Sara Diab and Mohamad B. Karaki, “Do Increases In Gasoline Prices Cause Higher Food Prices,” *Energy Economics* via [Science Direct](#), 11/23)

**On December 6, 2023, KFOX 14 Reported That As A Result Of The Inflation Reduction Act, Medicare Part D Prescription Drugs Could See A 57 Percent Increase.** “Medicare will be increasing the cost of prescription drugs in Part D of their plans. People enrolled in the Medicare Part D plan will see a 42% to 57% increase in price of their prescription drug medication, according to Healthview Services. The increase is a result of the new Inflation Reduction Act that pans to lower out of pocket costs to \$2,000 dollars in 2025 compared to \$7,000 in 2023.” (Julia Spencer, “Medicare Part D Users May See Up To 57% Price Hike Under Inflation Reduction Act,” [KFOX 14](#), 12/6/23)

### **Tobacco Tax Increase (2004)**

#### **Peltola Voted For An Increase In The State Cigarette Tax**

**In 2004, The Legislature Voted To Phase In An Increase To The State Cigarette Tax As Part Of The Special Session.** “The Legislature quit its special session late Thursday afternoon, having crushed the governor's plan to use Alaska Permanent Fund earnings to support state services. Lawmakers did pass a watered-down version of a tobacco tax increase Gov. Frank Murkowski wanted. The governor had pushed for a \$1-a-pack state cigarette tax hike as well as higher taxes on other tobacco products. The Legislature instead opted to phase in a cigarette tax increase and not raise the tax on other tobacco products, like cigars and chewing tobacco. Under the version that won approval, a 60-cent cigarette tax hike would go into effect in January. The tax would go up another 20 cents in summer 2006 and 20 more cents in 2007.” (Sean Cockerham, “Special Session Results In Little; It’s Over: Cigarette Tax Passes; Plan To Use Fund Earnings Fails,” *Anchorage Daily News*, 6/25/04)

- **In 2005, The State Tax On Cigarettes Increased By 60 Cent With Additional 20 Cents Increases In 2006 And 2007.** “The Legislature quit its special session late Thursday afternoon, having crushed the governor's plan to use Alaska Permanent Fund earnings to support state services. Lawmakers did pass a watered-down version of a tobacco tax increase Gov. Frank Murkowski wanted. The governor had pushed for a \$1-a-pack state cigarette tax hike as well as higher taxes on other tobacco products. The Legislature instead opted to phase in a cigarette tax increase and not raise the tax on other tobacco products, like cigars and chewing tobacco. Under the version that won approval, a 60-cent cigarette tax hike would go into effect in January. The tax would go up another 20 cents in summer 2006 and 20 more cents in 2007.” (Sean Cockerham, “Special Session Results In Little; It’s Over: Cigarette Tax Passes; Plan To Use Fund Earnings Fails,” *Anchorage Daily News*, 6/25/04)

**On June 24, 2004, Peltola Voted For Final House Passage Of S.B. 1001.** ([S.B. 141](#), Passed 23-15-2, Peltola Voted Yea, 6/24/05)

<p><b>YEAS: 23    NAYS: 15    EXCUSED: 2    ABSENT: 0</b></p> <p>Yeas: Anderson, Berkowitz, Cissna, Crawford, Croft, Dahlstrom, Gara, Gatto, Gruenberg, Guttenberg, Harris, Hawker, Joule, Kapsner, Kerttula, Kookesh, McGuire, Meyer, Morgan, Rokeberg, Samuels, Seaton, Weyhrauch</p> <p>Nays: Chenault, Coghill, Fate, Foster, Holm, Kohring, Kott, Lynn, Masek, Moses, Ogg, Stepovich, Stoltze, Williams, Wolf</p> <p>Excused: Heinze, Wilson</p> <p>And so, HCS <a href="#">SB 1001</a>(FIN) am H passed the House.</p>
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([S.B. 141](#), Passed 23-15-2, Peltola Voted Yea, 6/24/05)

- **Senate Bill 10001 Was “An Act Relating To Taxes On Cigarettes And Tobacco Product.”** “SENATE BILL NO. 1001 ‘An Act relating to taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products, to tax stamps on cigarettes, to forfeiture of cigarettes and of property used in the manufacture, transportation, possession, or sale of unstamped cigarettes, to accounting for and use of part of the proceeds of the additional cigarette tax, and to licenses and licensees under the Cigarette Tax Act; relating to unfair cigarette sales; and providing for an effective date.’” (House Journal, [The Alaska State Legislature](#), 6/24/04)

### Green New Deal

### Peltola Liked The “Concepts” Contained In The Green New Deal

**In May 2022, Peltola Said She Does Not Know Enough About The Green New Deal To Support It But “Likes The Concepts It Contains.”** “Peltola said she doesn’t know enough about the Green New Deal’s particulars to say whether she supports it, but she added that she likes the concepts it contains. The government has already supported the oil industry with ‘investments and tax credits and all those things,’ she said. ‘I do think that we need to be pursuing renewable energy pathways,’ she added.” (Nathaniel Herz, “Oil Drilling In The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Faces Long Odds. It’s Still Dividing Progressives In Alaska’s U.S. House Race,” [Anchorage Daily News](#), 5/31/22)

**The Green New Deal Could Cost As Much As \$93 Trillion, Would Mean Higher Taxes And Energy Costs For Americans, And Would Put Millions Of American Jobs At Risk**

**A February 2019 Study From American Action Forum (AAF) Concluded The Green New Deal Could Cost Between \$51 Trillion And \$93 Trillion.** (Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Dan Bosch, Ben Gitis, Dan Goldbeck, and Philip Rossetti, “The Green New Deal: Scope, Scale, And Implications,” [American Action Forum](#), 2/25/19)

**An AAF Study Found That The Green New Deal Could Cost U.S. Households Over \$65,000 Per Year.** (Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Dan Bosch, Ben Gitis, Dan Goldbeck, and Philip Rossetti, “The Green New Deal: Scope, Scale, And Implications,” [American Action Forum](#), 2/25/19)

<b>Summary Table (2020-2029)</b>		
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Estimated Cost Per Household</b>
Low-carbon Electricity Grid	\$5.4 trillion	\$39,000
Net Zero Emissions Transportation System	\$1.3 trillion to \$2.7 trillion	\$9,000 to \$20,000
Guaranteed Jobs	\$6.8 trillion to \$44.6 trillion	\$49,000 to \$322,000
Universal Health Care	\$36 trillion	\$260,000
Guaranteed Green Housing	\$1.6 trillion to \$4.2 trillion	\$12,000 to \$30,000
Food Security	\$1.5 billion	\$10

(Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Dan Bosch, Ben Gitis, Dan Goldbeck, and Philip Rossetti, “The Green New Deal: Scope, Scale, And Implications,” [American Action Forum](#), 2/25/19)

**The Wall Street Journal Editorial Board: The Green New Deal “Would Mean Higher Energy Costs, Much Higher Taxes, And Lower Living Standards For Every American.”**

“The real stunt is the Green New Deal. Democrats want to be seen as doing something about climate change without being accountable for the cost of their ideas. The Green New Deal proposes explicitly to retrofit every house in America and eliminate fossil fuels within a decade. That would mean higher energy costs, much higher taxes, and lower living standards for every American.” (Editorial, “Democrats Vote ‘Present’ On Climate,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 3/26/19)

**The Green New Deal Seeks To End The Dependence Of The U.S. Economy On Fossil Fuel Resources Within 10 Years.** “Released last week by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D., N.Y.) and Sen. Ed Markey (D., Mass.), the Green New Deal is a wide-ranging proposal to end the dependence of the U.S. economy on fossil fuel resources within 10 years.” (Andrew Duehren, “Democrats Worry ‘Green New Deal’ Not Ripe For Vote,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/13/19)

- **According To The American Petroleum Institute, Domestic Natural Gas And Oil Productions Supports 10.3 Million Jobs.** “For all the fanfare about the Green New Deal for the future, natural gas and oil work for Americans right now and promise benefits for the foreseeable future. Abundant energy from domestic natural gas and oil powers the modern U.S.

economy, supports 10.3 million jobs and creates opportunity for social mobility and economic prosperity.” (Mark Green, “Climate Change Threats Are Real – Policy Solutions Must Be As Well,” [American Petroleum Institute](#), 2/13/19)