



## David Schweikert

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Republican Incumbent in  
Arizona's 1st Congressional District

Research Memo – July 2024



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# SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

## Schweikert's Actions in Congress Have Harmed Average Arizonans

### Schweikert Supported Policies that Cut Billions of Dollars of Funding for Arizonans, Including Funds State and Local Governments Use to Pay for Health Care and Food Assistance

The 2023 GOP Budget Proposal that Schweikert Voted for Cut Up to \$1.3 Trillion in State Programs Over 10 Years, Including Up to \$18.8 Billion for Arizona. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities stated that the Republican legislation to raise the debt ceiling and implement a budget in 2023 would cost states and local communities up to \$1.3 trillion in cuts. They said, "The bill requires huge, unspecified cuts to the part of the federal budget that Congress appropriates each year, of which aid to states, localities, tribal governments, and territories makes up a significant share. Slashing that aid — as the bill would likely require — would deeply harm the communities that rely on it to pay for a wide range of services and programs. Even worse, the bill also cuts separate funding that states and localities use to provide health care and food assistance, severely limits states' flexibility in how they provide cash assistance to families in poverty, and cuts states' revenue by effectively giving it away to tax cheats." In Arizona, the cuts for FY 2024 would be up to \$1.1 billion if defense and veteran's health care spending were not cut and up to \$18.8 billion over 10 years.

#### Estimated Cuts in Discretionary Federal Aid Under McCarthy Bill (\$ millions)

	Estimated cuts in FY24		Estimated cuts over 10 years	
	if applied to total discretionary spending	if defense and veteran's health held harmless	if applied to total discretionary spending	if defense and veteran's health held harmless
Alabama	-636	-1,572	-10,052	-25,251
Alaska	-127	-315	-2,013	-5,056
Arizona	-474	-1,172	-7,493	-18,824

[CBPP.org, 5/9/23]

## Schweikert Said He Wanted to Cut Federal Funding for State and Local Governments

**Schweikert Supports Cutting Funding for State and Local Institutions, Calling the Cuts "Brutal" and a "Nuclear Bomb."** During a House Hearing on November 3, 2023, Schweikert advocated for his proposed amendment that would cut federal funding and ask state and local institutions to raise that money themselves while characterizing the cuts as brutal and a nuclear bomb. "I am going to propose a brutal amendment," he said. "Every dime of discretionary spending comes from borrowed money. The left believes that the solution is to raise revenues. I don't believe that it's rational to send borrowed money to institutions with their own taxing authority. Instead, those institutions should raise the money themselves instead of forcing us to do so with borrowed money... I actually think this amendment is more like a nuclear bomb. But that's the point. We have a moral obligation to protect people's retirement. It's hard to communicate how dangerous our predicament is. Our debt is driven by demographics. The cost of SS and Medicare will become untenable." [YouTube.com, 11/3/23]

## During a House Floor Speech, Schweikert Called for Cutting \$326 Billion in Federal Funding for State and Local Governments. During the speech on September 13, 2023, Schweikert stated:

*I'm caffeinated and angry, so let's do some math. (Raises sign, Borrowing per Second: \$72.9k). We borrow this every second. I need you to understand that every dime we vote on as congressmen comes from borrowed money. (New graph, Deficit last 12 months was \$2.3T). Does anyone see the math problem here? Our discretionary budget was supposed to be \$1.8T, and we're going to borrow at least \$2.1T this fiscal year. In February, I was mocked for believing that we were trending towards borrowing \$1.8T. And now the left is talking about how wonderful everything is, while our borrowing is even worse than I predicted.... So what happened? Medicare costs have risen while tax receipts have fallen. The government is handing out*

*subsidies to anyone who wants to build a factory, and is socializing- nationalizing our economy. We soft-socialized the chips industry. And yet tax revenues have fallen significantly. And the third thing is that the IRA-look even left-wing economists agree that inflation was because of supply-chain issues and excess spending. Unless you've had a 20% pay hike, you are poorer today under the IRA than you were 24 months ago. The wheels are coming off, and no one is willing to do anything about it. ...*

*Every dime of discretionary spending comes from borrowed money. So the days of Republicans arguing to eliminate waste fraud and foreign aid- that will no longer cut it. And the left makes stuff up. Taxing rich people more and eliminating the SS threshold won't work. They misrepresent how much money that would raise. (New sign, America's Fragile Nat. Debt). Interest rates will not be going down anytime soon. Soon, interest payments will equal our defense budget, so don't entertain leftists who want to decrease our defense budget. (New sign, This Fiscal Yr., Treasury may issue \$9.6T in interest-bearing, privately-held debt). We have almost \$10T of debt coming to market next year. A lot is going to be refinanced under harder interest rates. This will be a story, and we ignore it because this is a math-free zone. (New sign, if interest rates rise 1% over CBO proj., FY34 budget deficit will rise by \$500B). We have already exceeded this 1%, and it could cause a future \$3.7 shortfall. This doesn't even factor in rising medical costs. ...*

*New sign, Even Confiscating all Income over \$500k Won't Eliminate FY24 Deficit). This graph here is for the Democrats who want to tax rich people more. Please, buy a calculator and read more. Even if we confiscate everything someone made over \$500k, it won't cover even our most conservative estimated deficit. The largest driver of debt is demographics, the one thing we can't talk about. We're not allowed to tell the truth about how we made promises and don't have the cash to keep them. (New sign, Expected Present Value of SS and Medicare Benefits/Taxes). If we look at the gap between Medicare taxes versus benefits, that gap explains 75% of all future debt. Talking about this gets you unelected. The fact is we need a revolution in the way we deliver healthcare if we want to fix this debt crisis. ...*

*I recently had a group discussion with the Left about how the SS trust fund will be empty by 2033. That shortfall means a \$17k cut to seniors' SS checks. How do we fix this? How do we find \$616B for that first year? The Left suggests taxing income over \$400k again for SS. Great, that's only \$80B. Okay, now how about the Bernie Sanders solution of removing the capital and taxing every dime at 12.4%? That's \$158B. Democrats pretend to care about seniors, but won't have real conversations about the issue. The president said 'you can't talk about SS and Medicare', and everyone applauded him. You get attacked for simply wanting to do the moral thing and save this program. ...*

*let's have the most difficult conversation that the government is capable of. I've given you all the solutions, we need to revolutionize healthcare. Diabetes is 33% of all healthcare spending, can we revolutionize that? What about changing the Farm Bill? We are dying as a society, and we are financing it ourselves. But there is hope if we are capable of actually thinking. So here's a radical proposal that has no chance of passing. This year, we will be sending \$326B of borrowed money to states and cities. A lot of it is going to programs I absolutely support, but we're borrowing and sending them to entities with their own taxing/borrowing authorities. That's insanity, and against the 10th amendment. This would be hard, but it's not rational to borrow money and give it to entities with their own taxing/borrowing authorities. And if the Left really wants to raise taxes in cities, I implore them to so we don't have to borrow this money.*

[[YouTube.com](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...), 9/13/23]

## **Schweikert Opposed Programs to Help the Most Vulnerable Americans**

**Schweikert Criticized Federal Disability Payments and Food Assistance.** During a floor speech, Schweikert criticized disability payments and food assistance. "It's more than just the disability payments that are part of Social Security/Supplemental Security Income," he said. "It's the labor force participation. When you create incentives in society, to not to be part of society, you lose all sorts of things. What happens in a society where you functionally finance people being sick? Let's be brutal, we should do some fairly revolutionary things in the Farm Bill because we give people money to go buy onion rings. I would say that's immoral, when obesity is almost half of health care costs." [States News Service, 6/4/24]



## **Schweikert Supported Tax Cuts for the Wealthy But Increased Taxes for Millions of Average Americans, Including Plan that Cut Taxes for the Wealthy that Was Expected to Leave 13 Million Additional Americans Uninsured**

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### **Schweikert Voted For Final Passage Of The Republican “Tax Cuts and Job Acts” Scam**

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**Schweikert Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** In December 2017, Schweikert voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to \$10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to \$2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for “pass-through” business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, [Vote #692](#), 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, [12/19/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act By Concurring With A Senate Amendment.** In December 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to \$10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to \$2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for “pass-through” business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” The motion was passed 224-201. [HR 1, [Vote #699](#), 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, [12/20/17](#)]

- **House Was Forced To Vote For A Second Time On The Final Bill After Small Changes Were Made To Comply With Senate Budget Rules.** “The House, forced to vote a second time on the \$1.5 trillion tax bill, moved swiftly to pass the final version on Wednesday, clearing the way for President Trump to sign into law the most sweeping tax overhaul in decades. House lawmakers approved the tax bill 224 to 201 on Wednesday, after being forced to vote on the bill again after last-minute revisions were made to it in the Senate, which passed the measure 51 to 48 early Wednesday morning. The final House vote was essentially a formality, as the changes, which were made to comply with Senate budget rules, did not significantly alter the overall bill.” [New York Times, [12/20/17](#)]

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### **Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Benefitted The Wealthy, Corporations And Special Interests...**

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**Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.”** “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over \$470,700. The GOP bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to \$500,000 for individuals and \$600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. [...] A massive tax cut for corporations “A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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### **...While Millions Of Americans Would Pay More In Taxes**

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**Politifact: GOP Tax Bill Would Raise Taxes For The Middle Class After Individual Tax Cut Provisions Expired In**



**2025.** “Gillibrand said the Republican ‘tax [plan] raises middle-class taxes.’ That’s not true during the first years of the new tax provisions. If not for the sunset for the tax changes for individuals, we likely would have rated Gillibrand’s statement False or perhaps Mostly False. Middle-income taxpayers will either benefit or see no change in their tax liability through 2025. But her claim could hold up after the bill’s individual provisions expire that year. There’s no guarantee a future Congress will extend those parts of the bill.” [Politifact, [12/22/17](#)]

- **Tax Policy Center: In 2018, 5 Percent Of Taxpayers Would Pay More In Taxes Under The GOP Tax Bill, But Would Increase To 53 Percent Of Taxpayers In 2027.** “Some taxpayers would pay more in taxes under the proposal in 2018 and 2025 than under current law: about 5 percent of taxpayers in 2018 and 9 percent in 2025. In 2027, however, taxes would increase for 53 percent of taxpayers compared with current law.” [Tax Policy Center, [12/18/17](#)]

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## **Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased The Federal Debt – And Republicans Planned To Pay For It With Cuts To Medicare And Social Security**

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**Official CBO Estimate Found Final Tax Bill Would Increase The Federal Deficit By \$1.9 Trillion.** “The GOP’s signature tax law is projected to increase the national debt by \$1.9 trillion between 2018 and 2028, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to the report, the tax law would cost the government \$2.3 trillion in revenues, but economic growth would offset that figure by about \$461 billion.” [The Hill, [4/9/18](#)]

**After Passing A Tax Bill That Added Trillions To The Deficit, Speaker Ryan Said Medicare And Medicaid Would Need To Be “Reformed” In Order To Decrease The Deficit.** “With his dream of tax reform now realized, Ryan is hoping to make progress on two other issues he’s targeted during his two-decade career in Washington: entitlement and welfare reform. ‘We’re going to have to get back next year at entitlement reform, which is how you tackle the debt and the deficit,’ Ryan, a former Budget Committee chairman, said in a recent interview this month on the Ross Kaminsky radio talk show. Medicare and Medicaid are the ‘big drivers of debt,’ Ryan said, suggesting Republicans could once again use the budget reconciliation process to avoid a Democratic filibuster. Medicare is the ‘biggest entitlement that’s got to have reform,’ Ryan added.” [The Hill, [12/27/17](#)]

- **HEADLINE: After Tax Overhaul, GOP Sets Sights on Medicare, Social Security** [US News, [12/7/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: Ryan says Republicans to target welfare, Medicare, Medicaid spending in 2018** [Washington Post, [12/6/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: Paul Ryan Pushes to Keep Overhaul of Safety-Net Programs on GOP Agenda** [Wall Street Journal, [2/4/18](#)]

**AP: “A Wide Range Of Economists And Nonpartisan Analysts Have Warned That The Bill Will Likely Escalate Federal Debt, Intensify Pressure To Cut Spending On Social Programs And Further Widen America’s Troubling Income Inequality.”** “The tax overhaul of 2017 amounts to a high-stakes gamble by Republicans in Congress: That slashing taxes for corporations and wealthy individuals will accelerate growth and assure greater prosperity for Americans for years to come. The risks are considerable. A wide range of economists and nonpartisan analysts have warned that the bill will likely escalate federal debt, intensify pressure to cut spending on social programs and further widen America’s troubling income inequality.” [Associated Press, [12/17/17](#)]

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## **Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Lead To More Expensive Health Insurance; 13 Million More Uninsured**

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**Final Tax Bill Eliminated Central Affordable Care Act Provision, Leading To 13 Million Fewer Americans With Insurance.** “The individual mandate is part of the Affordable Care Act, and removing it was a top priority for Trump and congressional Republicans. The Congressional Budget Office projects the change will increase insurance premiums and lead to 13 million fewer Americans with insurance in a decade, while also cutting government spending by more than \$300 billion over that period.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

**GOP Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of**

**Regional Markets.** “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

- **HEADLINE: Republican Tax Plan Will Make Health Insurance More Expensive** [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

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### **Schweikert Voted For Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent**

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**In 2018 Schweikert Voted For Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act (TCJA) Permanent.** In September 2018, Schweikert voted for “Passage of the bill that would make permanent a number of tax provisions that would otherwise expire in 2025. The provisions from the 2017 tax overhaul (PL 115-97) that would become permanent include: reduced tax rates and modified tax bracket breakpoints for the seven tax brackets, the standard deduction amount, the elimination of personal exemptions for each taxpayer and dependent, and the increased child tax credit.” The bill passed 220-191. [HR 6760, [Vote #414](#), 9/28/18; CQ, [9/28/18](#)]

- **The Bill Would Make Permanent Lower Tax Rates On Individuals And “Pass-Through” Businesses That Were Set To Expire In 2026, Unlike Corporate Tax Cuts Enacted Permanently Under TCJA.** “While the new law slashed the corporate tax rate permanently from 35 percent to 21 percent, its tax cuts for individuals and the millions of U.S. ‘pass-through’ businesses expire in eight years. The ‘pass-through’ businesses funnel their income to owners and other individuals, who then pay personal income tax on those earnings, not the corporate rate. They are allowed under the new law to deduct 20 percent of the first \$315,000 of their earnings. The legislation clearing the House on Friday would make the cuts for individuals and pass-through businesses permanent.” [Associated Press, [9/28/18](#)]
- **The Bill Would Add \$545 Billion To The Deficit On Top Of The \$1.5 Trillion Added By The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** “The sweeping rewrite of the tax code that Republicans hustled through Congress late last year, signed into law by Trump as his signature legislative achievement, is expected to add about \$1.5 trillion to the deficit over 10 years. The bill approved Friday would add another \$545 billion through 2028, according to an estimate by Congress’ bipartisan Joint Committee on Taxation.” [Associated Press, [9/28/18](#)]

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### **Schweikert Has Introduced Legislation To Make the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Permanent**

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**Schweikert Introduced Legislation To Make The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent.** “Congressman David Schweikert, R-Ariz, introduced the Permanent Extension of Rate Cuts and Extension of National Tax Simplification Act. The PERCENTS Act would simplify taxable income brackets, using the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act legislation as a model. Based on the Trump administration's tax code, the legislation is supported by numerous Ways and Means Committee Republicans. [...] ‘By making these key temporary tax cuts permanent, these reforms will provide certainty to individuals and businesses filing their taxes in the coming years. These reforms are pro-worker, pro-small business and pro-simplification,’ said Schweikert.” [Center Square, [6/24/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Provided Billions In Relief To Arizona Families, Schools And Law Enforcement**

**Schweikert Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It

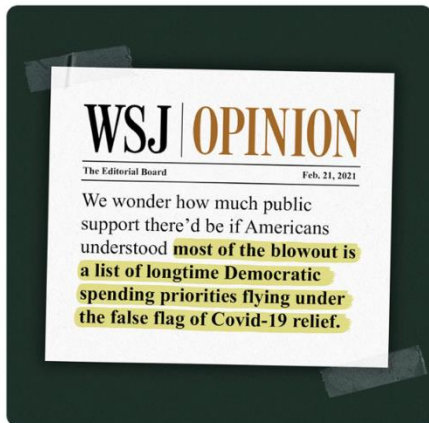
would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund; \$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Schweikert voted against: "Passage of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, comprising a coronavirus relief package that would provide roughly \$1.9 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$50 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend and increase federal unemployment compensation benefits for 24 weeks and increase the weekly amount to \$400; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums; and gradually increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$195.3 billion for direct assistance to states and \$130.2 billion for local governments; \$128.6 billion through fiscal 2023 for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund and \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions, including to provide emergency financial aid; and continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; and \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$25 billion for restaurants. It would provide \$30.5 billion for transit, \$18 billion for airline and aviation manufacturing industry payroll support; and \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance. It would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage annually to reach \$15 per hour in 2025, including for tipped workers, teens and workers with disabilities. It would create a program to provide financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans." The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [HR 1319, [Vote #49](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

**February 2021: Schweikert Said He Opposed The American Rescue Plan.**

We must be focused on reopening our schools and helping Americans safely return to work.

Today's \$1.9 trillion bill is not a "rescue" plan for American workers and families. The truth behind this bill. [f](#)



10:31 AM - Feb 26, 2021

[[X.com](#), 2/26/21]

**The American Rescue Plan Provided \$1,400 Direct Payments, Aid To State And Local Governments, Schools, And Small Businesses, An Expanded Child Tax Credit, And Vaccine Distribution Funds.** “President Biden signed the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act into law on Thursday, finalizing an early policy victory that will send much-needed aid to millions of Americans still struggling from the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] The American Rescue Plan provides \$1,400 direct payments to individuals making up to \$75,000 annually, \$350 billion in aid to state and local governments and \$14 billion for vaccine distribution. The bill also provides \$130 billion to elementary, middle and high schools to assist with safe reopening. [...] It includes an additional \$300 billion in weekly jobless benefits through September and an expanded tax credit of up to \$3,600 per child, initially distributed in monthly installments. The child tax credit could raise 4 million children out of poverty, according to an analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. More than \$50 billion will be distributed to small businesses, including \$7 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. The bill also provides \$25 billion for relief for small and mid-sized restaurants, which have suffered significantly during the pandemic.” [CBS News, [3/12/21](#)]

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## Economic Impact Payments

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**Individuals In Arizona Received \$ 8.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan.** Arizona received \$8.6612 billion in Third Round Economic Impact Payments through The American Rescue Plan Act: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released state-by-state data through early June for the 163.5 million Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) totaling nearly \$390 billion received by individuals through the American Rescue Plan Act. With this round of payments, the IRS and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) have delivered more EIPs and more total direct relief than in any previous round of direct relief. All 50 states saw more total relief with this round of payments than in previous rounds. [...] The EIPs under the American Rescue Plan included payments of up to \$1,400 per qualifying dependent, a significant increase over the \$500 and \$600 per qualifying child from the first and second rounds of payments, respectively.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [6/29/21](#)]

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## Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief

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**Arizona Received \$ 2,583,943,517 Billion In Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Through The American Rescue Plan To Help Safely Reopen Schools.** [Arizona received \$ 2,583,943,517 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief through the American Rescue Plan: “This document outlines the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, Public Law 117-2, enacted on March 11, 2021. ARP ESSER provides a total of nearly \$122 billion to States and school districts to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the



coronavirus pandemic on the nation’s students. In addition to ARP ESSER, the ARP Act includes \$3 billion for special education, \$850 million for the Outlying Areas, \$2.75 billion to support non-public schools, and additional funding for homeless children and youth, Tribal educational agencies, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.” [ARP ESSER Methodology and Allocation Table Revised, [6/25/21](#); Department of Education, Fact Sheet, [3/17/21](#)]

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## **Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Law Enforcement**

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**The American Rescue Plan Provided \$350 Billion In State And Local Funding To Hire Law Enforcement Officials, Pay Overtime For Community Policing, And Restore Law Enforcement To Pre-Pandemic Levels.** “Today, the Treasury Department is highlighting that communities experiencing a surge in gun violence as a result of the pandemic may use the American Rescue Plan’s \$350 billion in state and local funding for purposes such as: Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic. [...] In addition, the Treasury Department is clarifying that any community may use ARP state and local aid for the above strategies and any other public safety programs, up to the level of revenue loss the jurisdiction experienced during the pandemic. And any community may use ARP funds to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels.” [White House, Press Release, [6/23/21](#)]

**Department Of The Treasury: “There Are Many Ways In Which The State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds [...] Can Support Communities Working To Reduce And Respond To Increased Violence.”** “Under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) under the American Rescue Plan Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic. [...] In all communities, recipients may use resources to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels. [...] In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm. This spending may include: Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic o Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, including capacity building efforts at CVI programs like funding and training additional intervention workers.” [Department of the Treasury, [7/19/21](#)]

**Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, Which We Passed In The First 100 Days Of My Administration, Is Providing Much-Needed, Historic Relief To Bring Back Those Law Enforcement Jobs.”** President Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, which we passed in the first 100 days of my administration, is providing much-needed, historic relief to bring back those law enforcement jobs and social service jobs. Much of this relief has already arrived. The rest is on its way. And we’re now providing more guidance on how they can use the \$350 billion nationally that the American Rescue Plan has available to help reduce crime and address the root causes. For example, cities experiencing an increase in gun violence were able to use the American Rescue Plan dollars to hire police officers needed for community policing and to pay their overtime. Mayors will also be able to buy crime-fighting technologies, like gunshot detection systems, to better see and stop gun violence in their communities. They can use the funding to scale up wraparound services for the residents as well, including substance abuse and mental health services that we know will make a difference in prevention of crime.” [White House, [6/23/21](#)]

## **Schweikert Introduced An Amendment To Cut Transportation, Housing, And Urban Development Discretionary Funding By 57%**

**Schweikert Introduced An Amendment To Reduce Items Not Required To Be Appropriated In The Transportation, Housing, And Urban Development (THUD) Appropriations Bill By 57%.** “Schweikert, R-Ariz., amendment no. 47 that would reduce by 57 percent each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the bill that is not required to be appropriated or made available by law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-325. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #613](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

- **Schweikert’s Amendment Would Have Cut Discretionary Spending In The THUD Appropriations Bill By 57%.** “An amendment numbered 47 printed in Part B of House Report 118-261 to reduce by, 57 percent, each amount of discretionary budget authority provided by the bill.” [H.Amdt. 630 to H.R. 4820, [11/7/23](#)]

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### Appropriations Bills Were Funded Via Discretionary Spending

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**Appropriations Bills Were Funded Via Discretionary Spending.** “The Appropriations Committee writes 12 annual appropriations bills that provide approximately 30% of federal spending for a fiscal year. This funding is called discretionary spending. Nearly 70% of federal spending is controlled either by legislative committees or, like Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid, is on auto-pilot and does not need to be appropriated every year. This is called direct or mandatory spending.” [Rep. Mike Simpson, Discretionary vs. Mandatory Spending, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**Discretionary Spending Was Controlled Through Annual Appropriations Acts.** “Discretionary spending—the part of federal spending that lawmakers control through annual appropriation acts—totaled about \$1.2 trillion in 2013, CBO estimates, or about 35 percent of federal outlays. Just over half of that spending was for defense programs; the rest paid for an array of nondefense activities. Some fees and other charges that are triggered by appropriation action are classified in the budget as offsetting collections and are credited against discretionary spending.” [Congressional Budget Office, Discretionary Spending Options, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

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### Schweikert’s Amendment Would Have Cut Billions From Essential Transportation, Housing, And Urban Development Programs

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**The THUD Bill Included \$1.36 Billion In Discretionary Funding For Federal-Aid Highways.** [Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**Table 4. FY2023 Enacted and FY2024 Proposed Discretionary Funding for Selected DOT Programs**  
(dollars in millions)

Budget Item	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Request	FY2024 House Comm.	FY2024 Senate Comm.	Additional Annual IJA Funding
National Infrastructure Investment (OST)	\$800	\$1,220	—	\$398	\$2,500
Federal-aid Highways Discretionary Funding (FHWA)	3,418	—	1,362	2,047	9,454
Amtrak Grants (FRA)	2,453	3,068	876	2,454	4,400
Capital Investment Grants (FTA)	2,635	2,850	392	2,450	1,600
Subtotal	9,306	7,138	2,633	7,349	17,954
<b>DOT Net New Discretionary Funding total</b>	<b>\$28,735</b>	<b>\$27,850</b>	<b>\$21,574</b>	<b>\$28,433</b>	

[Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**The Federal-Aid Highway Program Provided Financial Assistance For Constructing, Maintaining, And Operating State Highways.** “The Federal-Aid Highway Program supports State highway systems by providing financial assistance for the construction, maintenance and operations of the Nation’s 3.9 million-mile highway network, including the Interstate Highway System, primary highways and secondary local roads. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is charged with implementing the Federal-aid Highway Program in cooperation with the States and local government.” [Federal Highway Administration, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**The Federal-Aid Highway Program Paid For 94.3% Of Most Arizona Highway Projects.** “The FAHP is currently a primary source of funding for construction of Arizona highways, roads and streets. Most of the funding falls into several

core programs, including the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP), Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ). The FAHP is funded from the transportation user-related revenues deposited in the Federal Highway Trust Fund, primarily federal excise taxes on motor fuels along with excise taxes on tires, trucks and trailers and truck-use taxes. The FAHP is a reimbursement program. Once projects are authorized in advance by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and federal funds are obligated, the federal government reimburses states for costs as they are incurred. With few exceptions, federal reimbursements must be matched with state or local funds. For most projects in Arizona, the federal share is 94.3 percent, and the state/local share is 5.7 percent.” [Arizona Department of Transportation, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To The Federal-Aid Highway Program Would Be A \$776 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

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**Funding For Amtrak Would Be Cut By \$499 Million Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

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**The THUD Bill Included \$876 Million In Discretionary Funding For Amtrak Grants.** [Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**Table 4. FY2023 Enacted and FY2024 Proposed Discretionary Funding for Selected DOT Programs**

(dollars in millions)

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[Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**Amtrak Grants Provided Funding For Infrastructure, Equipment Maintenance, And Operating Subsidies.**

“Amtrak grants provide funding to Amtrak for infrastructure, equipment, maintenance and operating subsidies.”

[Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To Amtrak Grants Would Be A \$499 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

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**Funding For Capital Investment Grants Would Be Cut By \$223 Million Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

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**The THUD Bill Included \$392 Million In Funding For Capital Investment Grants.** [Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]



**Table 4. FY2023 Enacted and FY2024 Proposed Discretionary Funding for Selected DOT Programs**

(dollars in millions)

Budget Item	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Request	FY2024 House Comm.	FY2024 Senate Comm.	Additional Annual IJA Funding
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Capital Investment Grants (FTA)	2,635	2,850	392	2,450	1,600
Subtotal	9,306	7,138	2,633	7,349	17,954
<b>DOT Net New Discretionary Funding total</b>	<b>\$28,735</b>	<b>\$27,850</b>	<b>\$21,574</b>	<b>\$28,433</b>	

[Congressional Research Service, [9/12/23](#)]

**Capital Investment Grants Funded Rail And Transit Projects.** “The Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program funds fixed guideway investments, including new and expanded rapid rail, commuter rail, light rail, streetcars, bus rapid transit, and ferries, and corridor-based bus rapid transit investments that emulate the features of rail.” [Department of Transportation, Capital Investment Grants, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To Capital Investment Grants Would Be A \$223 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**Funding For The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Would Be Cut By \$148 Million Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

**The THUD Bill Included \$260 Million For The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.** “For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary, with respect to traffic and highway safety, authorized under chapter 301 and part C of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code, \$260,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2025.” [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Investigated Issues Related To Motor Vehicle Safety And Standards.** “The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration investigates safety defects in motor vehicles, sets and enforces fuel economy standards, helps states and local communities reduce the threat of drunk drivers, promotes the use of safety belts, child safety seats and air bags, investigates odometer fraud, establishes and enforces vehicle anti-theft regulations, conducts research on driver behavior and traffic safety, and provides consumer information on motor vehicle safety topics.” [USA.gov, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Would Be A \$148 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**Funding For Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Would Be Cut By \$15.4 Billion Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

**The THUD Bill Included \$27.1 Billion For Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.** “For activities and assistance for the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (in this title “the Act”), not otherwise provided for, \$27,131,600,000 to remain available until expended, which shall be available on October 1, 2023 (in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that shall be available on October 1, 2023), and \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available on October 1, 2024.” [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee

Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Would Be A \$15.4 Billion Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

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**Funding For The Self-Help And Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program Would Be Cut By \$34.2 Million Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

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**The THUD Bill Included \$60 Million For The Self-Help And Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program.** “For the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 12805 note), and for related activities and assistance, \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.” [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**The Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program Developed Safe Housing For Low-Income People Who Would Not Otherwise Become Homeowners.** “The Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) awards grant funds to eligible national and regional nonprofit organizations and consortia. Funds must be used for eligible expenses to develop decent, safe and sanitary non-luxury housing for low-income persons and families who otherwise would not become homeowners. Examples are for purchasing home sites and develop or improving the infrastructure needed to set the stage for sweat equity and volunteer-based homeownership programs for low-income persons and families. Homebuyers must be willing to contribute significant amounts of their own sweat equity toward the construction or rehabilitation of their homes.” [Department of Housing and Urban Development, accessed [11/8/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To The Self-Help And Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program Would Be A \$34.2 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

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**Funding For Housing For The Elderly Would Be Cut By \$520 Million Under Schweikert’s Amendment**

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**The THUD Bill Included \$913 Million For Housing For The Elderly.** “HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) For capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, for housing for the elderly, as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q), for project rental assistance for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of such Act, including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 5-year term, for senior preservation rental assistance contracts, including renewals, as authorized by section 811(e) of the American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000 (12 U.S.C. 1701q note), and for supportive services associated with the housing, \$913,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2027.” [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

**A 57% Cut To Elderly Housing Would Be A \$520 Million Cut.** [Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Committee Report, [7/10/23](#)]

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**Schweikert Failed to Protect Arizona Youth from Poisonous Products**

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**Schweikert Was One of Only 33 Members to Vote against the Youth Poisoning Protection Act.** Schweikert voted against HR 4310, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act. The bill banned consumer products with a concentration of sodium nitrite of 10 percent or greater. According to bill sponsor Lori Trahan (D-MA), “The Youth Poisoning Protection Act is urgently needed to limit consumer access to high concentrations of a dangerous, toxic chemical that’s being promoted online as a method to die by suicide. It solely seeks to end the straight to consumer sale of highly concentrated Sodium Nitrite that is helping fuel the efforts of anonymous suicide forum users pushing vulnerable people to end their lives. It’s simple, it’s straightforward, and it has the potential to save lives.” A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a 376-33 vote. [[HR 4310](#), Roll Call 206, R 174-33, D 202-0, 5/15/24]

## Schweikert Opposed Inflation Reduction and Infrastructure Plans that Benefitted His Constituents, then Took Credit for Those Plans

### Schweikert Took Credit for a Project Funded by Inflation Reduction Act Despite Voting Against It

**Schweikert Voted against the Inflation Reduction Act.** Schweikert voted against HR 5376, the Inflation Reduction Act. According to CQ: “The bill would provide for approximately \$270 billion in new or expanded tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including production credits for electricity produced by renewable and nuclear facilities; investment tax credits for certain renewable energy equipment and facilities; and credits for advanced energy manufacturing projects, including in areas where a coal mine or power plant has closed. To incentivize emission reduction and clean fuel production, it would create or extend tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration facilities; biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels; and clean hydrogen facilities. For most of its corporate tax credits, it would add prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements and establish bonus credits for using domestic materials in facility construction. . . . The bill would provide funding for various activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy-efficient technologies and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including \$27 billion for grants to state, local and nonprofit entities for greenhouse gas emission reduction activities; \$9.7 billion for zero-emission or carbon capture rural electric systems; \$5 billion for loan guarantees to replace or reduce emissions of energy infrastructure; \$3 billion for zero-emission vehicles for the Postal Service; and \$1.6 billion for methane emissions reduction and mitigation. It would provide \$9 billion for residential energy efficiency improvement rebates; \$3 billion for new EPA environmental and climate justice block grants for community-led activities to address pollution, emission reduction, climate resiliency and public engagement; and \$3 billion for Federal Highway Administration grants for projects that address surface transportation facilities that disconnect or negatively impact communities. It would provide \$4 billion for drought mitigation in Western states; \$2.15 billion for hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects; and \$1 billion to improve energy and water efficiency or climate resilience of affordable housing.” The bill passed by a party-line vote of 220-207. [[HR 5376](#), Roll Call 420, R 0-207, D 220-0, 8/12/22; [CQ](#), 8/12/22]

- **The Law Allowed Medicare to Negotiate Drug Costs and Cap Insulin Costs.** According to CQ, “Among drug pricing provisions, the bill would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a ‘maximum fair price’ with drug manufacturers for certain Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition; cap cost-sharing for insulin products covered under Medicare at \$35 a month; and require single-source drug manufacturers to provide rebates to HHS for the price of drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which price increases outpace inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap the annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000.” [[CQ](#), 8/12/22]
- **Center For American Progress: The Inflation Reduction Act Would Create “Millions Of Clean Energy Jobs.”** “The Inflation Reduction Act builds a new clean energy manufacturing economy by investing in refurbishing old factories; building new factories; requiring high wages; and mandating apprenticeship training for companies using clean energy tax credits. The bill will spur domestic production of batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, and more, setting the United States up to compete in the global clean energy economy and creating millions of clean energy jobs.” [[Center for American Progress](#), 8/9/22]
- **American Clean Power Estimated The Inflation Reduction Act’s Clean Power Funding Would Create New Jobs With “\$300 Billion In Wages And Benefits.”** “The growth of clean power will deliver a tremendous amount of new jobs and economic benefits across the country. ACP estimates that the IRA will help create 550,000 new clean energy jobs – more than doubling the current clean energy workforce. As a result, the clean power industry will support a direct workforce of nearly 1 million Americans by 2030. These jobs will provide nearly \$300 billion in wages and benefits to hard-working Americans. In addition, once complete, these projects will support 125,000 permanent jobs in the operations and maintenance phase, providing nearly \$9 billion in wages and benefits each year.” [Wind Energy and Electric Vehicle Magazine, 8/6/22]

**Schweikert Bashed The Green Subsidies In The Inflation Reduction Act That Benefitted Legion Post #58 As An “Absurd Scam”.** “I’ve been saying for weeks that the Orwellian Inflation Reduction Act won’t actually reduce deficits. Now we know its green subsidies will cost taxpayers \$1.2 TRILLION -- 3x as much as the original forecasts, and possibly

more. Just another example of the Left's absurd scams.” [David Schweikert, Twitter, [4/11/23](#)]

**Schweikert Complained That The Inflation Reduction Act Mostly Benefitted Foreign Companies.** TWEET: “A stunning admission. As I've said time and again, the Orwellian-named ‘Inflation Reduction Act’ didn't actually reduce inflation, it kept inflation going. And 60% of clean-energy projects in the bill went to foreign companies! That's Bidenomics.” [David Schweikert, Twitter, [4/11/23](#)]

**Schweikert Complained About The Inflation Reduction Act Giving “Corporate Handouts.”** TWEET: “My brothers and sisters on the Left originally told the American people that their corporate handouts in the Orwellian Inflation Reduction Act would cost \$280 billion. Now, we know the actual cost will be \$1.2 trillion -- over 3x as much as Democrats initially claimed.” [David Schweikert, Twitter, [4/19/23](#)]

**Schweikert Decried The Battery Production Tax Credits In The Inflation Reduction Act.** “Democrats promised Americans that their battery production tax credits in the so-called Inflation Reduction Act would cost \$30.6 billion. Yet now economists project the real cost of these credits to be up to \$200 billion. A perfect example of defrauding the American people.” [David Schweikert, Twitter, [4/13/23](#)]

**Schweikert Touted Benefits of the Inflation Reduction Act Despite Voting Against It.** Schweikert promoted the groundbreaking ceremony for a solar project at an American Legion hall in Arizona made possible through the Inflation Reduction Act. “The structure will use American-made steel and is expected to generate \$400,000 of electricity in its lifetime service to future generations of veterans,” he said on X. Schweikert had voted against the legislation. His spokesperson stated that he was supporting veterans, not the law. [Arizona Republic, 9/8/23]

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### **The IRA’s Energy Provisions, Including \$9 Billion For Consumer Home Energy Rebate Programs, Can Save Americans Up To \$1,800 A Year In Energy Costs**

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**Energy Provisions In The IRA Can Save American Families Up To \$1,800 Dollars A Year On Energy Costs.** “Under the legislation, a home improvement credit for energy efficiency would allow households to deduct from their taxes up to 30 percent of the cost of upgrades like heat pumps and insulation. Another provision extends a program that allows households that are installing solar or battery storage systems to deduct 30 percent of the cost of those projects from their taxes. Rewiring America, a nonprofit group that promotes energy efficiency, said it estimated that those and other measures in the legislation could save households \$1,800 a year.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Will Provide \$9 Billion In Consumer Home Energy Rebate Programs To Electrify Home Appliances And For Energy Efficient Retrofits.** “There would be tax credits for consumers who add renewable energy items to their homes, under the legislation, including efficient heat pumps, rooftop solar, electric HVAC and water heaters. The plan also includes \$9 billion for home energy rebate programs for low-income consumers to make their homes more energy efficient and \$1 billion in grants for affordable housing energy upgrades.” [Bloomberg Law, [7/27/22](#); Senate Democrats, [7/27/22](#)]

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### **The IRA Imposes A Minimum 15% Tax Rate On All Corporations That Earn More Than \$1 Billion A Year In Profits**

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**The IRA Strengthened Taxes On The Largest Corporations And Limited Deductions Corporations Can Use To Lower Their Rates.** “Democrats instead settled on a far more complex change to the tax code: a new 15 percent corporate minimum tax on the profits companies report to shareholders. It would apply to companies that report more than \$1 billion in annual income on their financial statements but that are also able to use credits, deductions and other tax treatments to lower their effective tax rates. [...] (Democrats) extended a limit on tax deductions for business losses that was enacted as part of the Trump tax cuts in 2017.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Will Impose A 15% Minimum Tax Rate On All U.S. Corporations That Earn More Than \$1 Billion Per Year In Profits.** “The single biggest tax hike in the plan would apply to all U.S. corporations that earn more than \$1 billion per year in profits. Under current law, U.S. corporations ostensibly pay a 21 percent tax rate. But dozens of Fortune 500 companies pay no federal income tax at all by claiming deductions for research and development and other



credits. The plan would close off that option by subjecting large corporations to a tax on their financial statements. Corporations would still be able to claim tax credits, though, since renewable energy groups raised concerns the minimum tax could undercut the effectiveness of the climate tax credits.” [Washington Post, [7/28/22](#)]

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### **The IRA Expanded Funding For The IRS To Hold The Biggest Corporations Accountable While Not Increasing Audit Scrutiny On Small Businesses Or Middle-Income Americans**

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**The IRA Expanded Funding For The IRS To Hold The Biggest Corporations More Accountable.** “The legislation would also bolster the I.R.S. with an investment of about \$80 billion, hoping to recover additional tax revenue by cracking down on wealthy corporations and wealthy tax evaders.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Expanded Funding For The IRS To Shore Up The Agency However “These Resources Are Absolutely Not About Increasing Audit Scrutiny On Small Businesses Or Middle-Income Americans.”** “Republicans, who have historically opposed shoring up funds for the agency, have argued that this will increase audits and scrutiny on lower-income households. The I.R.S., in turn, has dismissed the concern, telling Congress that “these resources are absolutely not about increasing audit scrutiny on small businesses or middle-income Americans.”” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

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### **The IRA Will Reduce Inflation Because It Lowers Deficits By \$305 Billion Through 2031**

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**Headline: Top Economists Say Democrats’ Health Care And Climate Package Will Put ‘Downward Pressure On Inflation.’**” “Congressional Democrats’ climate and health care package is getting a boost from a group of top economists, who wrote in a new letter that the so-called Inflation Reduction Act will lower prices for American consumers amid high inflation. ‘This historic legislation makes crucial investments in energy, health care, and in shoring up the nation’s tax system. These investments will fight inflation and lower costs for American families while setting the stage for strong, stable, and broadly-shared long-term economic growth,’ 126 economists said in a letter sent to congressional leadership Tuesday, which was first obtained by CNN.” [CNN, [8/2/22](#)]

**Congressional Budget Office: The IRA Will Reduce Deficits By \$305 Billion Through 2031.** “Based on the CBO score, the legislation would reduce deficits by \$305 billion through 2031 – including over \$100 billion of net scoreable savings and another \$200 billion of gross revenue from stronger tax compliance.” [CBO, [8/3/22](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Will Reduce The Budget Deficit By More Than \$300 Billion Over The Next Ten Years.** “Taken together, the Inflation Reduction Act’s measures would reduce the budget deficit by more than \$300 billion over the next 10 years, reducing inflationary pressures in the process. Yet this estimate is highly conservative; many experts agree that the IRS funding would produce much more revenue than estimated, especially by deterring tax cheats. And the deficit is already projected to come down by \$1.7 trillion this year ” [Center For American Progress, [7/29/22](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Will Be The Largest Deficit Reduction Bill Since 2011.** “Senate negotiators outlined an agreement yesterday on the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, legislation which would use Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 reconciliation instructions to raise revenue and lower prescription drug costs in order to fund energy, climate, and health care provisions as well as reduce the deficit. [...] Although reconciliation was designed for deficit reduction, this would be the first time in many years it was actually used for this purpose. It would also be the largest deficit reduction bill since the Budget Control Act of 2011. With inflation at a 40-year high and debt approaching record levels, this would be a welcomed improvement from the status quo.” [Committee For A Responsible Federal Budget, [7/28/22](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Reduces Inflation By Lowering The Federal Deficit; With Less Money Floating In The Economy, There Tends To Be Less Demand And Fewer Price Hikes.** “The bill will make small steps to help bring inflation back to normal levels, said Shai Akabas, the director of economic policy at the Bipartisan Policy Center. ‘It will generally work in the right direction and help the Federal Reserve, which has the primary responsibility for getting a hold of inflation,’ Akabas said. There are three main ways the bill targets rising prices, according to Akabas. First, it plans to reduce the federal deficit, which is the difference between how much the U.S. government spends and how much it makes in taxes and revenue. When there’s less money floating in the economy, there tends to be less demand and fewer price hikes, Akabas said. [...] Second, it will promote the production of certain goods, mainly in renewable energy.

Having more supply than demand could help lower some costs over time, he added. Third and more directly, one provision of the bill will help limit the price growth of certain prescription drugs by allowing Medicare to negotiate their cost with pharmaceutical companies.” [NPR, [8/13/22](#)]

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## **The IRA Will Reduce Greenhouse Emissions By Investing In Clean Energy And Manufacturing And Incentives To Purchase Electric Cars**

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**The IRA Continued A Tax Credit Incentive Up To \$7,500 Per Couple To Own Electric Cars.** “The package also continues an incentive for families to replace their gas-powered vehicles with electric. It extends a current \$7,500 tax credit for new electric vehicles and \$4,000 for a used one. Couples who earn less than \$300,000 a year or individuals who earn less than \$150,000 a year would be eligible for the credits, and consumers would get the discount at the dealership.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Investment In Energy Will Cut Greenhouse Gas By 40% by 2030 Through Investments In Green Energy Manufacturing.** “(The IRA) would invest nearly \$400 billion over 10 years in tax credits aimed at steering consumers to electric vehicles and prodding electric utilities toward renewable energy sources like wind or solar power. Energy experts said the measure would help the United States to cut greenhouse gas emissions about 40 percent below 2005 levels by the end of this decade. [...] The measure would assure new oil drilling leases in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska’s Cook Inlet. It would expand tax credits for carbon capture technology that could allow coal or gas-burning power plants to keep operating with lower emissions. And it would mandate that the Interior Department continue to hold auctions for fossil fuel leases if it plans to approve new wind or solar projects on federal lands. The tax credits include \$30 billion to speed the production of solar panels, wind turbines, batteries and critical minerals processing; \$10 billion to build facilities to manufacture things like electric vehicles and solar panels; and \$500 million through the Defense Production Act for heat pumps and critical minerals processing. There is \$60 billion to help disadvantaged areas that are disproportionately affected by climate change, including \$27 billion for the creation of what would be the first national “green bank” to help drive investments in clean energy projects — particularly in poor communities. The bill would also force oil and gas companies to pay fees as high as \$1,500 a ton to address excess leaks of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, and it would undo a 10-year moratorium on offshore wind leasing established by President Donald J. Trump.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Will Invest In Climate Smart Agriculture, Forest Restoration And Land Conservation.** “This bill will make historic investments to ensure that rural communities are at the forefront of climate solutions. The investments affirm the central role of agricultural producers and forest landowners in our climate solutions by investing in climate smart agriculture, forest restoration and land conservation. It also makes significant investments in clean energy development in rural communities. More than \$20 billion to support climate-smart agriculture practices. \$5 billion in grants to support healthy, fire resilient forests, forest conservation and urban tree planting. Tax credits and grants to support the domestic production of biofuels, and to build the infrastructure needed for sustainable aviation fuel and other biofuels. \$2.6 billion in grants to conserve and restore coastal habitats and protect communities that depend on those habitats.” [Senate Democrats, [7/27/22](#)]

**The IRA Will Provide \$20 Billion For The Agriculture Sector To Reduce Air Pollution, \$9 Billion For The Federal Government To Buy American-Made Clean Technologies, Including \$3 Billion For The U.S. Postal Service To Buy Zero-Emission Vehicles.** “If passed and signed into law, the act would include funding for the following: [...] Cutting emissions, including \$20 billion for the agriculture sector and \$3 billion to reduce air pollution at ports. It also includes unspecified funding for a program to reduce methane emissions, which are often produced as a byproduct of oil and gas production, and are more than 80 times as potent as carbon dioxide in warming the atmosphere. In addition, the act allocates \$9 billion for the federal government to buy American-made clean technologies, including \$3 billion for the U.S. Postal Service to buy zero-emission vehicles.” [CNBC, [8/28/22](#)]

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## **The IRA Will Cap Prescription Drugs And Insulin Prices And Extend And Broaden ACA Subsidies To Lower Health Care Costs For Low- And Middle-Income Families**

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**The IRA Will Empower Medicare To Begin Negotiating Directly For The Price Of Prescription Drugs.** “The deal allows Medicare to negotiate drug prices for the first time and would prevent future administrations from refusing to do

so. It's a major win for Democrats, who have long pledged to lower the cost of medicines, particularly for seniors. The government would start by negotiating the price of 10 drugs and gradually scale up to 20 by 2029." [Washington Post, [7/28/22](#)]

**The IRA Protected Seniors By Capping Prescription Prices At \$2000 Out Of Pocket Annually, As Well As Free Vaccines For All Seniors And Medicare Insulin Prices Being Capped At \$35 Per Month.** "The package would cap the out-of-pocket costs that seniors pay annually for prescription drugs at \$2,000, and would ensure that seniors have access to free vaccines. Lawmakers also included a rebate should price increases outpace the rate of inflation. [...] Republicans successfully challenged the inclusion of a \$35 price cap on insulin for patients on private insurance during a rapid-fire series of amendment votes early Sunday morning, forcing its removal. But a separate proposal that caps the price of insulin at \$35 per month for Medicare patients remained intact." [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Extended And Broadened Subsidies That Were Introduced In The ACA To Expand And Reduce The Cost Of Health Insurance Plans.** "As part of the \$1.9 trillion pandemic aid law that Democrats muscled through last year, lawmakers agreed to broaden subsidies available under the Affordable Care Act. That proposal lowered premiums for almost every American who relies on the program's marketplace, either making some plans free for lower-income people or extending some support to higher-income people who previously did not receive any aid. The package, which could pass the Senate as early as Sunday, would extend those subsidies, now set to expire at the end of the year, for an additional three years." [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

**The IRA Will Extend Expanded Affordable Care Act Subsidies For Three More Years Helping Low- And Middle-Income Families Afford Healthcare.** "One way Obamacare expanded health care coverage was by creating marketplaces for people to purchase insurance and offering federal subsidies to help low- and middle-income households afford it. Households making up to 400 percent of the federal poverty line — about \$106,000 for a family of four — could get federal help to pay their premiums. After that, they were on their own. But in 2021, Congress eliminated those caps, instead saying that no household should have to pay more than 8.5 percent of their income for health insurance. The change had the biggest effect on people making between 400 and 600 percent of the federal poverty line (for the same household of four, that would be up to \$159,000 per year). As Vox's Dylan Scott previously reported, the changes also enabled roughly 7 million people to qualify for free health insurance under the ACA. Those policies, however, were set to sunset by the end of this year, leaving millions of people to face much higher health care expenses moving forward. The Inflation Reduction Act extends these subsidies for three years through the end of 2025, ensuring that people won't face that surge for a while yet. That extension is expected to cost \$64 billion, according to a projection from the Congressional Budget Office." [Vox, [7/28/22](#)]

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### **The Inflation Reduction Act Provided \$4 Billion In Funding To Combat Drought In Arizona**

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**The Inflation Reduction Act Provided \$4 Billion In Funding To Combat Drought In Arizona And Other Colorado River Basin States.** "Inflation Reduction Act Includes \$4 Billion Secured by Sen. Kelly, Western Senators to Combat Drought Recently, Arizona Senator Mark Kelly, along with a coalition of western senators, secured \$4 billion for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the Senate-passed Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 which will help Arizona and Colorado River basin states mitigate climate-driven drought. The Kelly-secured funding can be used by Reclamation to compensate farmers who voluntarily reduce their water deliveries under short-term or multi-year agreements, as well as projects that conserve water in Lake Mead and Lake Powell. Funding would also be available to mitigate the environmental effects of shrinking inland waterbodies like the Salton Sea and the Great Salt Lake. The House is expected to vote on the bill tomorrow. 'We're glad to have secured \$4 billion in funding in the Inflation Reduction Act which will not only help Arizona secure its water future but will provide Arizona farmers, cities, and tribal communities with more tools to develop long-term solutions as we work to combat the impact of this historic western drought,' said Senator Kelly." [Senator Mark Kelly, [8/11/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Opposed Infrastructure Bill that Delivered Hundreds of Millions to His District**

**Schweikert Voted Against Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill That Will Bring in More Than \$400 Million Into His District.** Schweikert opposed the Bipartisan Infrastructure deal that is causing "billions of dollars in infrastructure funding" to flow "into cities and towns nationwide." Schweikert's district will be the recipient of "\$223M" in "formal



agreements (obligations)” and “204M” in “actual spending (outlays). Schweikert’s district is the 2nd largest recipient of outlays among districts represented by vulnerable House Republicans. Schweikert is among vulnerable House Republicans who “are tacitly taking credit for the local funds, despite opposing that bill.” [Politico, [3/11/24](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act.** In November 2021 Schweikert voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending, including for surface transportation, broadband, water and energy infrastructure. In supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority, the bill would provide \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major surface transportation projects, including \$47.3 for highway infrastructure and \$40 billion for bridge construction and repair; \$66 billion for rail, including \$58 billion for Amtrak; and \$39 billion for transit, including \$5.3 billion for zero- and low-emission transit buses and \$2 billion for accessibility improvements. It would provide \$25 billion for airports and approximately \$17 billion for ports and waterways, including \$3.4 billion to modernize land ports of entry and \$2.25 billion for water port upgrades, including resilience and electrification projects. It would provide approximately \$11 billion for various transportation safety and research programs. It would provide \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging infrastructure and \$5 billion for zero- and low-emission school bus programs. It would establish requirements for many new and existing surface transportation programs to consider the environmental and equity impacts of funded activities and authorize a range of transportation programs related to emissions reduction and climate change resilience. It would provide \$1 billion for activities to reconnect neighborhoods by removing or remediating the effects of transportation infrastructure construction in disadvantaged and underserved communities. The bill would provide approximately \$65 billion for broadband, including \$42.5 billion for grants to states to increase access in unserved areas and \$14.2 billion to extend a program initially authorized in response to the coronavirus pandemic that provides stipends to help low-income families pay for internet services. It would provide approximately \$62 billion for the Energy Department, including \$21.5 billion for clean energy demonstration projects, \$16.3 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, \$8 billion for power grid resilience and other electricity projects, and \$7.5 billion for fossil energy and carbon management. It would authorize or expand several programs to incentivize clean energy manufacturing, development and adoption. It would provide approximately \$55 billion for water infrastructure and safety, including \$30.7 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including \$15 billion to replace lead service lines and \$4 billion to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other emerging contaminants; and \$12.7 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Across various departments, the bill would provide funding for climate change response and environmental remediation, including; \$11.3 billion for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects, approximately \$5.75 billion for wildfire management, \$3.5 billion for the EPA hazardous substance superfund and \$3.5 billion for FEMA flood mitigation. It would also provide more than \$1.7 billion for cybersecurity resilience programs. The bill would include a number of provisions intended to offset spending, including by rescinding certain unobligated COVID-19 relief funding and establishing tax reporting requirements for cryptocurrency and other digital assets.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-206. [H.R. 3684, [Vote #369](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

- **White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade.** “The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It’s a historic investment that the president has compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **CNN: Experts Agreed The Infrastructure Spending Was “Sorely Needed To Ensure Safe Travel” And “Efficient Transport Of Goods And Produce.”** “Congress passed a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure package Friday, approving a signature part of President Joe Biden's economic agenda. It will deliver \$550 billion of new federal investments in America's infrastructure over five years, touching everything from bridges and roads to the nation's broadband, water and energy systems. Experts say the money is sorely needed to ensure safe travel, as well as the efficient transport of goods and produce across the country. The nation's infrastructure system earned a C- score from the American Society of Civil Engineers earlier this year.” [CNN, [11/5/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Provide \$110 Billion For Repairs To Highways, Bridges, And Roads.** “The bill would provide \$110 billion to repair the nation’s aging highways, bridges and roads. According to the

White House, 173,000 total miles or nearly 280,000 kilometers of America’s highways and major roads and 45,000 bridges are in poor condition. And the almost \$40 billion for bridges is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the national highway system, according to the Biden administration.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Axios: The Infrastructure Bill Included \$65 Billion For “Building High-Speed Internet Networks, Helping Low-Income Families Pay For Service And Digital Equity Programs.”** “The infrastructure bill heading to President Biden’s desk includes \$65 billion to improve high-speed internet access and affordability. [...] By the numbers: The funding is aimed towards building high-speed internet networks, helping low-income families pay for service and digital equity programs. \$42.45 billion in grants to states for broadband projects, which can range from network deployment to data collection to help determine areas that lack service. \$14.2 billion to provide a \$30-a-month voucher to low-income Americans to pay for internet service. It will replace the current \$50-a-month Emergency Broadband Benefit program, offering less money monthly, but increasing the number of those eligible. \$2.75 billion for digital inclusion and equity projects, such as improving digital literacy or online skills for seniors. \$2 billion each for a rural broadband construction program called ReConnect, run by USDA, and to the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program run by the Commerce Department’s National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). \$1 billion to build so-called ‘middle mile’ infrastructure to connect local providers to larger internet access points. \$600 million for private activity bonds to finance broadband deployment projects in rural areas.” [Axios, [11/8/21](#)]

**The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act Provided \$5.3 Billion For Highways And Bridges In Arizona.** “Repair and rebuild our roads and bridges with a focus on climate change mitigation, resilience, equity, and safety for all users, including cyclists and pedestrians. In Arizona there are 132 bridges and over 3,193 miles of highway in poor condition. Since 2011, commute times have increased by 11.1% in Arizona, and on average, each driver pays \$614 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the interstate highway system. Based on formula funding alone, Arizona would expect to receive approximately \$5.3 billion over five years in Federal highway formula funding for highways and bridges.” [Department of Transportation, accessed [8/17/22](#)]

**The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act Provided \$348 Million For Airport Development In Arizona.** “The United States built modern aviation, but our airports lag far behind our competitors. Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, airports in Arizona would receive approximately \$348 million for infrastructure development for airports over five years. This funding will address airside and landside needs at airports, such as improving runways, taxiways and airport-owned towers, terminal development projects, and noise reduction projects. In addition, \$5 billion in discretionary funding is available over five years for airport terminal development projects that address the aging infrastructure of our nation’s airports, including projects that expand accessibility for persons with disabilities, improve access for historically disadvantaged populations, improve energy efficiency, and improve airfield safety.” [Department of Transportation, accessed [8/17/22](#)]

**The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act Provided \$903 Million For To Improve Public Transportation In Arizona.** “Improve healthy, sustainable transportation options for millions of Americans. Arizonans who take public transportation spend an extra 90.2% of their time commuting and non-White households are two times more likely to commute via public transportation. 4% of transit vehicles in the state are past useful life. Based on formula funding alone, Arizona would expect to receive about \$903 million over five years under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to improve public transportation options across the state. In the first year, this represents about a 32% increase over 2021 FAST Act formula transit funding levels.” [Department of Transportation, accessed [8/17/22](#)]

**June 2023: Schweikert Celebrated The New Patio Solar System At American Legion Post #58 After His Staff Attended The Groundbreaking Ceremony Even Though Plan Received Significant Financial Help from Inflation Reduction Act, Which Schweikert Opposed**

**June 1 2023: Schweikert Shared Photos Celebrating The Groundbreaking Ceremony For The New Patio Solar System At American Legion Post #58.** TWEET: “Today, my district staff attended the American Legion Post #58 groundbreaking ceremony for their new patio solar system. The structure will use American-made steel and is expected to

generate \$400,000 of electricity in its lifetime service to future generations of veterans.” [Rep. David Schweikert, Twitter, [6/1/23](#)]

- **Schweikert Appeared To Take Credit And Shared A Photo Of His Staff Attending The Ceremony And ‘Breaking Ground.’** [Rep. David Schweikert, Twitter, [6/1/23](#)]



[Rep. David Schweikert, Twitter, [6/1/23](#)]

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### **The Inflation Reduction Act Pledged 30% Cost Reduction For Solar Projects By Non-Profits**

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**Through Direct Pay, Tax Exempt Entities Can Get Up To 30% Or More Of Installation Costs Back Under The IRA’s Investment Tax Credit.** “Direct pay can help nonprofits afford to install clean energy, which can help them reduce their own energy use and save money so they can spend more resources on their mission. Nonprofits can also become local climate leaders by using their property to generate clean electricity that benefits their neighbors through technologies like community solar. [...] Through direct pay, [organizations] can get up to 30% of the installation cost back under the Investment Tax Credit—or more if it is eligible for bonus credits.” [White House Clean Energy, Accessed [8/29/23](#)]

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### **Post #58 Planned To Take Advantage Of The IRA Benefits Once The Law Passed**

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**Post #58 Was Eager To Take Advantage Of The Benefits Of The Inflation Reduction Act As Soon As It Was Signed Into Law.** “The vision for the project came from Alan Roberts, who after getting elected as the Legion’s financial officer, saw how much the club was paying for electricity. [Alan] started looking at the Electric bills we were paying, and he’s going, ‘This is crazy. We need to start looking at solar,’ Millas said. [...] Finally, in August of this year, the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law, allowing nonprofits like the American Legion a 30% cost reduction for solar equipment and associated expenses. ‘It was like a gift from above,’ Millas said. With the Inflation Reduction Act in place, Post 58 can significantly reduce the costs for installing a solar system.” [Fountain Hills Times, [6/2/23](#)]

**Gary Mills, Project Lead, Called The Inflation Reduction Act “A Gift From Above.”** “Finally, in August of this year, the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law, allowing nonprofits like the American Legion a 30% cost reduction for solar equipment and associated expenses. ‘It was like a gift from above,’ Millas said.” [Fountain Hills Times, [6/2/23](#)]

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### **The 2022 Inflation Reduction Act “Significantly Defrayed” The Cost Of The Project**

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**The Inflation Reduction Act Significantly Reduced The Cost Of Legion Post #58’s Solar Construction Project.** “The Legion opened a line of credit with MidFirst Bank, requested donations from the community and took advantage of the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, which significantly defrayed the cost of the solar project. Through the leadership of the Legion Accountant and Fundraiser, Kay Roberts, the solar team has raised over \$70,000 towards the cost of the project.” [Fountain Hills Times, [6/15/23](#)]

## Schweikert Has Made It Harder to Afford Health Care

### Schweikert Supports Policies that Take Health Care Away from More than 700,000 Arizonans

**Schweikert Supported the 2024 GOP Budget Proposal from the Republican Study Committee, Which Would Cut Health Care by \$4.5 Trillion and Repeal Prescription Caps.** A White House statement in March 2024 noted that the budget proposal of the Republican Study Committee, of which Schweikert is a member, would cut \$4.5 trillion from the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It stripped funding from the ACA Marketplace, would turn Medicaid into block grants, turn Medicare into a “premium support program that would raise premiums for millions of seniors,” prohibit Medicare from negotiating lower drug prices and repeal the \$35 monthly cap on insulin prescriptions. [[WhiteHouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov), 3/26/24; Arizona Daily Star, 4/14/24]

- **Schweikert Supported a Budget Proposed By the Republican Study Committee That Would Endanger Health Coverage for Millions of Americans.** In April 2024, “the Republican Study Committee — a group representing more than 80% of House Republicans in Congress — released a...budget proposal for 2025.” Schweikert joined “three other members of Arizona’s congressional delegation in supporting this plan.” The budget would alter Medicare “by turning the program into a voucher system where seniors would need to shop for coverage using a government subsidy, regardless of whether the subsidy covers the cost of care” as well as “roll back recent progress the Biden administration has made in reining in Big Pharma by negotiating lower prices for prescription drugs.” The budget would also “gut the Affordable Care Act, including preventing young people from being able to stay on a parents’ health plan until age 26 and allowing insurers to charge the 6 in 10 seniors and others with chronic conditions in my state more for their health care.” [Arizona Daily Star, [4/12/24](#)]

**Schweikert Voted for the Republican CHOICE Arrangement Act to Provide Other Options for Employer-Based Health Care Coverage.** Schweikert voted for HR 3799, the CHOICE Arrangement Act. The bill allowed employers to offer individual coverage health reimbursement arrangements in which employers agreed to reimburse employees for medical expenses up to a limit, and employees obtain their own individual coverage. The bill codified a Trump-era regulation that allowed the arrangements. It also expanded association health plans. The bill passed by a party-line 220-209 vote. [[HR 3799](#), Roll Call 282, R 220-0, D 0-209, 6/21/23]

- **The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Said the Legislation Would Weaken Consumer Protections.** In its analysis of the bill, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities said that it would weaken consumer protections enacted in the Affordable Care Act. They noted, “The bill would segment insurance risk pools: some individuals who are younger and healthier, or small businesses whose employees have that profile, could get plans with lower premiums because they would be priced separately from ACA-compliant coverage and would not have to meet ACA standards, such as a requirement to cover a set of essential health benefits. As a result, other individuals and small businesses remaining in ACA-regulated markets would see higher premiums.” It added that the individual arrangements also required employees to do considerable work in selecting health care coverage. They concluded, “[The legislation] would undermine consumer protections, segment insurance markets, and impose new burdens on individuals to navigate an already complex system.” [[CBPP.org](#), 6/20/23]

### Schweikert Voted 18 Times To Repeal The Affordable Care Act

#### Schweikert Voted 4 Times To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act

- **Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** [HR 596, [Vote #58](#), 2/3/15; CQ Floor Votes, [2/3/15](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** [HR 45, [Vote #154](#), 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, [5/16/13](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** [HR 6079, [Vote #460](#), 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, [7/11/12](#)]



- **Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** [HR 2, [Vote #14](#), 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, [1/19/11](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In February 2015, Schweikert voted for: the “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul. The bill would delay the repeal by 180 days after enactment and direct the House Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Judiciary and Ways and Means committees to submit alternative legislation with a number of provisions, including ones to increase economic growth by eliminating certain regulations; lower health care premiums through increased competition; overhaul the medical liability system; and provide states greater flexibility to administer Medicaid programs.” The bill passed 239-186. [HR 596, [Vote #58](#), 2/3/15; CQ Floor Votes, [2/3/15](#)]

**The Hill: The Vote Was The Fourth Vote To “Completely Repeal” The Affordable Care Act; For The First Time, The Bill Included Instructions For Committees To Replace The Bill, But With No Deadline To Finish.** “The GOP House on Tuesday voted for the fourth time to completely repeal ObamaCare, but this time with instructions for several committees to replace the healthcare law with new policies. [...] This is the first time the House has coupled an ObamaCare repeal vote with instructions to write a replacement, but they included a significant caveat. The legislation doesn’t impose any deadlines on committees to finish their work.” [The Hill, [2/3/15](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In May 2013, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets requirements for health insurers. It also would repeal provisions pertaining to the Independent Payment Advisory Board. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 229-195. [HR 45, [Vote #154](#), 5/16/13; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/13]

**Washington Post: The Bill “Would Repeal The Health Care Law In Full.”** “Since Republicans took control of the House of Representatives in 2011, the House has voted 36 times to repeal either all, or part, of President Obama’s health-care law. On Thursday, the House is scheduled to do it again, taking up another bill that would repeal the health care law in full.” [Washington Post, [5/15/13](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In July 2012, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 244-185. [HR 6079, [Vote #460](#), 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/12]

**HEADLINE: Repeal Of Health Care Law Approved, Again, By House** [New York Times, [7/12/12](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In January 2011, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 245-189. [HR 2, [Vote #14](#), 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, [1/19/11](#)]

**Washington Post: The Bill Would “Repeal The Health Law In Its Entirety.”** “Jan. 19, 2011: The Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act: A measure to repeal the health law in its entirety.” [Washington Post, [5/15/13](#)]

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### **Schweikert Voted 10 Times For Republican Budget Resolutions That Fully Repealed The Affordable Care Act**

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- **Schweikert Voted For The Republican Study Committee Alternative FY18 Budget.** [H Con Res 71, [Vote #555](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]
  - **RSC Budget Repealed Obamacare And Replaced It With The American Health Care Reform Act.** [McClintock Substitute Amendment, [10/5/17](#)]

- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; The Hill, [3/25/15](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; Rep. Hall, Press Release, 4/10/14]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; Rep. Hanabusa, Press Release, 3/20/13]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; FreedomWorks, Press Release, 3/29/12]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; Washington Post, [4/15/11](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; Rep. Garrett, Press Release, 4/15/11]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** In March 2015, Schweikert voted for: the “Stutzman, R-Ind., substitute amendment that would provide for \$ 2.804 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2016, not including off-budget accounts. The substitute would call for reducing spending by \$7.1 trillion over 10 years compared to the Congressional Budget Office baseline. The proposal would call for capping discretionary spending at \$975 billion in fiscal 2016, freezing it for two years, and then allowing it to grow with inflation. It would call for setting discretionary defense spending at \$570 billion, non-defense discretionary spending at \$405 billion and allowing for \$58 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations. The measure would call for, after fiscal 2019, OCO spending being incorporated into (non-emergency) discretionary defense spending. The proposal would call for repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, converting Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program into block grant programs and transitioning Medicare to a premium-support system. It would propose changing the inflationary index for Social Security benefits to ‘chained’ CPI for all government programs and gradually increases eligibility to age 70 for Social Security. It also would propose converting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and changing it to a discretionary program. The amendment would outline guidance for a tax overhaul, including stating that taxes should be revenue neutral based on dynamic scoring and that the alternative minimum tax be repealed. It also would propose that federal funding for transportation be limited to core federal duties, such as the interstate highway system.” [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; CQ, [3/25/15](#)]

**The Hill: “The RSC Plan Would Repeal Obamacare Through A Budget Tool Known As Reconciliation.”** [The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** In April 2014, Schweikert voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$2.842 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume \$5.1 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposal would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would propose extending the 2013 law that withheld the pay of members of Congress unless the House and Senate each approve a budget resolution. It would propose changing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and call

for a decrease of \$125 billion in SNAP funding over five years. The proposal would call for expanded work and job training requirements in order to receive aid from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program and would propose preventing beneficiaries from receiving unemployment insurance and disability insurance concurrently. It would call for the creation of a block grant program for Medicaid run by individual states. It also would include a proposal for a 10-year 'doc fix' to prevent a 24 percent cut in Medicare payments to doctors. It would assume the enactment of legislation to consolidate the current seven individual tax brackets into two, allowing for the reduction of the top individual rate from 39.6 percent to 25 percent and the corporate rate from 35 percent to 25 percent and call for repeal of the alternative minimum tax. It also would call for a maximum-income cap to qualify for Pell Grants and the elimination of eligibility for less than half-time students." The resolution was adopted 219-205. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/10/14]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** In April 2014, Schweikert voted for: "the Republican Study Committee's budget that would balance the federal budget in four years, rein in Washington's huge deficits, and repeal 'ObamaCare.' The RSC budget failed to receive a majority vote for passage, but a subsequent vote on the Ryan budget was approved." [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; Rep. Hall, Press Release, 4/10/14]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** In March 2013, Schweikert voted for: "Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.769 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume that the spending levels required by the sequester remain in place and that non-war discretionary spending for all future years will be at post-sequester levels. It would assume that all discretionary savings from the sequester beginning in fiscal 2014 will come from non-defense programs. It would assume \$5.7 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and a restructuring of Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2024. It would call for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two and tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed." The resolution passed 221-207. [H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** In March 2013, Schweikert voted for: "the Republican Study Committee substitute keeps the sequester in place, repeals the Affordable Care Act, and privatizes Medicare, exempting only those 60 years or older from the changes. The measure would also cut Social Security benefits by increasing the retirement age to 70, and cap funding below 2008 levels for education, infrastructure, and other important domestic programs until 2017." [H Con Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; Rep. Hanabusa, Press Release, 3/20/13]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** In March 2012, Schweikert voted for: "Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.793 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It calls for limiting discretionary appropriations to \$1.028 trillion in 2013 and for major cuts in non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending over the next 10 years. It would assume significant future savings by restructuring Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2023, converting Medicaid and the food stamp program into block grants to states, and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul. It calls for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two, tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed, and the corporate tax code modified to reduce the top rate to 25 percent from 35 percent and converted into a "territorial" tax system where U.S. companies would pay tax only on income earned in the United States. It also would direct the Budget Committee to report a bill that would repeal the sequestration of discretionary spending set for January 2013 by the 2011 debt limit law and direct six House committees to find substitute savings from mandatory programs." The resolution was adopted 228-191. [H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** In March 2012, Schweikert voted for: "The FreedomWorks-endorsed Republican Study Committee (RSC) budget would cut spending by \$7.579 trillion over the next ten years, cut taxes, repeal ObamaCare, and enact significant entitlement reform. This was the only budget that met the balance-in-seven-years requirement of the Goodlatte Balanced Budget Amendment (H.J.Res. 2), which the House voted on last fall." [H Con Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; FreedomWorks, Press Release,



3/29/12]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act.** In April 2011, Schweikert voted for: “Ryan’s budget, titled ‘The Path to Prosperity,’ would spend about \$40 trillion over the next decade — \$6.2 trillion less than the budget President Obama proposed in February. The bulk of the savings would come from federal health-care programs, starting with a repeal of Obama’s ambitious new initiative to expand coverage for the uninsured.” [H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; Washington Post, [4/15/11](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act.** In April 2011, Schweikert voted for: “The Republican Study Committee’s budget is based upon the following common-sense principles: [...] The budget should keep taxes low and provide for pro-growth tax reform to help Americans save, invest, and create jobs. Our proposal prevents tax increases, repeals the tax increases in ObamaCare, keeps the tax burden from increasing beyond its historic average, and provides for pro-growth tax reform. REDUCE SPENDING \* Repeal ObamaCare to eliminate \$677 billion in additional spending over ten years.” [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; Rep. Garrett, Press Release, 4/15/11]

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### **Schweikert Voted 4 Times For Repealing Major Pillars Of Affordable Care Act**

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- **2017: Schweikert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Overturning Obama’s Veto Of A Bill That Would Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act.** [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#), 2/2/16; CQ Floor Votes, [2/2/16](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Agree With Senate Amendment To Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.** [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ Floor Votes, [1/6/16](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For House Passage Of A Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.** [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/23/15](#)]

**2017: Schweikert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill – Which Allowed Health Insurance Companies to Hike Premiums for Older Enrollees by Up To Five Times More Than What They Charged Younger Adults.** In May 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]; [Politifact.com](#), 9/12/18]

**Schweikert Voted For Overturning Obama’s Veto Of A Bill That Would Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act.** In February 2016, Schweikert voted for: “Passage, over President Obama’s Jan. 8 2016, veto, of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” A two-thirds majority was required to override the President’s veto. The motion was rejected 241-186. [HR 3762, [Vote #53](#),

- **The Bill Attempted “To Overturn President Obama’s Veto Of Legislation To Repeal Obamacare.”** “House Republicans are moving on to a new round of budget fights after failing on Tuesday to overturn President Obama’s veto of legislation to repeal Obamacare and defund Planned Parenthood. Republicans were not able to rally the support of two-thirds of the House necessary to overturn the veto, leaving conservatives to turn their attention to a final year of budget fights with the president. The 241-186 vote, appropriately scheduled for Groundhog Day, was the 63rd time the House has voted to overturn all or part of Obama’s signature health care law.” [Washington Post, [2/2/16](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Agree With Senate Amendment To Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of The Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.** In January 2016, Schweikert voted for: “Price, R-Ga., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law and block federal funding for Planned Parenthood for one year. The bill would zero-out the law’s penalties for noncompliance with the law’s requirements for most individuals to obtain health coverage and employers to offer health insurance. The bill would scrap in 2018 the law’s Medicaid expansion, as well as subsidies to help individuals buy coverage through the insurance exchanges. It also would scrap certain taxes included in the law, including the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans.” The bill passed 240-181. [HR 3762, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/16; CQ Floor Votes, [1/6/16](#)]

- **CNN: The Legislation Would “Repeal Obamacare.”** “The GOP-controlled House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon passed legislation that would repeal Obamacare, and after more than 60 votes to roll back all or part of the law, the bill dismantle it will finally get to the President’s desk.” [CNN, [1/6/16](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For House Passage Of A Bill To Repeal Major Portions Of Affordable Care Act, Including Individual Mandate.** In October 2015, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal portions of the 2010 health care law, including: the requirements for most individuals to have health insurance and employers with more than 50 employees to offer it or face penalties, the 2.3 percent tax on the sale of medical devices, the tax on certain high-value employer-sponsored health insurance plans, and the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The measure also would block, for one year, federal funding for Planned Parenthood and would increase funding for community health centers by \$235 million in both fiscal 2016 and 2017.” The bill passed 240-189. [HR 3762, [Vote #568](#), 10/23/15; CQ Floor Votes, [10/23/15](#)]

- **Los Angeles Times: The Bill “Would Repeal Several Major Pillars Of President Obama’s Landmark 2010 Law, Including The Requirement That Americans Have Health Coverage.”** “House Republicans pushed forward with another vote to roll back the Affordable Care Act on Friday, passing a bill that would repeal several major pillars of President Obama’s landmark 2010 law, including the requirement that Americans have health coverage.” [Los Angeles Times, [10/23/15](#)]
- **HEADLINE: House Republicans vote to repeal Obamacare, again** [Los Angeles Times, [10/23/15](#)]
- **According To The CBO, The Bill Would Increase The Number Of Uninsured Americans By 32 Million.** “The number of people who are uninsured would increase by 18 million in the first new plan year following enactment of the bill. Later, after the elimination of the ACA’s expansion of Medicaid eligibility and of subsidies for insurance purchased through the ACA marketplaces, that number would increase to 27 million, and then to 32 million in 2026.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]
- **According To The CBO, The Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Double.** “Premiums in the nongroup market (for individual policies purchased through the marketplaces or directly from insurers) would increase by 20 percent to 25 percent—relative to projections under current law—in the first new plan year following enactment. The increase would reach about 50 percent in the year following the elimination of the Medicaid expansion and the marketplace subsidies, and premiums would about double by 2026.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]

**According To The CBO, The Bill Would Leave In Place Rules That Insurance Companies Could “Not Deny Coverage Or Vary Premiums Because Of An Enrollee’s Health Status Or Limit Coverage Because Of Preexisting**

**Medical Conditions.** “Importantly, H.R. 3762 would leave in place a number of market reforms—rules established by the ACA that govern certain health insurance markets. Insurers who sell plans either through the marketplaces or directly to consumers are required to: Provide specific benefits and amounts of coverage; Not deny coverage or vary premiums because of an enrollee’s health status or limit coverage because of preexisting medical conditions; and Vary premiums only on the basis of age, tobacco use, and geographic location.” [CBO, [1/2017](#)]

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### **Schweikert’s Votes To Repeal The ACA Could Result In 709,000 Arizonans Losing Their Health Care; Ballooning The Uninsured Rate By 95 Percent**

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**Economic Policy Institute: If The Affordable Care Was Repealed, 709,000 Arizonans Would Lose Their Health Care.** According to an analysis conducted by the Economic Policy Institute, 709,000 Arizonans would lose their health care should the Affordable Care Act be repealed. [EPI, Accessed [8/22/22](#)]

**EPI: Arizona’s Uninsured Rate Would Jump By 95 Percent If The ACA Was Repealed.** [EPI, Accessed [8/22/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against Protections for Pre-Existing Conditions**

**Schweikert Voted Against Passage Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA.** In May 2019, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, [Vote #196](#), 5/9/19; CQ, [5/9/19](#)]

- **The Bill Would Nullify Trump Administration Guidance Allowing States To Make Major Changes To Their Affordable Care Act Markets.** “The bill would nullify a Trump administration guidance that would allow states to ask for waivers to make major changes to their Obamacare markets. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services laid out in November four examples of what states could request -- opening the door for people to use subsidies to buy coverage outside the Obamacare exchanges. This would include short-term health insurance plans that can reject people with pre-existing conditions or charge them higher premiums. The Trump administration last year made these policies more attractive by extending their terms to just under a year, instead of three months.” [CNN, [5/9/19](#)]

### **Schweikert Opposed a Cap on Insulin Costs**

**Schweikert Voted against the Inflation Reduction Act Which Allowed Medicare to Negotiate Drug Costs and Cap Insulin Costs.** Schweikert voted against HR 5376, the Inflation Reduction Act. According to CQ: “Among drug pricing provisions, the bill would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a ‘maximum fair price’ with drug manufacturers for certain Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition; cap cost-sharing for insulin products covered under Medicare at \$35 a month; and require single-source drug manufacturers to provide rebates to HHS for the price of drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which price increases outpace inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap the annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [[HR 5376](#), Roll Call 420, R 0-207, D 220-0, 8/12/22; [CQ](#), 8/12/22]

- **Schweikert Said He Wished Diabetes Relief Could Be An Issue To Unite Democrats and Republicans Yet Voted Against A Bipartisan Bill To Lower Insulin Costs.** During a Congressional Hearing, Schweikert “expressed hope that reducing the rates of diabetes and finding better treatments could be priorities that unite

Democrats and Republicans”, expressing hope that the Panel would focus on “what’s going on in our society and our moral obligation to find a way to end this misery.” Despite these statements, Schweikert “voted against a bipartisan bill that would have provided relief for diabetes patients struggling to afford insulin.” Schweikert claimed to oppose the bill because “it does nothing to reduce the underlying cost of insulin”, but did not comment on the portion of the bill that empowered “Medicare to negotiate lower prices on prescription drugs and biologics”, which “directly addressed the underlying cost of drugs.” [Huffington Post, [8/10/23](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Capping Insulin Co-Pays At \$35 A Month.** In April 2022, Steel voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require private health insurance and Medicare to cover certain insulin products and limit cost-sharing requirements for such products for plans beginning in 2023. Specifically, it would require private insurance plans to cover at least one of each dosage form of each type of insulin, such as short-acting, long-acting and premixed insulin; prohibit the plans from applying a deductible for the insulin products; and cap cost-sharing for the insulin products at the lesser of \$35 or 25 percent of the plan's negotiated price for the product per 30-day supply. For Medicare plans, it would similarly prohibit the application of a deductible for covered insulin products and cap copayments at \$35 per 30-day supply. The bill would also increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to approximately \$9 billion. As an offset, it would delay for an additional year, through Jan. 1, 2027, implementation of a November 2020 rule ending a safe harbor provision that protects pharmacy benefit managers from federal anti-kickback laws for prescription drug rebates provided to health insurers under Medicare Part D. Passed 232-193. Note: A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 8, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” HR6833 passed by a vote of 232-193. [HR6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

**Schweikert Defended His Vote Against Capping Insulin Prices By Claiming That There Was A Cure For Type One Diabetes And That Congress Should Focus On Getting That Cure Out.** “Congress passed a bill to cap insulin costs at \$35 per month, Arizona’s Republican Representatives voted against the plan while the state’s Democrats supported it. In defense of his ‘no’ vote, Congressman David Schweikert (R) of Scottsdale said there is already a cure for type 1 diabetes and that Congress should focus on getting that cure to patients instead of building more clinics and passing subsidies to lower the cost of insulin.” [12 News, [4/5/22](#)]

- **1.9 Million Americans Suffer For Type 1 Diabetes.** “Although research shows potential for a cure, there is currently no approved cure for type 1 or type 2 diabetes It’s estimated that nearly 1.9 million Americans suffer from type 1 diabetes, an insidious condition that attacks the nervous system and blood vessels and leads to a host of deadly health complications.” [12 News, [4/5/22](#)]
- **Schweikert Was Citing A Clinical Study That Was Not Set To Complete Until January 2028.** “Although research shows potential for a cure, there is currently no approved cure for type 1 or type 2 diabetes It’s estimated that nearly 1.9 million Americans suffer from type 1 diabetes, an insidious condition that attacks the nervous system and blood vessels and leads to a host of deadly health complications. ‘We know how to cure it (type 1 diabetes) now,’ Schweikert said on the House floor, pointing to an image on a poster referencing a clinical trial by Vertex Pharmaceuticals involving stem cells. ‘The science journals have made it clear last November, December, the success,’ Schweikert said. ‘If you actually care about solving the misery, read!’ However, an analysis of the clinical trial by Vertex Pharmaceuticals referenced by Schweikert shows the trial is still in its early phases. The study’s start date was March 2021 and the completion date is not until January 2028.” [12 News, [4/5/22](#)]

## Schweikert Has Led Attacks on Seniors

### Schweikert Supported Cuts to Social Security

**Schweikert Suggested People Should Delay Their Retirement Because It Would Help The Social Security System And The Workforce.** HOST: [9:04] “I think was because of what’s been going on in the world the last two years and what might be going on with people's 401k is they're talking about people keep delaying their retirement anyway. Right. And so is that, is that a good thing? Or is that a good thing or a bad thing for the numbers?” SCHWEIKERT: [9:20] “If we would get some of the tax system right, it could be actually a terrific thing, because having people stay in the workforce longer, really helps everyone, helps the health care system helps the... but what could we do with Social Security,



Medicare, to incentivize being in the workplace instead of taking your retirement at 62? How do I get to say do it and 67 or stayed keep working? We desperately need workers in the United States.” [Wake Up! Tucson, [6/2/22](#)] (AUDIO)

**Schweikert: Without Entitlement Reforms, Social Security’s Contribution To The Nation’s Debt Will Only Increase.** “The even broader problem of Social Security’s impact on the budget and national debt was approached differently by partisans on the subcommittee. Rep. Joe Crowley, D-N.Y., pointed to a dear colleague letter that he and panel colleague Rep. John Larson, D-Conn., had created in January with more than 100 signatures calling for a major funding increase for the agency. But Rep. David Schweikert, R-Ariz., warned that without entitlement reforms, Social Security’s contribution to the nation’s \$19 trillion debt will only increase. Every 10 years it adds the equivalent of two Departments of Defense, he said. The crisis is among the greatest systemic threats to this nation.” [Atlantic Media, 3/7/18]

**Schweikert Said That The Trend Of Seniors Being Incentivized To Remain Working Past Retirement Age Was “Really Interesting.”** “YELLEN: Well, you know, I think a strong -- a strong labor market does attract people back in and people who might've left and retired are being incented to remain in the labor force. Of course, we know that more recent cohorts of retirees, although when people reach retirement age, their labor force participation falls, significantly younger retirees are working more than older retirees. And that's a trend well (ph).

SCHWEIKERT: And that's a really interesting trend of how many of our seniors are staying in the labor force.

YELLEN: More than they -- more than they used to.” [Hearing Transcript, Joint Economic Hearing On The Economic Outlook, 11/29/17]

**Schweikert, 2012: The True Crisis Is Entitlements.** “SCHWEIKERT: But let's -- let's -- no, no, no, no. Let's deal with one of the true crises here. It's entitlements. It's the explosion of growth of entitlements. But that's politically so dangerous for either side to actually tell the truth about. WILLIS: Well, look, you know, the Democrats say they don't want to give up on entitlements, they don't want to cut entitlements. The Republicans are desperate not to raise taxes. And that's kind of the conundrum we've found ourselves in.” [Willis Report, 11/18/11]

**2017: Schweikert Voted For A Republican Study Committee Alternative FY18 Budget.** [H Con Res 71, [Vote #555](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]

- **RSC Budget Would Gradually Raise The Retirement Age For Social Security To 69.** “The RSC budget would eliminate Social Security’s long-run shortfall and make the program sustainably solvent by adopting Representative Sam Johnson’s (R-TX) ‘Social Security Reform Act,’ which would slow initial benefit growth for higher-earners, gradually raise the normal retirement age to 69, and means-test annual cost-of-living adjustments, which would be calculated based on the chained Consumer Price Index (CPI).” [Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, [9/11/17](#)]

**2015: Schweikert Voted For FY2016 Republican Study Committee Budget.** [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

- **FY2016 RSC Budget Raised The Retirement To 70.** “The Republican Study Committee would raise the retirement age to 70 for people born after 1962, use a definition of inflation that would lower benefits, and reduce benefits for wealthier retirees.” [Examiner, 3/23/15]

**2014: Schweikert Voted For FY2014 Republican Study Committee (RSC) Budget.** [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; CQ, [4/10/14](#)]

- **RSC Budget Turned Medicare Into A Voucher Program And Increased The Retirement Age To 70.** “The RSC believes we should save Medicare from bankruptcy by transitioning to a solvent premium-support system, as passed in previous House Republican Budgets. [...] SAFEGUARDS SOCIAL SECURITY AND DISABILITY INSURANCE: This budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age. The full retirement age would continue the current-law’s gradual increase of two months per year beginning in 2022 until the full retirement age reaches 70.” [RSC Budget, via Wayback Machine, accessed [3/29/18](#)]

**2013: Schweikert Voted For FY2014 Republican Study Committee (RSC) Budget.** [H. Con. Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; CQ, [3/20/13](#)]

- **RSC Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A Voucher Program For Those 59 And Younger.** “The key difference between [the RSC and Ryan budgets] is the plan to overhaul Medicare. While Ryan calls for implementing his ‘premium support’ plan for future beneficiaries age 54 and younger, the RSC budget would start the change for people 59 and below.” [The Hill, [3/15/13](#)]
- **RSC Budget Would Raise The Social Security Eligibility Age From 65 To 70 For Those 51 And Older.** “This budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age for individuals born in 1962 (currently 51) and after to an eventual full-retirement age of 70.” [RSC Budget, [March 2013](#)]

**2012: Schweikert Voted For The FY 2013 Republican Study Committee Budget.** [H. Con. Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

- **RSC “Cut, Cap, And Balance” Plan Increased The Social Security Retirement Age To 70.** “The Republican Study Committee (RSC) today unveiled Cut, Cap, and Balance: A Fiscal year 2013 Budget, a conservative budget blueprint that brings our country’s federal budget deficit into balance in five years. [...] his budget would slowly phase in an increase in the Social Security full-retirement age for individuals born in 1958 and after to an eventual full-retirement age of 70.” [Press Release, Rep. Scott Garrett, 3/29/12]

**2011: Schweikert Voted For FY 2012 Republican Study Committee Budget.** [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; CQ, [4/15/11](#)]

- **RSC Budget Increased The Retirement Age For Social Security.** “Garrett, R-N.J., substitute amendment that would allow \$2.617 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2012. It would freeze total discretionary spending at fiscal 2008 levels beginning in fiscal 2013. It assumes repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, reducing non-defense discretionary spending to \$218 billion by 2021, and cutting mandatory spending by \$1.9 trillion over 10 years. It proposes gradually increasing the retirement age for Social Security and the eligibility age for Medicare. It assumes no tax increases and projects a budget surplus within 10 years.” [CQ, 4/15/11]

**2021: 156,985 Residents Of Schweikert’s District Received Social Security Benefits.** [Security Administration, Congressional Statistics, released [December 2021](#)]

- **In Schweikert’s District, Social Security Beneficiaries Include 134,708 Seniors; 125,410 Were Retirees.** Of the 156,985 social security beneficiaries in Schweikert’s district, 134,708 were aged 65 or older; 125,410 were retirees. [Security Administration, Congressional Statistics, released [December 2021](#)]

### **Schweikert Supported Cuts to, and Even Dismantling of, Medicare, Including Policies that Made it Harder for Seniors to Choose Their Own Doctors**

**Schweikert Was Criticized in an Op-Ed for Supporting the 2025 Republican Budget Proposal that Cut Medicare.**

Schweikert was criticized in an op-ed by Dr. Gabrielle Goodrick for his support of a budget proposal by the Republican Study Committee. She wrote:

*Last week, the Republican Study Committee, a group representing more than 80% of House Republicans in Congress released a radical budget proposal for 2025. This budget framework has left me furious for a multitude of reasons, but in particular because the plan would upend the lives of millions of Arizonans by ripping away our fundamental freedoms and cutting programs that help people in our state stay healthy and enjoy a dignified retirement.*

*I’m particularly irate that among the supporters of this extreme plan include my own congressman, David Schweikert. He is joined by three other members of Arizona’s congressional delegation in supporting this plan, including Reps. Juan Ciscomani, Debbie Lesko, and Paul Gosar.*

*As a doctor, I am deeply concerned by a number of the proposal’s draconian measures that would limit bodily autonomy, including enacting a national ban on abortion and making fertility care, like in vitro fertilization*

*(IVF), illegal, both of which may be legal thanks to Donald Trump's MAGA Supreme Court overturning Roe v. Wade.*

*Those are hardly the only policies that could affect Arizonans' health care. Others include ending Medicare as we know it by turning the program into a voucher system where seniors would need to shop for coverage using a government subsidy – regardless of whether the subsidy covers the cost of care, impacting the 1.4 million Arizonans on Medicare. The plan would also roll back recent progress the Biden administration has made in reining in Big Pharma by negotiating lower prices for prescription drugs. Last but not least, the plan would gut the Affordable Care Act, including preventing young people from being able to stay on a parents' health plan until age 26 and allowing insurers to charge the 6 in 10 seniors and others with chronic conditions in my state more for their health care...*

*But it is not just people's physical health that would be put in jeopardy by this radical budget blueprint, it would also put their financial health at risk as well. Chiefly, the plan would raise the retirement age to 69, taking retirement benefits away from millions of Arizonans who have worked hard to earn them. I'm particularly concerned about the prospect of this idea in light of recent comments from Donald Trump that he is open to cutting entitlement programs like Social Security.*

*The RSC 2025 budget proposal is indicative of rising extremism in today's MAGA Republican Party. Their ideas not only counter what the Arizonans want to see from their elected officials but would actively harm us. For instance, a national abortion ban would not eliminate abortion, but it would put women's lives at risk. If they really cared about human life and supporting families, they wouldn't be simultaneously pushing for cuts to programs that families rely on.*

*Our elected leaders should be working to guarantee Americans have more control over their lives, not less. Nothing in Rep. Schweikert's radical MAGA budget plan works toward that end. Instead, it strips hardworking Americans of their freedoms and benefits to pay for more than \$5 trillion in tax cuts. That is anathema to Arizonans' values, which is why it must be defeated.*

[Arizona Daily Star, 4/14/24]

**Schweikert Said a “Revolution” Was Needed to Pay for Medicare.** During an interview, Schweikert said that Medicare was in poor financial shape. “Medicare is actually a three times bigger problem than Social Security,” he said. “The solution is not cutting Medicare. The solution is a revolution: the cost of delivering health care services. It's a very different way to look at it. So much of [Washington DC] wants to talk about the financing.” [Arizona Republic, 2/26/23]

**Schweikert Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare.** In December 2021 Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend from Dec. 31, 2021, to March 31, 2022, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments, and provide for payment reductions of 1 percent for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2022. As an offset, it would increase sequestration percentages above 2 percent in fiscal 2030. It would also require budget year debit for 2022 to be rolled over to the 2033 scorecards under statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, thus delaying spending cuts to Medicare and other mandatory programs subject to sequestration that would otherwise be triggered in January. It would delay a number of other Medicare payment reductions and policies, including to extend a temporary increase in payment amounts for physicians to provide a 3 percent increase for services furnished in 2022; delay for one year a provision that would phase in payment reductions for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, prohibiting any reductions for 2021 and 2022 and prohibiting reductions greater than 15 percent for 2023 through 2025; and delay through 2022 the implementation of the Medicare radiation oncology model. It would decrease from \$165 million to \$101 million funding that may be expended from the Medicare Improvement Fund for fiscal 2021. Finally, the bill would establish procedures to expedite Senate consideration of a joint resolution to increase the debt limit by a specific dollar amount. Specifically, it would provide for a non-debatable motion to proceed to the joint resolution and, if the motion is agreed to, up to 10 hours of debate on the measure with no amendments or other motions in order, immediately followed by a vote on passage. Such procedures would be valid for consideration of one joint resolution by Jan. 16, 2022.” Passed by a vote of 222-212. [S 610, [Vote #404](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For FY18 House Republican Budget Resolution.** [H Con Res 71, [Vote #557](#), 10/5/17; CQ, [10/5/17](#)]

**AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.”** “The House on Thursday passed a \$4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reprises a controversial plan to



turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party's efforts to repeal the "Obamacare" health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul." [Associated Press, [10/5/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For FY15 Republican Budget.** [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; USA Today, [4/10/14](#)]

**AARP: Republican Budget Would Remove the Medicare Guarantee.** "Chairman Ryan's proposed budget fails to address the high costs of health care and instead shifts costs onto seniors and future retirees. Repealing the benefits of the Affordable Care Act ignores the progress we've made to improve access to health care and protect against discrimination based on age, gender or medical history. Removing the Medicare guarantee of affordable health coverage for older Americans by implementing a premium support system and asking seniors and future retirees to pay more is not the right direction." [AARP Press Release, [4/1/14](#)]

**NCPSSM: Republican Budget Would Ultimately Kill Traditional Medicare.** "This is a budget that doubles-down on an ideological quest to turn Medicare into "coupon care", making it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors and ultimately killing traditional Medicare. If the GOP/Ryan budget becomes law, seniors will immediately lose billions in prescription drug savings, free wellness visits and preventative services provided in the ACA, and the Part D donut hole returns." [National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, [4/1/14](#)]

**Associated Press: "The Proposal Would Reprise a Voucher-Like Medicare Program."** "The proposal would reprise a voucher-like Medicare program for future retirees that would be the basis for GOP claims that the measure would drive down government debt over the long term." [Associated Press via The Guardian, [4/1/14](#)]

**Los Angeles Times: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare into a "Voucher-Like Program" that "May Not Fully Cover the Cost" of Medicare.** "Ryan retained his idea for turning the Medicare health system into a voucher-like program for future seniors, providing a fixed amount of cash that can be applied toward the purchase of private health insurance. The voucher may also be used to enroll in traditional Medicare, but it may not fully cover the cost." [Los Angeles Times, [4/1/14](#)]

**2013: Schweikert Voted For FY14 Ryan Budget That Called For Restructuring Of Medicare Into A "Premium Support" System And \$5.7 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over Ten Years.** [H. Con. Res, 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

**National Journal: "For Those Younger Than Age 55, Medicare Could Look Unrecognizable" If Ryan Budget Were Implemented.** "And, for those younger than age 55, Medicare could look unrecognizable: People receive a fixed sum of money from the federal government to buy health insurance in their old age, regardless of the way inflation has caused health care costs to increase." [National Journal, [3/10/13](#)]

**CBPP: Ryan Budget Would Cut Medicare Spending By A Total Of \$356 Billion.** "According to an analysis of the Ryan budget conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: "Over the 2013 to 2023 period, the Ryan budget would cut Medicare spending by a total of \$356 billion. His budget would save \$129 billion compared to current law from limiting medical malpractice awards, increasing income-tested premiums, and repealing the Medicare benefit improvements in health reform, including closure of the prescription drug 'donut hole.' Ryan's baseline includes \$138 billion in scheduled cuts from Medicare's sustainable growth rate formula for physicians and \$89 billion in Medicare cuts from sequestration, bringing his total Medicare reductions to the aforementioned \$356 billion." [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/12/13](#)]

**2013: Schweikert Voted For The FY14 Republican Study Committee (RSC) Budget.** In March 2013, Schweikert voted for: a "substitute that would provide \$2.732 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. The substitute would assume a \$950 billion cap on total non-war discretionary spending, freezing it for four years until the budget is balanced, and then allowing for inflation growth. It would assume \$552 billion for defense spending in fiscal 2014. It also would assume the repeal the 2010 health care overhaul and conversion of Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into block grant programs. It also would assume the transformation of Medicare into a premium support program that would compete against private plans. It also would assume the

reinstatement of the Bush-era tax cuts for high-income earners and an overhaul of the tax code that would eliminate the estate tax, allow taxpayers to switch to a system with two tax brackets and cut the corporate tax rate to 25 percent.” The amendment failed 104 to 132. [H. Con. Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; CQ, [3/20/13](#)]

**RSC Budget Would Turn Medicare Into a Voucher Program for Those 59 and Younger.** “The key difference between [the RSC and Ryan budgets] is the plan to overhaul Medicare. While Ryan calls for implementing his ‘premium support’ plan for future beneficiaries age 54 and younger, the RSC budget would start the change for people 59 and below.” [The Hill, [3/15/13](#)]

**2012: Schweikert Voted For FY13 House Republican Budget.** [H. Con. Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

**Associated Press: Republican Budget Would Turn Medicare Into A “Voucher-Like System.”** “For younger people, Medicare would be reshaped into a voucher-like system in which the government would subsidize people’s health care costs. Republicans say that would drive down federal costs by giving seniors a menu of options that compete with each other. Democrats say government payments won’t keep up with the rapid inflation of medical costs, leaving many beneficiaries struggling to afford the care they need.” [Associated Press, [3/30/12](#)]

**NCPSSM: Republican Budget “Would End Traditional Medicare, Make It Harder For Seniors To Choose Their Own Doctors, And Increase Health Care Costs For Both Current And Future Retirees.”** “It would end traditional Medicare, make it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors, and increase health care costs for both current and future retirees. The House Republican budget ends traditional Medicare and achieves savings for the federal government by shifting costs to Medicare beneficiaries. [...] Beginning in 2024, when people become eligible for Medicare they would not enroll in the current traditional Medicare program which provides guaranteed benefits. Rather they would receive a voucher, also referred to as a premium support payment, to be used to purchase private health insurance or traditional Medicare through a Medicare Exchange.” [ncpssm.org, [6/15/12](#)]

**2011: Schweikert Voted For FY12 House Republican Budget That Altered Medicare And Allowed \$2.8 Trillion In New Budget Authority.** [H. Con. Res. 34, [Vote #277](#), CQ, [4/15/11](#)]

**Wall Street Journal: Republican Budget “Would Essentially End Medicare” And Covert The Program Into A “Premium Support” System.** “The plan would essentially end Medicare, which now pays most of the health-care bills for 48 million elderly and disabled Americans, as a program that directly pays those bills. Mr. Ryan and other conservatives say this is necessary because of the program’s soaring costs. Medicare cost \$396.5 billion in 2010 and is projected to rise to \$502.8 billion in 2016. At that pace, spending on the program would have doubled between 2002 and 2016. Mr. Ryan’s proposal would apply to those currently under the age of 55, and for those Americans would convert Medicare into a ‘premium support’ system.” [Wall Street Journal, [4/4/11](#)]

**McClatchy-Tribune News Service: Republican Budget “Would End Medicare For Anyone Who Retires After 2021 And Replace It With A ‘Premium Support’ Program.”** Ryan’s is the opening move in a political chess match that’s likely to unfold over several years. His plan effectively would end Medicare for seniors, revamp Medicaid for the poor, scrap the 2010 health care law, roll back nonmilitary federal spending overall and lower individual and corporate tax rates. [...] The most controversial part of Ryan’s plan is its eventual elimination of Medicare, the federal health plan for seniors, and its significant changes to Medicaid, the joint state and federal program that provides health care to the poor. Ryan’s plan would end Medicare for anyone who retires after 2021 and replace it with a ‘premium support’ program, in which the federal government would subsidize private health plans.” [McClatchy-Tribune News Service]

### **Schweikert Opposed Allowing Medicare to Negotiate Drug Prices While Taking Campaign Contributions from the Pharmaceutical Industry**

**Schweikert Was Criticized for Supporting a Republican Budget that Would Limit Medicare’s Ability to Negotiate Drug Prices.** Honest Arizona criticized Schweikert for supporting pharmaceutical companies in their efforts to overturn the law allowing Medicare to negotiate drug prices. “The Inflation Reduction Act’s wildly popular Medicare drug price negotiation provision is under attack from Republicans in Congress like David Schweikert who voted against it, as well as

pharmaceutical companies who are now suing to overturn the law,” the group said in a press release. “The drug manufacturer, Novartis, filed suit in the Ninth Circuit to overturn the law this week after the Biden administration announced that one of its medications, heart failure drug Entresto, would be targeted for price negotiation. Schweikert, who sits on the Republican Study Committee, supported a budget released this summer that would undermine Medicare’s ability to negotiate drug prices. ‘Congressman Schweikert is putting the interests of Big Pharma ahead of his constituents by threatening to undermine Medicare’s ability to negotiate the cost of prescription drugs. The Inflation Reduction Act lowers health care costs for Arizonans, but if Schweikert gets his way, hundreds of thousands of Arizona seniors will keep paying too much for their medication.’ [Yellow Sheet Report, 9/7/23]

**Schweikert Supported the “Age Tax” That Allowed Insurance Companies to Hike Premiums for Older Americans**

**2017: Schweikert Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill – Which Allowed Health Insurance Companies to Hike Premiums for Older Enrollees by Up To Five Times More Than What They Charged Younger Adults.** In May 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]; [Politifact.com](#), 9/12/18]

**Schweikert Has Received Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars in Contributions from the Pharmaceutical Industry**

**Career: Schweikert Received \$260,071 From The Pharmaceutical Industry.** [[Top Career Contributors](#), [Top Career Industries](#), accessed 8/2/24]

**Schweikert Received At Least \$38,500 in Contributions from PACs in the Pharmaceutical Industry During the 2024 Campaign Cycle. In July 2024,** Schweikert had received \$36,500 in the following twenty-one contributions at the federal level from political action committees within the pharmaceutical industry.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. Political Action Committee Aka Biomarin PAC (Multi Candidate Committee)	San Rafael	CA	3/31/23	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. Political Action Committee Aka Biomarin PAC (Multi Candidate Committee)	San Rafael	CA	3/15/24	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Biotechnology Innovation Org PAC	Washington	DC	6/30/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Emd Serono, Inc. PAC	Rockland	MA	7/31/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Genentech Inc. PAC (GENENPAC)	South San Francisco	CA	8/21/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Gilead Sciences Inc. Healthcare Policy PAC	Foster City	CA	3/31/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	6/26/23	\$1,000

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	12/31/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	12/31/23	\$4,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novartis Corporation PAC	Washington	DC	10/10/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	NovoCure PAC	Chesterbrook	PA	6/13/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	9/29/23	\$5,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	2/20/24	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	6/13/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Pfizer Inc. PAC	New York	NY	6/30/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Pfizer Inc. PAC	New York	NY	10/30/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Pharmaceutical Care Management Assn PAC	Washington	DC	3/10/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Pharmaceutical Care Management Assn PAC	Washington	DC	3/8/24	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Pharma PAC (Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America Better Government Committee)	Washington	DC	11/16/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Viemed, Inc. PAC	Lafayette	LA	1/30/24	\$2,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc. Political Action Committee	Washington	DC	11/6/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc. Political Action Committee	Washington	DC	12/11/23	\$1,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$36,500</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 8/2/24]

## Schweikert Is Not Really a Fiscal Conservative

### Schweikert Pretends To Care About The National Debt And Saving Social Security, But In Reality Supports Ballooning The Debt While Trying To Cut Social Security And Medicare

#### David Schweikert Says That His Biggest Concern Is National Debt, Driven By Social Security And Medicare

**Schweikert Said He Comes To The House Floor Every Week To Talk About The National Debt Because He Is “Incredibly Terrified.”** “But I come here every week, and I’m incredibly terrified. I’m incredibly dour on what’s happening in debt. So let’s actually first set up part of this conversation. We are borrowing, in the last 12 months- anyone wanted to give me a guess? How much do we borrow per second, per second in the last 12 months? \$63,000 per second is what the United States federal government, federal government is borrowing.” [Rep. Schweikert Floor Speech, C-Span, [7/20/23](#)]

**Schweikert Claimed That Social Security And Medicare Are Responsible For The Vast Majority Of Upcoming Borrowing.** “Best calculation, without using new interest rates on debt as we’ve had the last year, it’s about \$130 trillion of borrowing coming. Every dime of that is demographics. 75% of that \$130 trillion is the shortfall of Medicare. The other 25% is if we backfill social security. Because remember, in eight and a half, nine years, the Social Security trust fund is

chewed up, it's gone.” [Rep. Schweikert Floor Speech, C-Span, [7/20/23](#)]

**Schweikert Claimed That Democrats Ran Ads In His District Criticizing Him For “Talking About” Social Security And Trying To “Save It.”** “But once again, we have no partners here to actually work on it. If you actually go into many of our home districts right now, they're running ads- the Democrats are running ads- saying, you know, ‘David Schweikert, is willing to talk about Social Security trying to save it. He's a horrible human being’. And they're doing this because they care more about winning the political debate than saving it. It's just immoral.” [Rep. Schweikert Floor Speech, C-Span, [7/20/23](#)]

**Schweikert Said That Hundreds Of Billions Or Trillions Of Dollars Were Needed To Save Social Security But That Biden Said Congress Couldn’t Talk About It.** “I just showed you a chart that the trust funds are gone in 10 years. We will need not hundreds of billions, trillions to backfill, particularly when you put in the Social Security Trust Fund. How much discussion do you hear? Instead, you see it used as advertisement. And we had a president who got behind that podium there and basically said that you're not allowed to talk about Medicare, Social Security.” [Rep. Schweikert Floor Speech, C-Span, [7/20/23](#)]

**Schweikert Claimed That The Debt From Social Security And Medicare Were An Existential Threat To The United States, Saying “This Is The End Of Your Republic.”** “The wheels are coming off, and we're going to dink-around with little arguments saying, ‘well, I have an idea, we're going to work on it all year. And our big success, we're gonna save a half a percent on Medicare spending’. We've lost our minds around here, our unwillingness to do the things that are difficult because we got to explain to a reporter, or it's going to be an attack at one of our campaigns. This is the end of your Republic. This basically means you will live in a country with functionally no growth and functioning, every incremental dollar you have is trying to just cover the interest the borrowing costs of your country. And it's not tax receipts. We have chart after chart after chart after chart that demonstrates its spending- it's mostly demographics. We got old.” [Rep. Schweikert Floor Speech, C-Span, [7/20/23](#)]

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**However, David Schweikert Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee (RSC)...**

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**Rep. David Schweikert Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee.** [Republican Study Committee, Members, accessed [7/21/23](#)]

**RSC Website: The Republican Study Committee (RSC) Has Served As The Conservative Caucus Of House Republicans And A Leading Influencer On The Right Since Its Original Founding In 1973.** “The Republican Study Committee (RSC) has served as the conservative caucus of House Republicans and a leading influencer on the Right since its original founding in 1973. It exists to bring like-minded House members together to promote a strong, principled legislative agenda that will limit government, strengthen our national defense, boost America’s economy, preserve traditional values and balance our budget.” [Republican Study Committee, accessed [6/26/23](#)]

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**...Which Proposed Slashing Social Security Benefits In Its Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Proposal...**

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**Headline: “Social Security Benefits Targeted For Cuts By House Conservatives.”** [Bloomberg, [6/14/23](#)]

**The RSC’s Budget Called For Raising The Retirement Age For Social Security.** The RSC Budget would “make modest adjustments to the retirement age for future retirees to account for increases in life expectancy.” “Every Social Security retirement reform supported by the RSC Budget was previously offered in a bipartisan fashion. For instance, the RSC Budget would make modest changes to the primary insurance amount (PIA) benefit formula for individuals who are not near retirement and earn more than the wealthiest PIA benefit factor. It would also make modest adjustments to the retirement age for future retirees to account for increases in life expectancy. Finally, for these individuals, it would limit and phase out auxiliary benefits for high income earners.” [Republican Study Committee, Fiscal Year 2024 Budget, [6/14/23](#)]

- **Roll Call: “The Plan Offered By The 175-Member Republican Study Committee Would Gradually Raise The Age At Which Future Retirees Can Start Claiming Full Social Security Benefits From 67 To 69.”** “The plan offered by the 175-member Republican Study Committee would gradually raise the age at which future



retirees can start claiming full Social Security benefits from 67 to 69, a politically fraught proposal that's all but certain to appear in Democratic campaign ads.” [Roll Call, [6/14/23](#)]

- **Roll Call: “The Retirement Age Would Reach 69 For Those Who Turn 62 In 2033.”** “Cline said the group has proposed gradually raising the Social Security retirement age, but not for current retirees or those nearing retirement. He said those now aged 59 would see an increase in the retirement age of three months per year beginning in 2026. The retirement age would reach 69 for those who turn 62 in 2033.” [Roll Call, [6/14/23](#)]

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### **...And Ending Crucial Health Care Protections, Forcing Americans To Pay More Out Of Pocket For Medicare, and Kicking Vulnerable Americans Off Medicaid**

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**The RSC Budget Would Implement A Premium Support Model.** “To achieve this, the RSC budget would implement a premium support model where private plans would compete with a federal Medicare plan (the ‘Fed Plan’) that would offer the traditional Medicare benefits received through Part A, B, and D.” [Republican Study Committee, Fiscal Year 2024 Budget, [6/14/23](#)]

**Premium Support Models Shifted Costs Onto Beneficiaries.** “In areas where Medicare incurs relatively high costs, the amount of the premium-support payment would equal the cost of a relatively inexpensive private plan, and beneficiaries would have to pay higher premiums to participate in traditional Medicare. In areas with relatively low Medicare spending, beneficiaries who wanted to enroll in a private plan would face higher premiums or fewer benefits, or might find that no private plan was available. [...] The vouchers would purchase less coverage with each passing year, pushing more costs on to beneficiaries. Over time, seniors would have to pay more to keep the health plans and the doctors they like, or they would get fewer benefits.” [Center On Budget and Policy Priorities, [3/28/12](#)]

**Headline: “House Republican Study Committee Budget Plan Again Includes Draconian Medicaid Cuts.”** [Georgetown University Center For Children and Families, [6/26/23](#)]

**The RSC Budget Plan Aimed To Cut Federal Spending On Medicaid By More Than Half.** “According to the budget summary tables in the RSC budget plan, together with a related proposal to block grant the Affordable Care Act’s marketplace subsidies, block granting Medicaid and instituting the other Medicaid cuts included in the RSC budget would cut federal spending by \$3.84 trillion over 10 years. That constitutes a 52.3 percent cut, relative to the Congressional Budget Office’s May 2023 baseline 2024-2033 spending levels for Medicaid, CHIP and ACA marketplace subsidies. By the tenth year (2033), the cut would equal a 56.4 percent reduction.” [Georgetown University Center For Children and Families, [6/26/23](#)]

**The RSC Budget Sought To Save Money By Imposing Medicaid Funding On States And Removing Federal Responsibility.** “The funding for these [...] grants would take into account savings from effectively eliminating provider taxes, which CBO has estimated would reduce federal deficits by \$526 billion by eliminating unnecessary spending, and rebalancing the federal share of these support programs down from the average 64.6 percent to a 50/50 split with the states. While the current federal-state split encourages states to expand spending on optional services for individuals who could afford private coverage, moving to a 50/50 split will ensure that states focus Medicaid spending on mandatory benefits for vulnerable populations as the program was originally designed.” [Republican Study Committee, Fiscal Year 2024 Budget, [6/14/23](#)]

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### **The RSC Budget Would Also Extend 2017 GOP Tax Cuts That Benefitted Corporations And The Wealthy**

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**The Republican Study Committee Budget Included A Provision To Make Permanent The Individual Tax Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** “Permanence for the Individual Tax Provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act – The RSC Budget would make the individual tax code provisions of the TCJA permanent.” [Republican Study Committee, Fiscal Year 2024 Budget, [6/14/23](#)]

**Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy: “The Richest 20 Percent Of Taxpayers Will Receive [...] 72 Percent Of The Law’s Benefits That Go To U.S. Taxpayers.”** “ITEP’s most recent analysis estimates the richest 5

percent of taxpayers will receive \$145 billion in tax cuts in 2020, which is half of the law’s benefits that go to U.S. taxpayers. The richest 20 percent of taxpayers will receive \$205 billion in 2020, which is 72 percent of the law’s benefits that go to U.S. taxpayers.” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [8/28/19](#)]

**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Decreased The Top Corporate Tax Rate From 35% To 21%.** “The TCJA’s changes mostly affected the corporate and individual income taxes (Figure 2). The act reduced the top corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%—a 40% reduction.” [Brookings, [2/14/20](#)]

**Extending The 2017 GOP Tax Cuts Would Add \$3.5 Trillion To The Deficit.** “According to a report released today by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO), extending the Trump tax cuts would add \$3.5 trillion to the deficit through 2033.” [Senate Budget Committee, Chairman Sheldon Whitehouse, Press Release, [5/16/23](#)]

**Extending The 2017 GOP Tax Cuts Would Disproportionally Benefit The Richest Americans.** “In 2026 the poorest fifth of Americans would receive just 1 percent of that total while the richest fifth of Americans would receive nearly two-thirds of that total. The richest 20 percent would receive 63 percent of the tax cuts in 2026 and the richest 5 percent alone would receive nearly 40 percent of the tax cuts.” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [5/4/23](#)]

**Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy: Extending The 2017 GOP Tax Cuts “Would Provide More Tax Breaks To The Richest 5 Percent Of Americans Than It Would Provide To The Bottom 80 Percent Of Americans.”** “The TCJA Permanency Act would provide more tax breaks to the richest 5 percent of Americans than it would provide to the bottom 80 percent of Americans. The richest 5 percent would receive \$112.6 billion in total tax cuts in 2026 compared to \$104.6 billion for the bottom 80 percent.” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [5/4/23](#)]

**Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy: “The Richest 1 Percent Could Expect An Average Tax Cut Of Nearly \$26,000.”** “The poorest fifth of Americans could expect an average tax cut of \$100 while the richest 1 percent could expect an average tax cut of nearly \$26,000. The average tax cut for the richest 1 percent would be 25 times that of the middle 20 percent and more than 250 times that of the bottom 20 percent of Americans.” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [5/4/23](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted Twice Against The PACT Act And Then Promoted The Benefits To Veterans**

### **Voted Against Health Care for Veterans Exposed to Toxic Chemicals, But Later Promoted the Benefits of the Legislation**

**In 2023 Schweikert Was Criticized for Promoting Veterans Legislation He Voted Against.** Schweikert was criticized in the Arizona Republic for promoting veterans benefits for exposure for toxic chemicals in his newsletter and X account despite voting against the legislation in 2022. “There is something morally small about promoting benefits that will help those who served our country and sacrificed their health while conveniently avoiding the fact you voted against it. Twice,” said the columnist. [Arizona Republic, 8/10/23]



Dear ,

I hope you and your family are doing well! I wanted to provide a few updates on my work this past week for the residents of Arizona's First Congressional District.

**Arizona Veterans, Apply Now to Receive PACT Act Benefits**


**The new PACT Act**

- » Expands toxic-exposed Veterans access to VA care
- » Extends health care eligibility for Vietnam, Gulf War, and Post-9/11 era combat Veterans
- » Adds new presumptive conditions for radiation, Agent Orange, Gulf War toxins, and burn pit exposures

**EXPANDED VA CARE & BENEFITS**

Learn more at [VA.gov](http://VA.gov)  
1-800-MyVA411 (800-698-2411)

**VA** U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



Arizona veterans, if you served in the military between November 11, 1998 and October 1, 2013, you may be eligible for enhanced benefits thanks to the PACT Act. While there is no deadline to apply for PACT Act-related benefits, if you apply for benefits or submit an "Intent to File" by **August 9**, you will receive benefits backdated to August 2022—that's right, an extra year's worth of benefits. You don't want to miss out on this opportunity!

To learn more about benefits, visit [VA.gov/PACT](http://VA.gov/PACT) or call 1-800-MYVA411. Additionally, please don't hesitate to contact my office if you or someone you know needs assistance with veterans' benefits. Visit the [Veterans page](#) on my website for more information on how we can be helpful.

[[Schweikert District Update](#), 8/7/23]



Rep. David Schweikert  
@RepDavid

Attention #AZ01 veterans

August 9 is the deadline to file claims so you can receive backdated benefits for exposure to toxic substances.

Learn more about how to apply here




U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

The PACT Act and your VA benefits | Veterans Affairs

From [va.gov](http://va.gov)

1:49 PM · Aug 3, 2023 · 4,501 Views

[[Twitter.com](#), 8/3/23]

## Schweikert Is An Anti-Abortion Extremist

### Schweikert Supported The Supreme Court Overturning Roe vs Wade

**Schweikert Commended The Supreme Court For Overturning Roe Vs Wade.** “As someone who was saved from an abortion after a last-minute change of heart by my birth mother who lovingly gave me up for adoption, the issue of abortion is profoundly personal for me. I am proudly pro-life, and I commend the Court for their decision today.

#ProLife” [Twitter, @DavidSchweikert, [6/24/22](#)]

### Schweikert Has Routinely Attacked American’s Abortion Rights, Including by Sponsoring Legislation that Put IVF Treatments in Jeopardy

**Schweikert Said He Supported In Vitro Fertilization Despite Sponsoring Legislation that Could Prohibit the Practice.** Schweikert said he supported in vitro fertilization in response to Democratic attacks on the issue. The Arizona Republic reported, “The mobile billboard bore the message: ‘David Schweikert supported a bill that could outlaw IVF nationwide.’ As recently as 2021, Schweikert co-sponsored the Life at Conception Act, which would have established a ‘right to life’ extending to ‘all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual member of the human species comes into being.’ That appears to be at odds with Schweikert’s recently stated position that ‘IVF is a valuable and important tool for many Arizona families’ and he would ‘oppose any effort to restrict it.’ Schweikert did not co-sponsor the Life at Conception Act when it was re-introduced in 2023. ‘House Republicans will stop at nothing - including outlawing in vitro fertilization - to reach their ultimate goal: banning abortion and restricting reproductive rights nationwide,’ Lauryn Fanguen, a DCCC spokesperson, wrote in a statement to The Arizona Republic. In an interview, Schweikert countered that the billboard’s claim was misleading. ‘The magic word there is “could.” But I don’t think it does (outlaw IVF),’ he said. Pressed on specific language in the bill, the congressman replied, ‘I don’t know’ whether it would call into question the legality of IVF, and said it was meant as a statement of anti-abortion principles. Schweikert pointed out that he co-sponsored the Life at Conception Act before Roe vs. Wade was overturned. He said that decision ‘changed the playing field’ and suggested he did not back the same bill in 2023 because ‘the issue now belongs to the states.’ ‘The world is very different today,’ he said. ‘I think that’s pretty consistent.’ If there was some sort of technicality in the bill, ‘that’s fine, attack me,’ he said. ‘But I think we’ve been pretty clear I’m pro-life.’” [Arizona Republic, 4/11/24]

- **In 2024 Schweikert Disavowed Arizona Supreme Court Decision on Abortion But has Refused to Say if He Supports A National Ban and Has Voted For Laws That Could Target IVF.** Schweikert “came out against the Arizona Supreme Court’s ruling upholding one of the most strict abortion laws in the country”, saying “I do not support today’s ruling from the AZ Supreme Court. This issue should be decided by Arizonans, not legislated from the bench.” Despite this, Schweikert has “refused to say whether or not he would vote for a national abortion ban” and in the past supported a law “that mimics the Alabama Supreme Court ruling that a child becomes a child at the moment of fertilization”. [The Hill, [04/09/24](#), Northeast Valley News, [5/7/24](#), AZCentral, [3/5/24](#)]

**In the 2022 Campaign, Schweikert Said Abortion Was a State Issue.** In a candidate questionnaire before the 2022 election, Schweikert was asked what Congress should do regarding abortion after the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade. He responded, “I believe the issue of abortion is an issue that should be addressed at the state level.” [Arizona Republic, 9/27/22]

- **Schweikert Said He Opposed the Arizona Supreme Court Ruling to Reinstate an 1864 Abortion Law.** After a ruling by the Arizona Supreme Court that the 1864 abortion law was valid and enforceable after the overturning of Roe v. Wade, Schweikert said he disagreed with the decision. “I do not support today’s ruling from the AZ Supreme Court. This issue should be decided by Arizonans, not legislated from the bench,” he wrote on X. “I encourage the state legislature to address this issue immediately.” The 1864 law banned abortion except to save the life of the mother. [TheHill.com](#), 4/9/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Abortion Services for Members of the Military.** Schweikert voted for the Jackson (R-



TX) amendment to HR 2670 that prohibited the Secretary of Defense from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services. The amendment was approved by a 221-213 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 300, R 220-2, D 1-211, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Condemn Attacks on Anti-Abortion Facilities and Groups.** Schweikert voted for HCR 3. The resolution condemned recent attacks against “pro-life facilities, groups and churches” and called upon the Biden Administration to protect their rights. The resolution was agreed to by a 222-209 vote. [[HCR 3](#), Roll Call 30, 222-209, R 219-0, D 3-209, 1/11/23; [The Hill](#), 1/11/23]

**Schweikert Cosponsored and Voted for the Born Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.** Schweikert cosponsored and voted for HR 26, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which would require that a child born alive during an attempted abortion be given the same medical treatment as any other child born would. It imposed criminal penalties of fines or imprisonment of up to five years on medical practitioners that fail to do so. The bill barred the criminal prosecution of the mother. It passed 220-210. [[HR 26](#), Roll Call 29, 220-210, R 219-0, D 1-210; [CNN](#), 1/12/23]

**Schweikert Voted for the Pregnant Student’s Rights Act.** Schweikert voted for HR 6914, the Pregnant Students’ Rights Act. The bill required institutions of higher education provide information regarding resources to help pregnant students carry a baby to term while enrolled, information about available accommodations and how to file a discrimination complaint. The bill passed on a party-line 212-207 vote. [[HR 6914](#), Roll Call 19, 1/18/24, R 212-0, D 0-207, 1/18/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Fund Crisis Pregnancy Centers.** Schweikert voted for HR 6918, the Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act. The bill required that the Department of Health and Human Services fund crisis pregnancy centers over a Biden Administration policy to exclude them from receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds. The bill passed on a party-line 214-208 vote. [[HR 6918](#), Roll Call 17, R 214-0, D 0-208, 1/18/24; [The Hill](#), 1/19/24]

### **Schweikert Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Would Codify Roe v. Wade**

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



- **Passage Of The WHPA Was In Response To A Restrictive Texas Abortion Law.** “Passage of the Women's Health Protection Act is a response to a Texas law that essentially bans abortion after six weeks, before most people realize they are pregnant. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to block the law from taking effect, although the decision leaves the door open for future challenges.” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]
- **Pelosi: “This Ban Necessitates Codifying Roe V. Wade.”** “In a statement, Pelosi said the Texas statute is ‘the most extreme, dangerous abortion ban in half a century, and its purpose is to destroy Roe v. Wade, and even refuses to make exceptions for cases of rape and incest. This ban necessitates codifying Roe v. Wade.’” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]

**Schweikert Co-Sponsored The “Life At Conception Act” To Ban All Abortions Without Exception As Well As Birth Control Pills, IUDs, Emergency Contraception, IVF And Some Cancer Treatments**

**The Life At Conception Act Implemented Equal Protection For Unborn Fetuses Based On The Idea That Human Life Begins At The Moment Of Conception.** “U.S. Senator Rand Paul today introduced the Life at Conception Act. The legislation would implement equal protection under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment for the right to life of each born and unborn human. [...] ‘The Life at Conception Act legislatively declares what most Americans believe and what science has long known - that human life begins at the moment of conception, and therefore, is entitled to legal protection from that point forward.’ [U.S. Senator Rand Paul, Press Release, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

**HR 1011, The Life At Conception Act, Had 162 Sponsors In The House Of Representatives, David Schweikert Was A Co-Sponsor.** [HR1011, introduced [2/11/21](#), Schweikert co-sponsored [7/28/21](#)]

- **The Language Of The 2019 “Life At Conception Act” Was Identical To 2021’s HR 1011 And Rand Paul’s 2021 S99.** [HR 616, introduced [1/16/19](#); HR 1011, introduced [2/11/21](#); S 99, introduced [1/28/21](#)]

**The Life At Conception Act Would Ban All Abortions With No Exceptions For Rape, Incest, Or To Save The Life Of The Woman.** “The bill would grant constitutional rights to fertilized eggs, embryos, fetuses, and clones. It would effectively ban abortion with no exception for rape, incest, or to save the life of the pregnant person. It would also ban birth control pills, IUDs, and emergency contraception. In addition, it would eliminate certain medical choices for women, including some cancer treatments and in vitro fertilization.” [Rewire News Group, [9/28/19](#)]

**The Life At Conception Act Would Ban Birth Control Pills, IUDs, Emergency Contraception, In Vitro Fertilization And Some Cancer Treatments.** “The bill would grant constitutional rights to fertilized eggs, embryos, fetuses, and clones. It would effectively ban abortion with no exception for rape, incest, or to save the life of the pregnant person. It would also ban birth control pills, IUDs, and emergency contraception. In addition, it would eliminate certain medical choices for women, including some cancer treatments and in vitro fertilization.” [Rewire News Group, [9/28/19](#)]

**Washington Post: Supreme Court’s Draft Opinion Striking Down Roe v. Wade Could Create New Momentum For The Life At Conception Act, A “Total Ban On Abortion.”** “Several abortion bans have already been introduced in Congress. A six-week abortion ban has been introduced in the House, by Rep. Mike Kelly (R-Pa.), and the Life at Conception Act, which would recognize a fetus as a person with equal protections under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, has been introduced in both chambers. Nineteen Republican senators and well over 100 Republicans in the House have co-sponsored the measure, signaling that many would like to see a total ban on abortion. While none of those proposals have gone anywhere in the past, activists say the Supreme Court decision could give them more prominence in the public debate.” [Washington Post, [5/2/22](#)]

**The Texts Of The “Life At Conception” Acts Introduced In January 2019 And March 2013 Were Identical.** [Congress.gov, HR 616, introduced [1/16/19](#); HR 1091, introduced [3/12/13](#)]

**IUDs Were An Extremely Common Form Of Birth Control, And The Fastest Growing In The United States.** “IUD use among U.S. women using contraceptives grew to 10.3 percent in 2012 from 2 percent in 2002, according to the Guttmacher Institute, making them the fastest growing birth control method.” [Reuters, [12/1/15](#)]

## After Roe V Wade Was Overturned, Schweikert Supported Arizona's Passage of a 15 Week Ban On Abortion With No Exceptions

**June 2022: Supreme Court Overturned Roe V Wade In 5-4 Decision, Ending Constitutional Right To An Abortion In The US.** “The Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision on Friday overturned Roe v. Wade, the landmark ruling that established the constitutional right to abortion in the U.S. in 1973. The court’s controversial but expected ruling gives individual states the power to set their own abortion laws without concern of running afoul of Roe, which had permitted abortions during the first two trimesters of pregnancy.” [CNBC, [6/24/22](#)]

**CAP: 19 States Had Bans On Abortion Passed Either Pre- Or Post-Roe That Could Come Into Effect After Supreme Court Overturned Roe V Wade.** “If the U.S. Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade, as it is expected to do in the coming days, the U.S. Constitution will no longer be interpreted as protecting the right to abortion.1 As a result, states will be able to decide whether abortion is legal and under what circumstances. While some states already have extreme legislation in effect that bans nearly all abortion care, 19 states have bans on the books passed either pre- or post-Roe, many of which—while not currently in force—could come into effect if the Supreme Court overturns Roe.” [CAP, [6/24/22](#)]

**KNAU: Arizona Pre-Roe Abortion Ban Passed in 1901, When Arizona Was Not Yet A State, Would Punish Abortion Providers With 2-5 Years In Prison.** “A 1901 law passed when Arizona was still a U.S. territory makes abortion illegal unless it’s needed to save the woman’s life. If Roe is overturned by the Supreme Court, it’s possible that law would immediately go into effect, punishing Arizona abortion providers with two to five years in prison if they’re found guilty.” [KNAU, [5/9/22](#)]

**March 2022: Arizona Passed Law That Banned Abortion After 15 Weeks With No Exceptions But Did Not Repeal Original Pre-Roe Ban.** “In March, Gov. Doug Ducey signed a bill into law that bans abortion after 15 weeks but doesn’t repeal the older statute. The new law also only allows ending pregnancies when the woman’s life is threatened and makes no exceptions for rape or incest. It’s set to go into effect 90 days after the Legislature adjourns.” [KNAU, [5/9/22](#)]

**Schweikert Supported Arizona’s 15 Week Abortion Ban That Had No Exceptions For Rape Or Incest.** “Meanwhile, when asked whether he thinks a GOP-led House would vote on a federal abortion ban, Rep. David Schweikert of Arizona told CNN: ‘I don’t think so, actually, because it would undermine the argument that this should be done at the state level.’ Schweikert said he supports a newly signed Arizona law that prohibits abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy and includes no exceptions for cases of rape or incest.” [CNN, [5/9/22](#)]

## Schweikert Voted Against The Right To Contraception Act, Which Codified The Right For Individuals To Obtain Contraceptives In Federal Law

**Schweikert Voted Against The Right to Contraception Act.** In July 2022, Schweikert against: “Passage of the bill that would establish that individuals have a statutory right to obtain contraceptives and health care providers have a right to provide contraceptives, contraception and related information. It would prohibit any limitation or infringement of these rights that impedes access to or singles out the provision or providers of contraceptives, contraception or related information. It would supersede any federal and state law that conflicts with its provisions. It would allow the U.S. attorney general or a harmed individual to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for equitable relief against an individual who violates these provisions. It would allow health care providers to bring action on behalf of themselves, their staff or their patients.” The bill passed, 228-195. [HR 8373, [Vote #385](#), 7/21/22; CQ, [7/21/22](#)]

- **The Right To Conception Act Codified The Right For Individuals To Obtain Contraceptives In Federal Law.** “The House voted Thursday to pass legislation to codify the right to contraception nationwide, seeking to protect it from potential Supreme Court intervention. The Right To Contraception Act, sponsored by Rep. Kathy Manning, D-N.C., would establish a right in federal law for individuals to obtain and use contraceptives. It would also affirm a right for health care providers to provide contraceptives and allow the Justice Department and entities harmed by contraception restrictions to seek enforcement of the right in court.” [CNBC, [7/21/22](#)]

## 2017: Schweikert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban

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

**Abortion Rights Groups Said The Legislation Had No Exception If The Pregnancy Threatened The Mother’s Health, And The Rape And Incest Exceptions Were Too Narrow.** “Abortion rights groups and Democratic lawmakers panned the legislation ahead of its passage, arguing it is based on faulty science and contains no exception if a pregnancy would threaten a mother’s health. They also said the rape and incest exceptions are too narrow and that the bill is likely unconstitutional under existing Supreme Court rulings.” [Washington Post, 10/3/17]

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

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

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

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

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

## 2015: Schweikert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban

**Schweikert Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban.** In July 2015, Schweikert voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape if, as amended, for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, the

woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. As amended, the bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the "potential" to survive outside the womb, and, if the fetus is born alive, the bill would require that the infant be provided medical care and immediately be transported and admitted to a hospital. As amended, women wishing to have abortions under the bill's exceptions would need to sign (along with the doctor and a witness) an informed consent authorization form detailing the age of the fetus and stating that, if born alive, would be given medical assistance and transported to a hospital." The bill passed by a vote of 242-184. [HR 36, [Vote #223](#), 5/13/15; CQ, [5/13/15](#)]

### **2013: Schweikert Voted For 20 Week Abortion Ban Requiring Women Prove Rape Before Accessing An Abortion**

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

### **2012: Schweikert Voted For 20-Week Abortion Ban In D.C.**

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

### **Schweikert Voted 15 Times To Defund Or Attack Planned Parenthood**

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



- **Schweikert Voted Against Preventing Attempt To Defund Planned Parenthood.** [H.R. 3134, [Vote #504](#), 9/18/15; Democratic Leader – Motions To Recommit, [9/18/15](#)]
- **Schweikert Voted For Resolution To Bar The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.** [H Con Res 36, [Vote #271](#), 4/14/11; CQ Floor Votes, 4/14/11]
- **Schweikert Voted For Continuing Appropriations That Included Provision To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.** [HR 1, [Vote #147](#), 2/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 2/19/11]
- **Schweikert Voted For Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Planned Parenthood.** [HR 1, [Vote #93](#), 2/18/11; Gannett News Service, 2/18/11]

## Schweikert Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act

### 2021: Schweikert Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act For Five Years, Expanding Protections For Survivors Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking

**Schweikert Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize programs enacted under the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2026. It would also expand a number of these programs and other programs and policies aimed at addressing and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking and sex trafficking.” The bill passed 244 to 172. [HR 1620, [Vote #86](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

### The Bill Was Opposed By The NRA Because Of Provisions To Prevent People Convicted Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking From Purchasing Guns

**VAWA Reauthorization Closed “Boyfriend Loophole” Allowing Convicted Abusers And Stalkers To Purchase Guns, Drawing Opposition From The National Rifle Association.** “The U.S. House voted 244-172 Wednesday to reauthorize the expired Violence Against Women Act with a gun-reform provision by Michigan U.S. Rep. Debbie Dingell that has drawn the ire of the National Rifle Association [...] It aims to close the so-called ‘boyfriend’ loophole by amending federal law to prohibit convicted abusers of current or former dating partners from purchasing or owning firearms. Currently, those convicted of domestic abuse can lose their weapons only if their victim is their current or former spouse, or they have a child with the victim. Dingell's provision also would prohibit firearm ownership by people convicted of misdemeanor stalking. The NRA opposes the legislation over the provision, arguing there are no ‘loopholes’ for domestic violence or stalking, and that the legal system has sufficient protections to prohibit dangerous individuals from possessing firearms. The gun owners group has said ‘former dating partners’ is a subjective term that could be abused and noted that some misdemeanor stalking offenses don't include violent or threatening behavior or even personal contact. The NRA also fought the Dingell provision when the House reauthorized the bill in 2019, when the legislation died in the Republican-led Senate.” [Detroit News, [3/17/21](#)]

### Schweikert Voted For Adding An Amendment To Extend The Violence Against Women Act Only For Only One Year, Instead Of Five

**Schweikert Voted For An Amendment Reducing The Length Of The Reauthorization Of The Violence Against Women Act.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted for: “Stefanik, R-N.Y., amendment no. 36 that would replace the bill's provisions with language to reauthorize funding for programs and activities under the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2022.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-249. [HR 1620, [Vote #85](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

## Schweikert Has Failed to Support Public Safety Measures and Law Enforcement

### Schweikert Voted to Cut Funding for Federal Law Enforcement

**Schweikert Was Criticized for Voting to Cut Funding for Federal Law Enforcement.** Schweikert was criticized by the DCCC for his 2023 vote for HR 2811, the Republican budget proposal that cut funding for law enforcement. “Since taking the majority, David Schweikert and House Republicans have gone out of their way to defund local and federal law



enforcement. First, every single vulnerable House Republican - including David Schweikert - voted for the 'Default on America Act.' This dangerous legislation would have cut up to \$10 billion from federal law enforcement agencies and jeopardized nearly 30,000 jobs. These cuts would have included:

- \* \$2.8 billion from the FBI budget, resulting in the loss of 11,000 agents, analysts, and staff.
- \* \$162 million from the Capitol Police budget, resulting in the loss of 600 sworn officers.
- \* \$580 million from federal prosecutors in charge of prosecuting hate crimes, terrorism and more, resulting in the loss of 3,400 prosecutors and staff.
- \* An average cut of \$30,000 in federal grant money to local law enforcement agencies across the country.

Then, Schweikert's Republican Study Committee released a radical budget that would defund the COPS program. For decades, the COPS program has supported efforts to improve community policing, recruit and retain local police officers, fight the addiction crisis, and help prevent violence in schools. The program gave out \$216.8 million in 2023 to hire 1,730 police officers."

[Targeted News Service, 5/16/24; HR 2811, Roll Call 199, R217-4; D 0-211, 4/26/23]

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## **And Criticized Federal Law Enforcement Agencies as Acting on Political Motivations**

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**Schweikert Criticized the Justice Department and FBI as Being Political.** During an appearance on Fox Business News, Schweikert criticized the Justice Department and its investigations of the Biden family. Below is a transcript of the relevant part of the interview.

*MARIA BARTIROMO: You are a member of the House Ways and Means, and you had that access to this information and you voted to release it. Tell me what else you've learned.*

*SCHWEIKERT: Look, I have the pleasure of chairing the Oversight within Ways and Means. And one of the things we were most disturbed with was the FBI, the Justice Department, particularly the Justice Department creating block after block after block. So, think of this. We had two IRS whistleblowers come to us for almost 14 hours, actually over 14 hours of depositions, walking us through what concerned them. When you have the IRS coming to you saying Justice Department isn't letting the IRS criminal investigators do their job, that should set off alarm bells of just how the duplicitous problems that are happening in our government, and particularly with the Biden Justice Department.*

*BARTIROMO: I mean, there is a real impact here, obviously, if this President and his family has been taking money in from Communist China. They've got the goods on him. The CCP has a goal of overtaking the United States as the number one superpower. They are conducting aggressive provocations across the world to continue their goal of overtaking the U.S. as the number one superpower and this Belt and Road strategy. So, what are the implications of this potential compromised position this President is in?*

*SCHWEIKERT: Oh, Maria, I think you have to actually get even slightly more cynical. What happens if beyond just the manipulation of a foreign power like China? What happens if your government, your Justice Department, has been so weaponized, that it is functionally an attachment of the Democratic Party? If you live in a country where you cannot trust your institutions, how do you actually have a government that moves forward? And as we learned from the whistleblowers, we need to actually go up and down the Justice Department with a fine tooth comb and understand, is basically political advocacy part of their DNA now?*

[Political Transcript Wire, 6/26/23]

**In a Secret Recording in 2022, Schweikert Said He Wanted to "Break Up" the FBI.** Schweikert was secretly recorded by a progressive activist posing as a supporter. In the video, he said, he wanted to split the FBI. "You don't want to defund them [the FBI], you want to break them up," he said. "You want to be able to ship out anyone that's political, because you're not going to be able to defund them. You defund the line items and you strip where they spend their money." In addition, Schweikert said he supported the impeachment of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken and FBI Director Christopher Wray. [Arizona Republic, 10/20/22]

**Schweikert Voted Against The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act That Included Provisions To Strengthen Background Checks For People Under 21, Increase Penalties For Illegal Gun Purchases, Improve Mental Health Services, And Fund Enforcement Of State Red Flag Laws**

**2022: Schweikert Voted Against The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.** In June 2022, Schweikert voted against S2938, which “would provide over \$4.6 billion in emergency funding through fiscal 2026 to address gun violence and mental health, and tighten restrictions on firearm purchases. Within total appropriations, the bill would provide \$2.1 billion for Education Department support for school-based mental health services and student engagement activities and \$990 million for Health and Human Service Department mental health programs, including \$50 million for grants to states to implement or expand school-based health programs under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to provide guidance to states on increasing access to telehealth care, including mental health services, under Medicare and CHIP. It would expand a Medicaid community behavioral health clinic demonstration program, allowing up to 10 new states to opt into the program every two years. It would reauthorize the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access grant program for five years and authorize teleconsults for emergency departments and schools under the program. It would require the Homeland Security Department, in consultation with the Education, Justice and Health and Human Services departments, to establish and publish online a federal clearinghouse for evidence-based practices and recommendations to improve school safety. It would prohibit the use of certain existing Education Department school grants to provide or train staff in the use of dangerous weapons. Within total appropriations, the bill would provide \$1.6 billion for Justice Department activities to support school security, community violence intervention, community-oriented policing and background check system improvements, including \$750 million for new grants under the Byrne JAG program to implement state crisis intervention programs, including mental health, drug and veterans courts, as well as extreme risk protection order or ‘red flag’ programs, provided they include certain due process protections. It would expand background check requirements by requiring the National Instant Criminal Background Check System to check juvenile criminal and mental health adjudication records for gun purchasers under 21 years of age and apply the existing criteria for disqualification based on crimes committed as a juvenile or adjudication of mental illness at 16 years or older. It would narrow the definition of a federally licensed firearm dealer to require registration by all individuals who sell firearms to predominately earn a profit to register. It would close the ‘boyfriend loophole’ by applying restrictions on gun ownership for individuals convicted of domestic violence to include violence against a current or former dating partner. It would prohibit firearm trafficking and ‘straw purchases,’ or the knowing acquisition of firearms on behalf of another individual who is prohibited from owning a firearm or intends to use the firearm to commit a felony. As an offset, the bill would extend for one year, until Jan. 1, 2027, a moratorium delaying implementation of a rule eliminating anti-kickback statute safe harbor protection for prescription drug rebates. It would increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to \$7.5 billion.” S2938 passed 234-193 [S2938, [Vote #299](#), 6/24/22; CQ, [6/24/22](#)]

**The Package Of Gun Reforms Included Provisions To Strengthen Background Checks For People Under 21, Increase Penalties For Illegal Gun Purchases, Improve Mental Health Services, And Fund Enforcement Of State Red Flag Laws.** “Former U.S. Rep. Bruce Poliquin said on Tuesday that he would have voted against the bipartisan gun and mental health bill recently signed into law, breaking with Rep. Jared Golden and the rest of Maine’s current congressional delegation. It is a notable area of difference between Poliquin and Golden ahead of a competitive November rematch between the pair in the gun-friendly 2nd Congressional District. Golden backed the bipartisan bill, which was the first major piece of gun legislation to pass Congress in nearly 30 years. The bill, which passed the House on Friday with the support of all Democrats and 14 Republicans, was negotiated by a group of senators including Sen. Susan Collins, R-Maine. It lengthens the process for background checks for people younger than 21 and increases penalties for straw purchases — purchasing a firearm for someone prohibited from possessing one. It also allocates money for mental health services and provides funding for state laws allowing guns to be seized from people experiencing severe mental health crises, including both Maine’s yellow flag law and more stringent red flag laws in other states.” [Bangor Daily News, [6/28/22](#)]

**Red Flag Laws Allowed For Confiscation Of Guns From People A Judge Deemed Dangerous To Themselves Or Others.** “If an emerging bipartisan Senate deal on guns becomes law, one of the most significant provisions will be a federal push for states to set up red-flag laws. These laws allow a judge to take away someone’s gun based on the suspicion that they will use it to hurt themselves or others.” [Washington Post, [6/14/22](#)]

- **Red Flag Laws, “A Rare Point Of Bipartisan Consensus,” Were Intended To Prevent Mass Shootings By Removing Guns From People With “Observable Signs Of Violence To Come.”** “Although mass shootings only account for a fraction of firearm deaths in the U.S., advocates are pushing for a preventative approach to keeping guns out of the hands of people believed at greatest risk of committing violence. Red flag laws may also be a rare point of

bipartisan consensus as the nation grapples with a surge of mass shootings. State of play: Red flag laws are built around what's known as extreme risk protection orders that allow certain citizens or law enforcement to petition a court to remove gun access from a person believed capable of committing homicide or suicide. The laws currently exist in 19 states and the District of Columbia. Bipartisan gun reform talks in the Senate include a measure that would incentivize more states to enact such laws, and President Biden called for a national red flag law in a speech last week. 'We should also have national red flag laws so that a parent, a teacher, a counselor can flag for a court that a child, a student, a patient is exhibiting violent tendencies, threatening classmates or experiencing suicidal thoughts,' Biden said. The big picture: Data backs up anecdotal evidence from one mass shooting after another that there are almost always observable signs of the violence to come, and experts say there are consistent patterns of behavior. 'Even though there's considerable variability between the individuals, what they're doing is largely the same,' said Jaclyn Schildkraut, interim executive director at the Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium at the Rockefeller Institute of Government, who recently wrote a blog post describing the path to violence." [Axios, [6/6/22](#)]

**June 2022: 15 Republican Senators And 14 House Republicans Joined Democrats To Vote For A Package Of Gun Safety Reforms.** "In the wake of a recent streak of large mass shootings, the House of Representatives passed a bipartisan gun safety package on Friday, 234-193, one day after the bill cleared the Senate. [...] Sens. John Cornyn of Texas (R-TX), Thom Tillis (R-NC), Chris Murphy (D-CT), and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) were the primary negotiators. Ultimately, 15 Republicans and 50 members of the Democratic caucus ended up joining them in voting for the bill. The vote was bipartisan on the House side too, with 14 GOP lawmakers — including Rep. Tony Gonzales, whose district includes Uvalde — voting yes." [Vox, [6/24/22](#)]

**The Package Included Reforms To Prevent Domestic Abusers Who Were Not Living With Their Partners From Buying Guns And Expanding Background Checks For Those Under 21.** "The bill would also close what's called the 'boyfriend loophole.' Under current federal law, only those who are convicted and are living with their partner, married to their partner, or have a child with their partner are barred from buying a gun. [...] Gun buyers under the age of 21 would face enhanced background checks under the bill. They would be subject to an elongated, three-day initial review process of juvenile and mental health records, including checks with state databases and local law enforcement. If that initial review process turns up anything of concern, the buyer would have to undergo an additional review process spanning up to 10 days. The bill also provides additional funding to federal and local law enforcement to carry out those background checks and keep accurate criminal and mental health records." [Vox, [6/24/22](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against The Protecting Our Kids Act, Which Would Raise The Buying Age For Semiautomatic Rifles, Allow Local Governments To Create Buyback Programs, And Create Criminal Penalties For Violating Residential Firearm Storage Regulations**

**2022: Schweikert Voted Against The Protecting Our Kids Act.** In June 2022, Schweikert voted against HR7910, which "would contain several provisions related to limiting gun access. Specifically, it would increase from 18 to 21 years the age at which an individual can legally purchase a semiautomatic weapon; prohibit "straw purchases," or the acquisition of firearms for sale to another individual other than in the case of gifts between family members or purchases for lawful use in a business; and prohibit individuals from selling or transferring a firearm or ammunition if they have reason to believe the recipient intends to use them in violation of federal law or sell or dispose of them in another state in violation of that state's law. It would prohibit the import, sale, manufacture, transfer or possession of large capacity ammunition feeding devices, other than for certain law enforcement or testing purposes; prohibit the manufacture, sale or transfer of "ghost guns," or firearms that lack a serial number issued by a licensed manufacturer, and make such weapons and the assembly of such weapons subject to federal firearm regulations; and authorize the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to regulate bump stocks, which are devices intended to increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon in the same manner as a machine gun. It would prohibit the storage of a firearm in a private residence where a minor is likely to access it without permission or where a resident of the household is ineligible to possess a firearm, unless the weapon is secured with a gun storage or safety device, in a reasonably secure location or on the person of the owner. It would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2033 for Justice Department grants for state and tribal programs to distribute safe firearm storage devices to the public, and it would require the department to publish best practices for safe firearm storage and gun manufacturers to include such information on weapon packaging. Among other provisions, it would authorize the use of federal law enforcement grants for state and tribal buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices; require the FBI to submit to Congress a report regarding the

operation of its public access tip line; and require the Justice Department to submit to Congress an annual report including the demographic data of individuals who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System during the previous year.” HR 7910 passed 223-204 [HR 7910, [Vote #245](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [5/31/22](#)]

**The Protecting Our Kids Act Would Raise The Age To Buy A Semiautomatic Assault Rifle, Establish New Gun Trafficking Laws, Establish Safe Storage Laws, Ban Bump Stocks, And Build On The ATF’s Regulation Of Ghost Guns.** “Today, House Gun Violence Prevention Task Force Chairman Rep. Mike Thompson (CA-05) lauded Judiciary Committee passage of H.R. 7910, Protecting Our Kids Act. This gun violence prevention legislation co-authored by Chairman Thompson includes commonsense measures supported by the American people that will help end gun violence and save lives. The Protecting Our Kids Act is expected to come to the House floor next week for a vote. [...] The House Judiciary Committee passed H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, today by a vote of 25 to 19. H.R. 7910 would: Raise the lawful age to purchase a semiautomatic centerfire rifle from 18 to 21 years old Establish a new federal offense for the import, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of a large capacity magazine, with exceptions for certain law enforcement uses and the possession (but not sale) of grandfathered magazines; allow state and local governments to use the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program to compensate individuals who surrender large capacity magazines through a buyback program Establish new federal offenses for gun trafficking and straw purchasers and authorize seizure of the property and proceeds of the offense Establish voluntary best practices for safe firearm storage and award grants for Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Programs Establish requirements to regulate the storage of firearms on residential premises; create criminal penalties for violation of the requirements Build on ATF’s regulatory bump stock ban by listing bump stocks under the National Firearms Act and statutorily banning the manufacture, sale, or possession of bump stocks for civilian use Build on ATF’s regulatory ban of ghost guns by ensuring that ghost guns are subject to existing federal firearm regulation by amending the definition of ‘firearm’ to include gun kits and partial receivers and changing the definition of ‘manufacturing firearms’ to include assembling firearms using 3D printing.” [Representative Mike Thompson, Press Release, [6/2/22](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Kids Act Would Raise The Buying Age For Semiautomatic Rifles, Allow Local Governments To Create Buyback Programs, And Create Criminal Penalties For Violating Residential Firearm Storage Regulations.** “The House voted Wednesday 223-204 to pass a wide-ranging package of gun control legislation called the ‘Protecting Our Kids Act,’ after lawmakers faced intense pressure to act in the wake of recent mass shootings. [...] The legislation that passed in the House includes a series of individual bills aimed at preventing gun violence. The measure would raise the legal age to buy certain semiautomatic centerfire rifles from 18 to 21 years old, establish new federal offenses for gun trafficking and for selling large-capacity magazines, and allow local governments to compensate individuals who surrender such magazines through a buyback program. It would create a tax incentive for retail sales of safe storage devices and criminal penalties for breaking new requirements regulating firearm storage on residential premises. The measure would also take steps to strengthen existing federal regulations on bump stocks and ghost guns.” [CNN, [6/9/22](#)]
- **Bump Stocks Allow Semi-Automatic Rifles To Fire At A Higher Rate.** “Bump stocks, or slide fire adapters, allow semi-automatic rifles to fire at a high rate, similar to a machine gun, but can be obtained without the extensive background checks required of purchasing automatic weapons. Las Vegas gunman Stephen Paddock used a bump stock to fire rapidly into the crowd, killing 58 last year.” [BBC, [12/19/18](#)]
- **The Las Vegas Shooter Who Killed 58 People Used A Bump Stock.** “Bump stocks, or slide fire adapters, allow semi-automatic rifles to fire at a high rate, similar to a machine gun, but can be obtained without the extensive background checks required of purchasing automatic weapons. Las Vegas gunman Stephen Paddock used a bump stock to fire rapidly into the crowd, killing 58 last year.” [BBC, [12/19/18](#)]
- **October 2017: NBC Headline: “Las Vegas Shooting: 59 Killed And More Than 500 Hurt Near Mandalay Bay”** [NBC, [10/2/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against The Active Shooter Alert Act Of 2022 To Create An Active Shooter Alert System Similar To The Amber Alert System**



**Schweikert Voted Against The Active Shooter Alert Act Of 2022.** In July 2022, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Justice Department to appoint a national coordinator for a new Active Shooter Alert Communications Network. It would require the coordinator to work with state and local government agencies to establish procedures for response to and public alerts regarding active shooter threats; coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Federal Communications Commission regarding the use of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for active shooter alerts; establish and regularly update best practices for the issuance of alerts through the network; and report to Congress biennially on the status and effectiveness of each state and local alert procedure that has been implemented. It would authorize \$2 million in fiscal 2023 for the Justice Department to carry out the bill’s provisions. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress, within two years of enactment, on state and local responses to active shooters, including the timing and effectiveness of public alerts.” The bill passed by a vote of 260-169. [HR 6538, [Vote #307](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**The Active Shooter Alert Act Would Create An Amber Alert Like System For Law Enforcement To Deploy During Active Shooter Emergencies.** “The House passed legislation Wednesday that would create an Amber-alert-like system for active shooter situations. In a 260-169 vote, lawmakers approved the Active Shooter Alert Act, which was sponsored by Reps. David Cicilline, D-R.I., and Fred Upton, R-Mich. The bill now heads to the Senate. Nearly all votes in opposition were Republicans, with the exception of Democratic Rep. Ron Kind, of Wisconsin, who is not running for reelection. Forty-three Republicans voted in favor of the measure. The measure would allow law enforcement to deploy the alert system in emergency situations and notify the public about active shooters.” [NBC News, [7/14/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against Closing The Charleston Loophole**

**Schweikert Voted Against Extending The Timeframe For FBI Notification On Background Checks To 20 Days, From Three Days Under Current Law.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, for notification from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check before completing the sale or transfer of a firearm. Specifically, it would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department to complete the sale after 10 days if no determination on their eligibility has been made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and allow the dealer to complete the transaction an additional 10 days after the petition is submitted. It would also require the Government Accountability Office, FBI and Justice Department to submit a number of reports regarding the bill’s effectiveness and implementation, including on the number of petitions not adjudicated within the second 10-day period and the bill’s effect on the safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [HR 1446, [Vote #77](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against The Enhanced Background Check Act, Which Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check.** In February 2019, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, to hear from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check, in instances in which no immediate determination on the individual had been made through the NICS system, before being allowed to complete the sale or transfer of a firearm. It would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department for the weapon after 10 days. The bill would also modify the language that prohibits the sale of firearms to individuals on the basis of mental illness to bar sales to individuals ‘adjudicated with mental illness, severe developmental disability, or severe emotional instability.’” The bill passed by a vote of 228-198. [HR 1112, [Vote #103](#), 2/28/19; CQ, [2/28/19](#)]

**HEADLINE: House passes 'Charleston loophole bill' on gun background checks** [CNN, [2/28/19](#)]

**The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten.** “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, [2/28/19](#)]

**Dylann Roof Had Been Allowed To Purchase A Gun Despite A Prior Arrest For Drug Possession Because His**



**Background Check Had Taken Longer Than Three Days To Complete.** “The legislation addresses a loophole in current law that enables some firearms to be transferred by licensed gun dealers before the required background checks have been completed, a loophole that allowed Dylann Roof to buy a gun in 2015 and kill nine people at Mother Emanuel Church -- one of the most well known historically black churches in Charleston, South Carolina. Due to Roof’s prior admission during an arrest that he was in possession of drugs, he should not have been permitted to buy the gun he used in the massacre. However, an agent working for the FBI’s background check system who was performing the review on Roof failed to contact Columbia, South Carolina, police, who arrested Roof, in part because of a clerical error in records listing the wrong agency. Because Roof’s background check took longer than three days to complete, the gun shop owner was allowed to sell the gun to Roof. The law permits gun sellers to sell guns if a background check takes longer than three days to complete.” [CNN, [2/28/19](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against Closing The Gun Show Loophole**

**Schweikert Voted Against Expanding Background Checks To Include Most Gun Sales, Including Those Between Private Parties.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check System. Specifically, beginning 180 days after enactment, it would require any individual seeking to transfer a firearm to first bring the firearm to a licensed dealer. It would require the dealer to take possession of the firearm, complete a background check on the transferee, and return the firearm to its original owner if the transaction is denied. The bill would make a number of exceptions to the requirement, including for loans or gifts between family members; temporary transfers for hunting, use on a shooting range, or pest control by farmers; temporary transfers to prevent imminent death or bodily harm, including self-harm; and transfers to law enforcement personnel, private security professionals, or members of the armed forces, if associated with official duties.” The bill passed by a vote of 227-203. [HR 8, [Vote #75](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Purchases Made Through Private, Unlicensed Sellers.** In February 2019, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including all sales and transfers of firearms through public and private purchases. The bill would specify instances in which a background check could be foregone at the time of a firearm’s transfer, including when transferred as a loan or gift between family members, when transferred for hunting or fishing purposes, or when transferred for use in a shooting range, so long as the weapon remains in the presence of its owner. The bill’s requirements for background checks would not apply to the transfer of firearms to law enforcement personnel, including any law enforcement agency, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, insofar as the transfer is associated with official duties.” The bill passed 240-190. [HR 8, [Vote #99](#), 2/27/19; CQ, [2/27/19](#)]

**The Bipartisan Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Close The Gun Show Loophole That Allowed People Purchasing Firearms Via Private Sales To Forgo Background Checks.** “Giffords, a former congresswoman from Arizona, was shot in the head by a mass shooter during a 2011 meeting with constituents and has advocated for gun-violence prevention ever since. She was chosen to drop the bill, called the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, into the ‘hopper’ where all bills start, as lawmakers introduced it. [...] The bill, however, would close the infamous ‘gun show loophole,’ which allows people purchasing firearms via private sales, typically at gun shows, to forgo a background check. Under the legislation, anyone who’s not a licensed firearms dealer would not be able to exchange weapons, which would ensure that all sales run through the national criminal background check system — with a few exceptions.” [Vice News, [1/8/19](#)]

**Advocates Called The Bill “The Most Significant Gun Control Measure In More Than Two Decades.”** “The House passed what advocates call the most significant gun control measure in more than two decades on Wednesday when it approved the first of two bills aimed at broadening the federal background check system for firearms purchases. The vote on the first bill, dubbed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, passed largely along party lines 240 to 190 with Democrats who control the House cheering as they carried the legislation across the finish line.” [NPR, [2/27/19](#)]

## Schweikert Is A Pay-to-Play Politician in the Pocket of Washington Special Interests

### Schweikert Pushed for Greater Availability of Ozempic and Against Making Prescription Drugs More Affordable While Taking Money from Its Manufacturer and Other Pharmaceutical Companies

### Schweikert Claimed That Diabetes Was Responsible For 31% Of Medicare Spending And That “Obesity” Was An Issue For The Congressional Black Caucus

**Schweikert Pushed for Greater Availability of Weight Loss Drugs.** Schweikert touted the effects of weight loss drugs such as Ozempic to reduce the U.S. obesity rate. “Next year, one of the GLP-1s, the Ozempics, goes off-patent,” Schweikert said. “The price is gonna crash. What would happen if you took morbidly obese populations on Medicare, Medicaid, Indian Health Services, the VA and gave them access to it? It’s not fat shaming; it’s actually fat loving. We can love our brothers and sisters back to health.” He called for making the drugs, known as GLP-1s, more widely available. “It’s more just the concept, what would happen if the most powerful thing you can do on US debt – because debt’s out of control, we’re borrowing over \$75,000 a second – is actually through health?” he said. [[TheDailyBeast.com](#), 10/23/23]

- **On The House Floor On June 26, 2023, Schweikert Claimed “Obesity” Was An Issue For The Congressional Black Caucus.** “Schweikert: “But we’re actually looking at the growth of obesity amongst our kids. Do you understand what happens to their life? Their life expectancy- their ability to participate in their society- when you start to see numbers growing like this? We’re actually starting to see a world where, at the end of this decade, 12% of our children will be morbidly obese. Uncomfortable to say but that’s the math. In ten years, half of our kids will be technically- is this moral? Should we not talk about it? Because it’s going on, this is the math. [...] You understand, functionally in the last four years life expectancy in the United States has fallen. Is that moral? Does anyone care? Even when you adjust for Covid, our life spans are falling in this country. Well it turns out, in digging and digging and digging in the numbers, the primary reason is this. And look, we have this stratified by different ethnicities, different genders, but you start to actually see what we’re seeing here in the numbers. When you start seeing some of our populations, that when the life expectancy is 66 years- so a little while ago the Congressional Black Caucus took the first hour, and they talked about the morality of their issues, I’d argue that this is their issue- this is all of our issue. But no one else will talk about it.” [Rep. David Schweikert, House Floor Speech, Youtube, [7/26/23](#)] (VIDEO, 15:31-18:40)
- **On The House Floor On June 26, 2023, Schweikert Claimed That 31% Of Medicare Spending Was Just Diabetes.** “Schweikert: “So a part of the point I’ve been trying to make over and over and over- so let’s just talk about diabetes. Diabetes is 31% of all Medicare spending is just diabetes.” [Rep. David Schweikert, House Floor Speech, Youtube, [7/26/23](#)] (VIDEO, 18:49-19:01)

**Schweikert Voted Against Capping Insulin Co-Pays At \$35 A Month.** In April 2022, Steel voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require private health insurance and Medicare to cover certain insulin products and limit cost-sharing requirements for such products for plans beginning in 2023. Specifically, it would require private insurance plans to cover at least one of each dosage form of each type of insulin, such as short-acting, long-acting and premixed insulin; prohibit the plans from applying a deductible for the insulin products; and cap cost-sharing for the insulin products at the lesser of \$35 or 25 percent of the plan’s negotiated price for the product per 30-day supply. For Medicare plans, it would similarly prohibit the application of a deductible for covered insulin products and cap copayments at \$35 per 30-day supply. The bill would also increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to approximately \$9 billion. As an offset, it would delay for an additional year, through Jan. 1, 2027, implementation of a November 2020 rule ending a safe harbor provision that protects pharmacy benefit managers from federal anti-kickback laws for prescription drug rebates provided to health insurers under Medicare Part D. Passed 232-193. Note: A “yea” was a vote in support of the president’s position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 8, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” HR6833 passed by a vote of 232-193. [HR6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

**Schweikert Supported the 2024 GOP Budget Proposal from the Republican Study Committee, Which Would Cut**

**Health Care by \$4.5 Trillion and Repeal Prescription Caps.** A White House statement in March 2024 noted that the budget proposal of the Republican Study Committee, of which Schweikert is a member, would cut \$4.5 trillion from the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It stripped funding from the ACA Marketplace, would turn Medicaid into block grants, turn Medicare into a “premium support program that would raise premiums for millions of seniors,” prohibit Medicare from negotiating lower drug prices and repeal the \$35 monthly cap on insulin prescriptions. [[WhiteHouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov), 3/26/24; Arizona Daily Star, 4/14/24]

**2019: Schweikert Opposed a H.R. 3, Which Would Lower Costs for Prescription Drugs.** [[X.com](https://www.x.com), 12/12/19]

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**Schweikert Has Received Hundreds of Thousands from Drug Manufacturers**

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**Schweikert Received \$38,500 in Contributions from PACs in the Pharmaceutical Industry During the 2024 Campaign Cycle.** Schweikert has received \$38,500 in the following twenty-one contributions at the federal level from political action committees within the pharmaceutical industry.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. Political Action Committee Aka Biomarin PAC (Multi Candidate Committee)	San Rafael	CA	3/31/23	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. Political Action Committee Aka Biomarin PAC (Multi Candidate Committee)	San Rafael	CA	3/15/24	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Biotechnology Innovation Org PAC	Washington	DC	6/30/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Emd Serono, Inc. PAC	Rockland	MA	7/31/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Genentech Inc. PAC (GENENPAC)	South San Francisco	CA	8/21/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Gilead Sciences Inc. Healthcare Policy PAC	Foster City	CA	3/31/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	6/26/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	12/31/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Johnson & Johnson PAC	Washington	DC	12/31/23	\$4,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novartis Corporation PAC	Washington	DC	10/10/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	NovoCure PAC	Chesterbrook	PA	6/13/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	9/29/23	\$5,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	2/20/24	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Novo Nordisk Inc. PAC	Washington	DC	6/13/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Pfizer Inc. PAC	New York	NY	6/30/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Pfizer Inc. PAC	New York	NY	10/30/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Pharmaceutical Care Management Assn PAC	Washington	DC	3/10/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Pharmaceutical Care Management Assn PAC	Washington	DC	3/8/24	\$1,500

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Phrma PAC (Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America Better Government Committee)	Washington	DC	11/16/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Viemed, Inc. PAC	Lafayette	LA	1/30/24	\$2,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc. Political Action Committee	Washington	DC	11/6/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc. Political Action Committee	Washington	DC	12/11/23	\$1,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$38,500</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 8/2/24]

**Career: Schweikert Received \$260,071 From The Pharmaceutical Industry.** [[Top Career Contributors](#), [Top Career Industries](#), accessed 8/2/24]

### Schweikert Opposed Funding to Make Internet More Affordable for Arizona Families While Taking Tens of Thousands of Dollars from Telecom Companies

**Schweikert Was Criticized for Wanting to End the Affordable Connectivity Program.** Schweikert was criticized by the DCCC for not supporting the renewal of the Affordable Connectivity Program. “This weekend, full funding for the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) officially expired - forcing over 500,000 Arizona families to face stark price hikes on their monthly internet bills. The ACP - a product of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - serves nearly 40,000 households in Arizona’s 1st District, lowering costs for monthly internet bills. A recent survey conducted by the FCC found that more than two-thirds of beneficiaries to the ACP said they had inconsistent or no internet service prior to the program's existence. Meanwhile, a majority of House Republicans - including David Schweikert - actively called for this program to sunset through their Republican Study Committee, whose budget calls for the end of the program.” [Targeted News Service, 6/6/24]

### Schweikert Received At Least \$27,500 in Contributions from PACs in the Telecommunications Industry.

Schweikert received a total of \$27,000 in the following fourteen contributions at the federal level from telecommunication political action committees.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Comcast Corporation & Nbcuniversal Political Action Committee	Philadelphia	PA	3/31/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Comcast Corporation & Nbcuniversal Political Action Committee - Federal	Philadelphia	PA	9/29/23	\$3,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	9/29/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	8/7/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	3/31/23	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	9/29/23	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	2/20/24	\$3,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Cox Enterprises PAC Cospac Inc.	Washington	DC	2/20/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Garmin International Inc PAC	Olathe	KS	6/26/23	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Garmin International Inc PAC	Olathe	KS	6/27/24	\$2,500

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	T-Mobile Usa, Inc. Political Action Committee (T-PAC)	Washington	DC	1/9/23	\$2,000
Friends of David Schweikert	T-Mobile Usa, Inc. Political Action Committee (T-PAC)	Washington	DC	6/30/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	T-Mobile Usa, Inc. Political Action Committee (T-PAC)	Washington	DC	6/20/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Valor PAC	Athens	GA	6/30/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Verizon Communications Inc. PAC (Verizon PAC)	Washington	DC	6/30/23	\$2,500
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$27,500</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 8/2/24]

### Schweikert Took Money from the Oil and Gas Industry While Voting Against Attempts to Reign in Gas Prices

**2013: Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Protect Consumers From Price-Gouging Of Gasoline And Other Fuels.** In July 2013, Schweikert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” Rep. Tim Bishop, who offered the motion, said on the House floor that he urged “my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that the House can consider pro-consumer, job-protecting legislation, the Federal Price Gouging Prevention Act, which would deter the sale of gasoline at excessive prices.” The previous question was approved 224-191. A vote against the motion would have allowed for consideration of the price gouging bill [H Res 315, [Vote #399](#), 7/24/13; CQ, [7/24/13](#)]

**During the 2024 Cycle, Schweikert Received \$8,000 in Contributions from PACs in the Oil and Gas Industry.** Schweikert received \$8,000 in the following four contributions at the federal level from political action committees in the oil and gas industry.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Koch Industries PAC	Washington	DC	6/30/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Koch Industries PAC	Washington	DC	12/31/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America PAC (Sigma: America's Leading Fuel Marketers...	Alexandria	VA	9/11/23	\$2,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Southwest Gas Corporation Political Action Committee	Las Vegas	NV	12/20/23	\$3,500
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$8,000</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 6/12/24]

**Career: Schweikert Received \$218,044 From the Oil and Gas Industry.** [[Top Career Contributors](#), [Top Career Industries](#), accessed 8/2/24]

### Schweikert’s Campaigns Have Taken Millions from Special Interests

**Schweikert Has Received Over \$14.5 Million in Contributions Since Beginning His Political Career in 1993.**

According to Open Secrets, Schweikert received a total of \$14,541,981 in contributions over the course of his political career since 1993. He had a total of \$13,092,522 in expenditures, leaving him with \$1,192,100 in cash on hand. His top career contributor was the Club for Growth with \$110,933 in contributions and his top career industry contributor was the real estate industry with over \$1.1 million in contributions. The following chart lists Schweikert’s top twenty contributors and industries from 1993 to June 2024.



Top Career Contributors (1993-2024)		Top Career Industries (1993-2024)	
Contributor	Total	Industry	Total
Club for Growth	\$110,933	Real Estate	\$1,185,199
WDP Partners	\$100,800	Retired	\$1,163,103
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	\$69,350	Securities & Investment	\$922,981
House Freedom Fund	\$68,733	Leadership PACs	\$734,446
National Assn of Insurance & Financial Advisors	\$62,000	Republican/Conservative	\$662,721
Intel Corp	\$60,520	Insurance	\$622,749
Salt River Project	\$60,350	Health Professionals	\$551,005
American Society of Anesthesiologists	\$59,500	Lawyers/Law Firms	\$292,108
Southwest Retirement Corp	\$59,100	Candidate Committees	\$270,950
Services Group of America	\$58,350	Pharmaceuticals/Health Products	\$247,258
National Assn of Realtors	\$56,500	Lobbyists	\$245,819
American Bankers Assn	\$56,000	Health Services/HMOs	\$237,298
Pinnacle West Capital	\$53,210	Business Services	\$236,640
Majority Cmte PAC	\$52,500	Commercial Banks	\$221,962
Meritage Homes	\$52,100	Oil & Gas	\$205,206
Honeywell International	\$51,999	Casinos/Gambling	\$195,454
Express Scripts	\$49,050	Pro-Israel	\$193,766
Cox Enterprises	\$48,500	Misc Finance	\$184,820
National Assn of Real Estate Investment Trusts	\$48,250	Misc Manufacturing & Distributing	\$172,052
American Academy of Ophthalmology	\$47,000	Finance/Credit Companies	\$144,950

[[Top Career Contributors](#), [Top Career Industries](#), accessed 6/5/24]

**During the 2024 Cycle, Schweikert Received a Contribution of \$500 from the Anti-Abortion PAC for National Pro-Life Alliance.** In February 2023, Schweikert received a \$500 contribution at the federal level from the National Pro-Life Alliance PAC.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	National Pro-Life Alliance PAC	Annandale	VA	2/8/23	\$500

[[FEC.gov](#), accessed 8/2/24]

**IN 2023 Schweikert Received \$8,500 in Contributions from PACs in the Alcohol Industry.** Schweikert received \$8,500 in four contributions at the federal level from political action committees within the alcohol industry. The following chart lists those four contributions.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Bacardi U S A Inc PAC	Coral Gables	FL	12/18/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	National Beer Wholesalers Association PAC	Alexandria	VA	5/22/23	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	National Beer Wholesalers Association PAC	Alexandria	VA	3/8/24	\$1,500
Friends of David Schweikert	Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of America PAC	Washington	DC	9/18/23	\$5,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$8,500</b>

[[FEC.gov](#), accessed 8/2/24]

**In 2024 Schweikert Received One Contribution of \$1,000 from Altria Group, Inc. PAC.** Schweikert received a \$1,000 contribution from tobacco company Altria's political action committee in March 2024.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	Altria Group, Inc. PAC (ALTRIAPAC)	Washington	DC	3/31/24	\$1,000

[[FEC.gov](#), accessed 8/2/24]

**During the 2024 Cycle, Schweikert Received \$9,500 in Contributions from Pro-Israel Political Action Committees.**

Schweikert received \$9,500 in the following four contributions at the federal level from political action committees supporting Israel.

Committee	PAC Contributor	City	State	Date	Amount
Friends of David Schweikert	American Israel Public Affairs Committee PAC	Washington	DC	11/30/23	\$5,000
Friends of David Schweikert	American Israel Public Affairs Committee PAC	Washington	DC	3/20/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Grand Canyon State Caucus PAC	Scottsdale	AZ	3/20/24	\$1,000
Friends of David Schweikert	Republican Jewish Coalition-PAC (Rjc-PAC)	Washington	DC	3/31/24	\$2,500
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$9,500</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 8/2/24]

**Schweikert’s Campaigns Receive Funding from Extreme Republican Groups**

**During the 2024 Cycle, Schweikert Received At Least \$177,800 in Contributions from Conservative PACs.**

Schweikert had received a total of \$177,800 in eighty-three contributions from conservative political action committees as of June 12, 2024. The chart below lists the fifty-eight PAC committees and its affiliated candidate that donated to Schweikert’s campaign during the 2024 election cycle.

PAC Contributor	Affiliated Candidate	City	State
America's First PAC	Rob Wittman (R-Va)	Alexandria	VA
American Revival PAC	Mike Johnson (R-La)	Metairie	LA
Be An American PAC	Aaron Bean (R-Fla)	Tallahassee	FL
Be Victorious Over Democrats PAC	Beth Van Duyne (R-Texas)	Irving	TX
Blaine, PAC	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-Mo)	St Elizabeth	MO
Brettpac-The Leadership PAC of U.S.Represenative Brett Guthrie	Brett Guthrie	Elizabethtown	KY
Buddy PAC	Buddy Carter (R-Ga)	Athens	GA
Building And Restoring The American Dream	Brad Wenstrup (R-Ohio)	Bethesda	MD
Bulldog PAC	Jodey Arrington (R-Texas)	Alexandria	VA
Concerned Americans For Freedom & Opportunity PAC (Cafo PAC)	Adrian Smith (R-Neb)	Alexandria	VA
Conservative & Republican Together Equals Results PAC	John Carter (R-Texas)	Washington	DC
Conservative Leadership In Elections PAC	Ben Cline (R-Va)	Leesburg	VA
Conservative Oppurtunity Leadership And Enterprise PAC (Cole PAC)	Tom Cole (R-Okla)	Reston	VA
Conservative Promises	Gary Palmer (R-Ala)	Birmingham	AL
Creating A Majority Party Action Committee (C.A.M.P.A.C.)	Ex-Rep. Dave Camp (R-Mich)	Midland	MI
Creating Opportunities Markets & Enthusiasm In Rural Kentucky PAC	James Comer (R-Ky)	Alexandria	VA
Defend & Uphold Our Nation Now	Neal Dunn (R-Fla)	Reston	VA
Deliver. Excel. Believe. PAC	Debbie Lesko (R-Ariz)	Phoenix	AZ
Dependable Conservative Leadership PAC	Max Miller (R-Ohio)	Athens	GA
Do Right Bayou PAC	Garret Graves (R-La)	Baton Rouge	LA
Electing Majority Making Effective Republicans (Emmer PAC)	Tom Emmer (R-Minn)	Anoka	MN
Eureka PAC	Ken Calvert (R-Calif)	Bethesda	MD
Expect More Leadership PAC	Blake Moore (R-Utah)	Bethesda	MD
Eye of The Tiger PAC	Steve Scalise (R-La)	Arlington	VA
Fightin' Ninth PAC	Morgan Griffith (R-Va)	Richmond	VA
First In Freedom PAC	Richard Hudson (R-Nc)	Athens	GA
Freedom Force PAC	Maria Salazar (R-Fla)	Coral Gables	FL

PAC Contributor	Affiliated Candidate	City	State
HEARTDOCPAC	Larry Bucshon (R-Ind)	Evansville	IN
Help Elect Republicans Now	Kevin Hern (R-Okla)	Dublin	OH
Huck PAC	Ex-Gov. Mike Huckabee (R)	Little Rock	AR
Innovation Political Action Committee	Patrick Mchenry (R-Nc)	Alexandria	VA
Invest In A Strong & Secure America	Darrell Issa (R-Calif)	Rancho Santa Marga	CA
Keeping America Rolling PAC	Mike Kelly (R-Pa)	New Cumberland	PA
Land of Opportunity PAC	Bruce Westerman (R-Ark)	Athens	GA
Latta PAC	Bob Latta (R-Ohio)	Dublin	OH
Libertad	Carlos Gimenez (R-Fla)	Athens	GA
Lone Star Leadership PAC	Michael Burgess (R-Texas)	Bethesda	MD
Majority Committee PAC	Kevin Mccarthy (R-Calif)	Bakersfield	CA
Missouri Truth PAC	Mark Alford (R-Mo)	Dublin	OH
Mr. Smith PAC	Jason Smith (R-Mo)	Bethesda	MD
Overhaul PAC	Mike Collins (R-Ga)	Athens	GA
Point Action PAC, Inc.	Drew Ferguson (R-Ga)	Atlanta	GA
Proven Conservative PAC	Byron Donalds (R-Fla)	Beverly	MA
Raptor PAC	August Pfluger (R-Texas)	Midland	TX
Razor PAC	Steve Womack (R-Ark)	Rogers	AR
Re-Joyce PAC	John Joyce (R-Pa)	Athens	GA
Republicans Offering Solutions For Everyone PAC	John Rose (R-Tenn)	Cookeville	TN
Republicans United To Defend You PAC (Rudy PAC)	Rudy Yakym (R-Ind)	Alexandria	VA
Restoring Our Nation (Ron) PAC	Ron Estes (R-Kan)	Wichita	KS
Roughrider PAC	Kelly Armstrong (R-Nd)	Bismarck	ND
Rvfpac	Guy Reschenthaler (R-Pa)	Athens	GA
Safeguarding American Liberties Morals & Opportunities Now Salmon PAC	Ex-Rep. Matt Salmon (R-Ariz)	Alexandria	VA
Tenacious PAC	Claudia Tenney (R-Ny)	Clinton	NY
Tulip PAC	John Moolenaar (R-Mich)	Midland	MI
Upper Hand Fund	Bill Huizenga (R-Mich)	Springfield	VA
Utah First PAC	John Curtis (R-Utah)	Bethesda	MD
Victory East	Greg Murphy (R-Nc)	Raleigh	NC
Volunteer Issues PAC Inc	Tim Burchett (R-Tenn)	Nashville	TN

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov); [OpenSecrets.org](https://www.opensecrets.org), accessed 6/12/24]

## Schweikert Is a Corrupt Politician Who Was Fined More Than One Hundred Thousand Dollars For Failure to Disclose Campaign Transactions

### Schweikert Flouted Campaign Finance Laws And Failed To Report Hundreds Of Thousands Of Dollars In Campaign Transactions

**Schweikert Failed To Disclose \$305,000 In Loans Or Loan Repayments, \$25,000 In Disbursements, And \$140,000 In Contributions And Falsely Reported \$100,000 In Disbursements On Campaign Finance Reports.** “First, Representative Schweikert failed to take reasonable steps to ensure his campaign committees operated in compliance with applicable laws and standards of conduct, including Federal Election Commission Act (FECA) reporting requirements. Specifically, between July 2010 and December 2017, Representative Schweikert’s campaign committees erroneously disclosed or failed to disclose at least \$305,000 in loans or repayment of loans made or obtained for the benefit of his congressional campaigns; failed to report at least \$25,000 in disbursements made by his campaigns; failed to report more than \$140,000 in contributions received by his campaigns; and falsely reported making disbursements totaling \$100,000.4 The errors violated FECA’s reporting requirements, House Rule XXIII, clause 1, which requires Members to act in a

manner that reflects creditably upon the House, and paragraph 2 of the Code of Ethics for Government Services, which requires Members to uphold the laws of the United States. These errors also form the basis for Counts I through VI of the SAV.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

- **Schweikert’s Campaign Disclosed A Fictional \$100,000 Loan And Made False Payments To Balance Its Books, And Schweikert Made The “Untruthful” Claim He Had Forgiven The Loan That Did Not Exist.** “Schweikert for Congress, which served as Representative Schweikert’s principal campaign committee during the 2012 campaign, failed to file accurate and complete disclosures with the FEC as required by federal campaign finance laws and regulations. Specifically, the campaign committee falsely reported receiving a December 25, 2011, \$100,000 personal loan from Representative Schweikert, and falsely reported making five disbursements totaling \$100,000. The weight of evidence does not support Representative Schweikert’s contention that these fabrications were the result of “inadvertent” errors. Mrs. Schweikert, who was responsible for the errors, has a background in accounting and bookkeeping and had access to the campaign’s bank statements. A cursory review of those records easily shows that the transactions did not occur as they were reported. In addition, the fake disbursements, spread out over five odd-numbered payments to a frequent campaign vendor, were for the exact sum of money missing from the campaign’s receipts due to the fake loan; those disbursements gave the illusion that the \$100,000 loan was used by the Schweikert for Congress campaign committee, effectively balancing out the campaign’s reported cash on hand and preventing a shortfall in campaign funds that might have signaled to others that the loan had never been made in the first place. Representative Schweikert was specifically advised of irregularities regarding Mrs. Schweikert’s handling of campaign finances, including the misreported disbursements to Blue Point LLC (which accounted for the \$100,000 in funds that were not received). He was also aware that the \$100,000 loan had been improperly reported. [...] Representative Schweikert furthered the misreporting when he executed a signed memorandum addressed to his treasurer in September 2013, which was then filed with the FEC: ‘I have forgiven the outstanding \$100,000 loan, incurred on December 25, 2011, from my Schweikert for Congress Committee 2012 Primary Election.’<sup>149</sup> Representative Schweikert justified this statement by noting that he is not a lawyer and that it seemed to be “the most rationale way” to make sure the Schweikerts did not benefit from the falsely reported loan.<sup>150</sup> A legal degree, however, is not required to know this statement was untruthful.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
  - **Schweikert’s Falsely Reported Loan Was Included In A Personal Financial Statement That Was Submitted To A Bank In Connection With A Line Of Credit The Bank Provided In Support Of Schweikert’s Campaigns.** “The falsely reported loan was subsequently included in the Schweikerts’ overall assets listed in personal financial statements they submitted to a bank in connection with a line of credit the bank provided in support of Representative Schweikert’s campaign.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]
  - **Using False Pretenses To Obtain Credit From A Financial Institution Meets The Federal Definition Of Bank Fraud.** “Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice— (1) to defraud a financial institution; or (2) to obtain any of the moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by, or under the custody or control of, a financial institution, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises; shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.” [18 U.S. Code § 1344 – Bank Fraud, accessed [8/17/22](#)]
- **Schweikert Failed To Disclose \$25,000 In Disbursements From His Campaign Committee.** “The ISC determined that Representative Schweikert’s failure to properly disclose or fully verify over \$25,000 in disbursements from his campaign committees from 2011 to 2013 was part of a broader pattern of conduct that did not reflect creditably on the House and violated House Rule XXIII, clause 1.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Schweikert For Congress Accepted \$140,000 In Contributions That Were Not Reported To The Federal Election Commission.** “Between 2010 and 2013, David Schweikert for Congress Chase bank records contain at least \$8,000 in disbursements and \$140,000 in receipts that are not reflected in any of the David Schweikert for Congress disclosures made to the FEC.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Investigative Subcommittee Called Schweikert’s Failure To Disclose Campaign Transactions “Flouting Of Campaign Finance Laws And Regulations.”** “The flouting of campaign finance laws and regulations was not limited to disclosure violations. Among other issues, Representative Schweikert’s campaign committees accepted substantial campaign contributions from his Chief of Staff, Oliver Schwab, largely in the form of outlays on behalf of his campaign totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Investigative Subcommittee Described Schweikert’s Failure To Disclose Campaign Transactions As “Egregious Errors.”** “With respect to reporting violations, whether they are related to FEC reports or Financial Disclosure Statements, the Committee strongly encourages Members to take prompt corrective action, including voluntarily filing appropriate amendments.<sup>23</sup> As detailed below, Representative Schweikert did not take reasonable steps to ensure that his campaign committees operated in compliance with applicable laws. Despite Representative Schweikert’s efforts to dismiss the issues as minor mistakes or the conduct of wayward staff acting without his knowledge or support, the ISC found substantial reason to believe that Representative Schweikert facilitated many of the most egregious errors. Furthermore, while he took some positive steps towards his compliance obligations, including hiring one compliance firm in 2013 after initial issues emerged with his campaign, and hiring another compliance firm in December 2017 after another set of issues came to light, Representative Schweikert nonetheless demonstrated insufficient regard for FECA’s reporting requirements by not empowering those firms to take complete and prompt corrective actions with respect to several significant reporting errors and omissions.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]

### **Schweikert’s Congressional Staff Paid Hundreds Of Thousands Of Dollars in Impermissible Expenses For His Own Personal Use**

**Schweikert’s Legislative Staff Advanced Funds For Schweikert’s Travel, Dry Cleaning, And Meals And Were Reimbursed With Campaign Funds.** “The ISC also found that Representative Schweikert’s campaign funds were used to reimburse staff for expenditures made for his personal use, including babysitting services, meals, dry-cleaning, and travel. [...] Mr. Schwab and another staffer also paid for Representative Schweikert’s dry-cleaning on occasion and were reimbursed. [...] There were numerous instances in which members of Representative Schweikert’s staff advanced their personal funds for his personal benefit in the form of paying for meals, travel, drycleaning, and babysitting services. For each such instance reviewed by the ISC, staff were reimbursed the full value of the advance, either directly by Representative Schweikert, or by his campaign or Mr. Schwab.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]

- **Schweikert’s Staff Made \$270,500 Of Impermissible Outlays On Schweikert’s Behalf.** “Between January 2011 and July 2018, Representative Schweikert’s former Chief of Staff made over \$270,000 worth of impermissible outlays on behalf of Representative Schweikert’s campaign and at least three other members of Representative Schweikert’s congressional staff made impermissible outlays, totaling less than \$500.<sup>7</sup> Representative Schweikert knew or should have known that Mr. Schwab made substantial purchases on behalf of his campaign, but did not prevent the practice. Congressional employees are prohibited under federal law from making contributions to the campaign of their employing Member; certain outlays, even if reimbursed, are considered contributions and are thus impermissible. Accordingly, Representative Schweikert did not act in a manner that reflected creditably on the House, in violation House Rule XXIII, clause 1, and failed to uphold the laws and regulations of the United States in violation of paragraph 2 of the Code of Ethics for Government Service. This violation forms the basis for Count VII of the SAV.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Schweikert Used Campaign Funds For Personal Purposes By Accepting Personal Items From Staff Who Were Reimbursed By Campaign Funds.** “Third, Representative Schweikert misused campaign funds for personal purposes by accepting personal items from staff that were reimbursed by campaign funds. Between 2011 and 2018, at least four members of Representative Schweikert’s congressional staff paid for personal items for Representative Schweikert, including food and babysitting services, and were then reimbursed for those items by Representative Schweikert’s campaign.<sup>9</sup> The conversion of campaign funds to personal use violated FECA and the FEC’s implementing regulations, violated House Rule XXIII, clause 6, which states campaign funds must be kept separate and cannot be converted to personal use, and violated paragraph 2 of the Code of Ethics for Government Service.<sup>10</sup> The conversion of campaign funds to personal use also forms the basis for Count VIII of



the SAV.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

- **Congressional Staff Babysat Schweikert’s Daughter In His Office, And Schweikert Sought To Hire A Staffer To Help Watch His Daughter.** “Two staff members testified that congressional staffers watched Representative Schweikert’s daughter within the congressional office.<sup>338</sup> In addition, the ISC reviewed evidence indicating that Representative Schweikert sought to hire a staff member to help watch his daughter. [...] Representative Schweikert also denied that members of his congressional staff ever babysat his child in the office, paid for babysitters on his behalf, took his clothes to be dry cleaned, or were stuck with a bill for a staff dinner after Representative Schweikert left the restaurant without paying.<sup>610</sup> As explained previously, the ISC’s record demonstrates that, contrary to his testimony, this conduct did occur.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Schweikert’s Legislative Staffed Paid Out Of Pocket For Schweikert To Fly First Class.** “The ISC found that Mr. Schwab occasionally purchased flight upgrades for Representative Schweikert when he was traveling with his daughter.<sup>321</sup> Representative Schweikert testified that he was unaware that Mr. Schwab had paid for his upgrade in these instances and said that he was concerned that staff did not ask to use his miles or his credit card to purchase upgrades so that he could travel with his daughter.<sup>322</sup>” Footnote 321 read, “According to Employee A, Representative Schweikert did not like to fly first class unless he was traveling with his daughter, so in those instances, she upgraded his seat to first class and either Representative Schweikert or Mr. Schwab paid the upgrade fee.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Schweikert Used Campaign Funds To Reimburse His Chief Of Staff, Oliver Schwab, For Paying For A Staff Dinner That Schweikert Left Without Paying The Tab.** “In some instances where Mr. Schwab was reimbursed for his outlays through his company, Chartwell Associates, the reimbursement was reported as income to Mr. Schwab for consulting services. Mr. Schwab testified that he was instructed by Representative Schweikert to do this in some instances because Representative Schweikert was ‘very adamant that he did not want a whole bunch of dinners in D.C. showing up on his FECs. So the way those would get repaid to the person who had provided the outlay, that being me, is that it would show up in the form of me charging a consulting invoice.’<sup>2</sup> [...] For example, Mr. Schwab frequently bought food for Representative Schweikert when the congressman was in Washington, D.C., usually on his own initiative.<sup>310</sup> On at least one occasion, Mr. Schwab paid for a meal Representative Schweikert attended with official staff in which Representative Schweikert left before the bill came.<sup>311</sup> Mr. Schwab testified that he was not reimbursed by Representative Schweikert directly on these occasions, instead, he received reimbursements from the campaign for the purchases or by billing the campaign for services to obscure the underlying reason for the reimbursement.<sup>312</sup> [...] Representative Schweikert also denied that members of his congressional staff ever babysat his child in the office, paid for babysitters on his behalf, took his clothes to be dry cleaned, or were stuck with a bill for a staff dinner after Representative Schweikert left the restaurant without paying.<sup>610</sup> As explained previously, the ISC’s record demonstrates that, contrary to his testimony, this conduct did occur.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Former Schweikert Chief Of Staff Oliver Schwab Claimed Schweikert Instructed Him To Charge The Campaign For Consulting To Hide That He Had Paid For “A Whole Bunch Of Dinners In D.C.”** “In some instances where Mr. Schwab was reimbursed for his outlays through his company, Chartwell Associates, the reimbursement was reported as income to Mr. Schwab for consulting services. Mr. Schwab testified that he was instructed by Representative Schweikert to do this in some instances because Representative Schweikert was ‘very adamant that he did not want a whole bunch of dinners in D.C. showing up on his FECs. So the way those would get repaid to the person who had provided the outlay, that being me, is that it would show up in the form of me charging a consulting invoice.’<sup>2</sup>” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **A Schweikert Official Staffer Was Reimbursed By The Campaign For Payments Of \$447.62 At Hawk & Dove And \$381.01 At The Hamilton, Both Washington, D.C. Restaurants** A list of the payments made by a Schweikert official staffer and reimbursed by the campaign included \$447.62 at Hawk & Dove and \$381.01 at the Hamilton – both Washington, D.C. restaurants. [House Ethics Committee, Appendix D Part 1, [7/30/20](#)]

## Schweikert Used Taxpayer-Funded Staff And Office Space For Campaign Purposes

**Schweikert Used His Government Office Allowance For Unofficial And Campaign Purposes.** “Fourth, Representative Schweikert’s Members’ Representational Allowance (MRA) was used for non-official purposes. Between January 2011 and November 2017, Representative Schweikert’s official resources—including official funds, staff time, and congressional office space—were improperly used for unofficial and campaign purposes.<sup>12</sup> Members are responsible for ensuring proper management of their MRA and Representative Schweikert failed to provide the oversight necessary to prevent misuse of his MRA. The misuse of Representative Schweikert’s MRA violated 31 U.S.C. § 1301, House Rule XXIII, clause 1 and paragraph 2 of the Code of Ethics for Government Service and formed the basis for Count IX of the SAV.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

- **The Members Representational Allowance Is Funded Though Fiscal Year Appropriations.** “The Member's Representational Allowance (MRA) is intended for individual member offices' expenditures and receipts during a single legislative year. The MRA is funded through fiscal year appropriations and authorized annually by the Committee on House Administration (CHA). It is non-transferable between legislative years.” [U.S House of Representatives, accessed [8/17/22](#)]

## Schweikert Lied To The Subcommittee That Investigated Him For Ethics Violations

**Schweikert’s Testimony To The Investigation Subcommittee Lacked Candor And Credibility.** “Finally, Representative Schweikert violated House Rule XXIII, clause 1 by failing to exercise the proper diligence necessary in responding to the allegations and the ISC determined that his testimony lacked credibility.<sup>16</sup> Representative Schweikert’s lack of candor and due diligence formed the basis for Count XI of the SAV.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

- **House Investigative Subcommittee Determined Schweikert’s Claim That The Fabricated \$100,000 Loan Was An “Inadvertent” Error Wasn’t Supported By The “Weight Of Evidence.”** “Schweikert for Congress, which served as Representative Schweikert’s principal campaign committee during the 2012 campaign, failed to file accurate and complete disclosures with the FEC as required by federal campaign finance laws and regulations. Specifically, the campaign committee falsely reported receiving a December 25, 2011, \$100,000 personal loan from Representative Schweikert, and falsely reported making five disbursements totaling \$100,000. The weight of evidence does not support Representative Schweikert’s contention that these fabrications were the result of “inadvertent” errors. Mrs. Schweikert, who was responsible for the errors, has a background in accounting and bookkeeping and had access to the campaign’s bank statements. A cursory review of those records easily shows that the transactions did not occur as they were reported.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Schweikert’s Wife Was Supposedly Responsible For The Errors But Had “A Background In Accounting And Bookkeeping” And Access To Campaign Bank Statements.** “Schweikert for Congress, which served as Representative Schweikert’s principal campaign committee during the 2012 campaign, failed to file accurate and complete disclosures with the FEC as required by federal campaign finance laws and regulations. Specifically, the campaign committee falsely reported receiving a December 25, 2011, \$100,000 personal loan from Representative Schweikert, and falsely reported making five disbursements totaling \$100,000. The weight of evidence does not support Representative Schweikert’s contention that these fabrications were the result of “inadvertent” errors. Mrs. Schweikert, who was responsible for the errors, has a background in accounting and bookkeeping and had access to the campaign’s bank statements. A cursory review of those records easily shows that the transactions did not occur as they were reported.” [House Ethics Committee, Investigative Subcommittee Report, [7/30/20](#)]

## The Bipartisan House Ethics Committee Found Schweikert Committed 11 Ethics Violations, And As Part Of The Settlement Schweikert Agreed To Admit To All 11 Violations

**The House Ethics Committee Found Schweikert Committed 11 Ethics Violations And Recommended That The House Reprimand Schweikert And Fine Him \$50,000 By Adopting Its Report.** “On June 30, 2020, following

negotiations with Representative Schweikert’s counsel, the ISC unanimously voted to adopt a Statement of Alleged Violations (SAV) detailing 11 violations and the facts giving rise to those violations. As part of the settlement, Representative Schweikert agreed to admit to all 11 violations in the SAV and waive all further procedural rights he was afforded under House and Committee rules. [...] Therefore, the Committee recommends Representative Schweikert be reprimanded for the violations discussed above. In addition to public reprimand, the Committee recommends that the House, by adoption of this Report, impose a \$50,000 fine on Representative Schweikert for his misconduct and that the fine be payable to the U.S. Treasury no later than October 30, 2020. The Committee further recommends that the House of Representative adopt a resolution in the following form and that the adoption of this Report will serve as a reprimand of Representative Schweikert and the imposition of a \$50,000 fine under the conditions outlined herein: HOUSE RESOLUTION --- Resolved, (1) That the House adopt the Report of the Committee on Ethics dated July 30, 2020, In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative David Schweikert.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

**The House Ethics Committee’s Investigation Of Schweikert Was Bipartisan.** House Ethics Committee Chair Congressman Ted Deutch said, “During the 115th Congress, the committee impaneled an investigative subcommittee to lead a bipartisan review of these allegations [against Schweikert]. At the start of the 116th Congress, the committee reestablished that evenly divided bipartisan panel and appointed Representative Dean Phillips of Minnesota as its chair, along with Representative Bill Flores of Texas, Representative Jamie Raskin of Maryland, and Representative John Katko of New York.” [Congressional Record, [7/31/20](#)]

**As Part Of The Settlement With The Committee, Schweikert Agreed To Admit To All 11 Violations.** “On June 30, 2020, following negotiations with Representative Schweikert’s counsel, the ISC unanimously voted to adopt a Statement of Alleged Violations (SAV) detailing 11 violations and the facts giving rise to those violations. As part of the settlement, Representative Schweikert agreed to admit to all 11 violations in the SAV and waive all further procedural rights he was afforded under House and Committee rules.” [House Ethics Committee, Report, [7/30/20](#)]

### **Schweikert Was Officially Reprimanded By The House Of Representatives And Was One Of Only Three Members Of Congress To Receive A Reprimand From The House Via Voice Vote**

**The House Adopted The House Ethics Committee Report On Schweikert By Voice Vote.** By voice vote, the House passed the resolution, “Resolved, That the House adopt the Report of the Committee on Ethics dated July 30, 2020, In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative David Schweikert.” [H.Res. 1074, Introduced 7/31/20, Adopted [7/31/20](#)] ([VIDEO](#), 35:00)

**HEADLINE: “House Votes To Reprimand GOP Rep. Schweikert For 11 Ethics Violations”** [Washington Post, [7/31/20](#)]

**HEADLINE: “In Deal, Rep. David Schweikert Admits 11 Ethics Violations, To Pay \$50,000 Fine”** [Arizona Republic, [7/30/20](#)]

**Schweikert Was One Of Three Members Of Congress To Receive A Reprimand Via A Voice Vote.** [Archives Of The US House Of Representatives, accessed [8/17/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Was Fined \$50,000 By The Ethics Committee, One Of The Largest Fines For Ethical Misconduct In Congressional History**

**The House Ethics Committee Fined Schweikert \$50,000 For 11 Ethics Violations, All Of Which He Admitted To.** “On June 30, 2020, following negotiations with Representative Schweikert’s counsel, the ISC unanimously voted to adopt a Statement of Alleged Violations (SAV) detailing 11 violations and the facts giving rise to those violations. As part of the settlement, Representative Schweikert agreed to admit to all 11 violations in the SAV and waive all further procedural rights he was afforded under House and Committee rules. The ISC also agreed to recommend, and Representative Schweikert agreed to accept, a sanction of reprimand by the House of Representatives and a \$50,000 fine regarding the conduct set forth in the SAV.” [Report of the Committee on Ethics, [7/30/20](#)]

**HEADLINE: “In deal, Rep. David Schweikert admits 11 ethics violations, to pay \$50,000 fine”** [Arizona Republic,

[7/30/20](#)]

**A Review Of Past Fines Levied By Congressional Ethics Investigations Found Only One Larger Fine, Against Rep. Charles Wilson In 1995.** “Rep. Charles Wilson (TX)(1995) H. REP. NO. 104- 886, 104th Cong., 2d Sess., at 19-20 (1997) Improper use of campaign funds and inadequate financial disclosure [R. 43(6) and R. 44] FEC transmitted information to the Comm. on Standards developed during an investigation (Aug. 28, 1995); Rep. Wilson admitted error; complaint dismissed and letter released publicly (Dec. 7, 1995) Campaign paid \$90,000 FEC fine; Comm. ‘admonished Representative Wilson to take all action necessary to ensure that he and his staff adhere to the Rules of the House.’” [Historical Summary of Conduct of Cases in the House of Representatives 1798-2004, accessed [8/15/20](#); Committee On Ethics, Summary of Activities, accessed [8/15/20](#)]

### **Schweikert Was Fined \$125,000 By The Federal Election Commission For “Knowing and Willful” Misuse of Campaign Funds**

**HEADLINE: “GOP Congressman Schweikert Faces Voters After \$125,000 Federal Fine.”** [Phoenix New Times, [2/18/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “Rep. David Schweikert's Campaign Agrees To \$125,000 Fine For Reporting Violations.”** [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “U.S. Rep. David Schweikert Fined \$125,000 For Misuse Of Campaign Funds.”** [KJZZ, [2/12/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “Schweikert Agrees To \$125,000 Fine From FEC For Campaign Violations.”** [Cronkite News, [2/11/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “GOP Congressman Fined \$125,000 For Financial Violations.”** [Daily Beast, [2/11/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “Arizona GOP Rep. David Schweikert Fined \$125,000 By Federal Election Commission For Repeated Campaign Finance Law Violations.”** [Insider, [2/11/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “Rep. David Schweikert's Campaign Committee Fined \$125K For Misusing Funds.”** [Newsweek, [2/11/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “Arizona GOP Rep. David Schweikert Agrees To FEC Fine.”** [The Hill, [2/14/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: “GOP Arizona Rep. Schweikert Fined In Campaign Spending Case.”** [AP, [2/14/22](#)]

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### **The Fine Was For Misusing Donations And Failing To Adequately Report Other Transactions” Which The FEC Found Was “Knowing And Willful”**

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**Schweikert Was Fined \$125,000 By The FEC For “Misusing Donations And Failing To Adequately Report Other Transactions.”** “Rep. David Schweikert’s campaign committee agreed to pay a \$125,000 fine to the Federal Election Commission for misusing donations and failing to adequately report other transactions, according to disclosures filed Friday by the FEC. The commission was made aware of the matter by Schweikert’s committee and comes after years of allegations of unethical conduct that have swirled around Schweikert, R-Ariz., hindering fundraising and costing hundreds of thousands of dollars for legal fees. The Daily Beast first reported the federal fine.” [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]

**The FEC Found There Was “Reason To Believe” The Violations Were “Knowing And Willful.”** “The FEC’s probe of the matter determined there was ‘reason to believe’ that violations by Schweikert’s campaign committee were ‘knowing and willful.’ The violations regarded inaccurate reporting and use of campaign funds for personal use by the candidate at a time when Oliver Schwab, who had been with Schweikert since his successful 2010 congressional campaign, served as campaign manager and chief of staff. Schwab stepped down in 2018 amid a separate ethics probe. At the time of his departure, he said he was leaving to have surgery and work for the U.S. Coast Guard.” [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]



**The Agreement Between The FEC And Schweikert Said The Campaign Reported \$78,000 In Expenditures That Insufficiently Described Their Purposes.** “The agreement said the campaign reported about \$78,000 in expenditures that insufficiently described their purposes. For example, some used generic labels, such as ‘strategic consulting,’ for actual purposes that included ‘advertising,’ ‘website design,’ ‘lodging’ and ‘food & beverage.’ The campaign also misreported about \$50,000 of expenses by reporting them to Schwab’s personal credit card companies instead of the vendor’s directory or disclosing that Schwab made the expense. As campaign manager, Schwab had authorization to receive donations and make disbursements. He submitted to the committee false consulting invoices for his business, Chartwell Associates, LLC ‘in order to conceal the true purpose of certain disbursements and further concealed his own involvement’ by routing payments through his firm. The false records ‘undermined’ Schweikert’s campaign committee’s ability to submit accurate FEC reports.” [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]

**Schweikert’s Campaign Used \$1,500 In Donations To Repay Staff Who Had Paid For Schweikert’s Personal Expenses.** “Additionally, the campaign committee used nearly \$1,500 in donations to pay for childcare expenses and repaying staff who had paid for Schweikert’s personal expenses, including meals, dry cleaning and airline upgrades for personal travel.” [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]

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### **Schweikert Blamed His Former Chief Of Staff For the Violations**

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**Schweikert’s Team Blamed His Former Chief Of Staff For The Violations And Said “No One Has Been More Directly Harmed By The Malfeasance Of Congressman Schweikert’s Former Chief Of Staff Than Friends Of David Schweikert.”** “Schweikert, a fiscal conservative and former Maricopa County treasurer, has long said he viewed the matter as a ‘bookkeeping issue’ and has blamed Schwab for much of the dispute. [...] Chris Baker, a consultant to Schweikert’s campaign, noted in a written statement to The Republic that the inquiry arose after the committee became aware of Schwab’s violations and asked the FEC to look into the matter. ‘No one has been more directly harmed by the malfeasance of Congressman Schweikert’s former Chief of Staff than Friends of David Schweikert,’ Baker said. ‘... And while he has had no relationship or involvement with the campaign committee for several years now, we felt it was the right thing to self-report his violations and enter into a conciliation agreement with the FEC.’” [Arizona Republic, [2/12/22](#)]

### **Despite Suffering Multiple Ethics Misconduct Charges, Schweikert Campaigned Against Corruption And Said That Ethics Scandals Should Result In A Swift Resignation**

#### **2011: Schweikert Said That Ethics Scandals Should Result In A Swift Resignation**

**Speaker John Boehner Cracked Down On Then-Rep. Chris Lee After An Ethics Scandal.** “Speaker John Boehner seems intent on avoiding a repeat of history when it comes House Republicans and ethics. Only a couple of hours had passed Wednesday after the website Gawker posted a story about married Rep. Chris Lee soliciting a date on Craigslist when the New York Republican abruptly announced his resignation. Lee, a two-term Member, had posted a revealing picture of himself on Craigslist and, according to Gawker, sent a series of e-mails to the woman. ‘I believe that Members should be held to the highest ethical standard,’ Boehner said at a press conference Thursday. ‘Congressman Lee made his own decision that he felt was in his best interest and in the interest of his family.’” [Roll Call, 2/14/11]

**Schweikert Commented On The Scandal, Saying That Ethics Scandals Should Result In A Swift Resignation.** “Freshman Rep. David Schweikert said Lee ‘gets some credit for understanding he had to go away.’ ‘If he was encouraged to resign right away, they did the right thing,’ the Arizona Republican said of leadership. Schweikert acknowledged that previous ethical scandals - including that of convicted lobbyist Jack Abramoff, who was affiliated with several prominent Republican Members - had left the GOP skittish. ‘I think that’s why everyone is so sensitive that this is unacceptable,’ he said. But Schweikert said Republicans had learned lessons from the Abramoff era. ‘There was no lingering. There was no debating and arguing. Gone in a day is not too bad,’ he said.” [Roll Call, 2/14/11]

#### **2008: Schweikert Called On An Opponent To Return Donations From A Member Under Investigation**



## For Possible Ethical Violations

**Schweikert, 2008: “If Harry Mitchell Truly Believes In Ethical Reform, He Should Return The Money.”** ‘If Harry Mitchell truly believes in ethical reform, he should return the money,’ Schweikert said in a news release. ‘It’s never too late to do the right thing.’ The Mitchell camp had its own qualms on Schweikert’s fiscal-reform policy. A July statement in the Phoenix Business Journal said Schweikert favors a national sales tax instead of the current federal income-tax program. The result, according to the Mitchell campaign, would be a hefty jump in Arizona’s sales tax.’ [Arizona Republic, 9/28/08]

## 2008: Schweikert Pledged To “End The Corruption And Dishonesty That Is Rampant In Washington”

**Schweikert On Ethical Reform: “It Takes Real Arizona Values And A Zero-Tolerance Policy...No Gifts, No Trips, No Nothing. Not Even A Cup Of Coffee.”** “Finally, we must end the corruption and dishonesty that is rampant in Washington. This is not impossible. After I was elected to the Arizona Legislature in 1991, the AzScam scandal plagued our state. I led reform-ers to pass legislation curtailing lobbyist sway and special-interest influence. It takes real Arizona values and a zero-tolerance policy to accomplish these objectives. No gifts, no trips, no nothing. Not even a cup of coffee.” [Op-Ed, David Schweikert, Arizona Republic, 8/8/08]

## 2022: Schweikert Dismissed His Ethics Issues as Unimportant

**In 2022 Schweikert Said “Nobody Cares” About His Ethical Lapses.** During the 2022 campaign, Schweikert said he was not concerned about fines from the FEC and House Ethics Committee for campaign finance violations. “I can show you in the polling that nobody cares,” he said. [The Independent, 10/12/22]

## 2022: Schweikert Failed to Support Ethics Rules for Government Officials

**Schweikert Voted Not to Require Presidents to Disclose Their Tax Returns.** Schweikert voted against HR 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act. The bill required the IRS to publicly release U.S. presidents’ tax returns and audit the returns within 90 days of filing. Republicans criticized the legislation as a partisan attack on former president Donald Trump. The bill passed 222-201. [[HR 9640](#), Roll Call 539, R 5-201, D 217-0, 12/22/22; [Roll Call](#), 12/22/22]

## 2023: Schweikert Voted For The Republican Rules Package That Would Gut The Office Of Congressional Ethics

### Schweikert Voted For The Republican Rules Package That Included Changes That Would Gut The Office Of Congressional Ethics By Forcing Out Board Members And Limiting Its Ability To Hire Staff

**Schweikert Voted For The House Rules Package For The 118<sup>th</sup> Congress.** In January 2023, Schweikert voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 5) that would establish the rules of the House for the 118th Congress. Among other provisions, the resolution would [...] It would require the Office of Congressional Ethics to adopt rules to create a process to receive complaints from the public and empanel an investigative subcommittee within 30 days of criminal charges against or indictment of a member. It would set a term limit of eight years for OCE board members and require the office to make staffing decisions within 30 days.” The resolution passed, 220-213. [H.Res. 5, [Vote #23](#), 1/9/23; CQ, [1/9/23](#)]

**The Rules Package Reinstated Term Limits For OCE Board Members And Requires Staff To Be Hired Within 30 Days.** “Office of Congressional Ethics. Subsection (d) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), reimposes the two-term limit (a maximum of eight years) for board members, and requires the board to, within 30 calendar days, appoint OCE staff and set their compensation.” [H.Res. 5, Section By Section Analysis, [1/6/22](#)]

**The Rules Package Implemented Term Limits On OCE Board Members Which Would Force Out Three Of The Four Democratic Appointees That Decide Whether To Launch Investigations Into Members Of Congress.** “Buried in the proposed rules for the next Congress is a reintroduction of term limits for members of the bipartisan OCE board,

typically made up of former lawmakers and political officials, and restricting its ability to hire staff to the first 30 days of the new congressional session. The principal issue with the rules changes is that the reintroduction of term limits would force out three out of four Democratic-appointed members of the OCE board which decides whether to launch investigations, according to people with knowledge of how the body functions.” [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]

- **Democrats Could Replace Members On The OCE Board But The Process Typically Took Months.** “The incoming House Democratic leader, Hakeem Jeffries, would have the ability to immediately name replacements to the board, but such appointments typically take months and finding suitable candidates remains an arduous process, the people said.” [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]
- **None Of The Republican Members Of The Board Would Be Removed.** “The term limits would immediately remove three of the four Democratic members from the office’s board, but none of the four Republican board members would be dismissed”. [Forbes, [1/3/23](#)]

**The House Rules Package Required OCE To Hire New Staff Within 30 Calendar Days And Four Members Of The Board To Approve Any Hires.** “According to a summary of the GOP’s proposed rules changes released last week, the package imposes term limits of eight years for the eight board members of the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), an independent body established in 2008 that investigates complaints about sitting members of Congress. Any board members who have exceeded those term limits would be removed. The rules package also requires the OCE board to appoint staff within 30 calendar days, and that the hiring and compensation of those staff members would need to be approved by at least four board members. Democrats and liberal groups decried the proposed changes, saying they would hobble the way the OCE functions.” [Washington Post, [1/9/23](#)]

- **The Rules Package Would Make OCE Unable To Fill Vacancies Over The Next Two Years.** “Furthermore, the rules prevent the office from hiring new staff after one month and require four board members to sign off on any staffing decision. That means the office, which has just one investigative counsel on staff and is seeking to hire two more, most likely won’t have enough time to hire new staff members or be able to fill any vacancies that might come in the next two years.” [Business Insider, [1/9/23](#)]
- **The Change Would Require The Full Governing Board To Approve The Hiring Of New Employee’s After The First 30 Days Of A New Congress And Would Make It More Difficult To Hire New Staff.** “Under McCarthy’s rules—which have not been passed yet, but will be up for a vote Monday morning and only require the support of the GOP—the OCE won’t be able to hire any new employees unless the majority of the office’s governing board approve. That rule would go into effect in 30 days and will generally make it more difficult to hire new staff if, for instance, there are any big new investigations to be undertaken.” [Mother Jones, [1/8/23](#)]
- **The Time For The OCE To Hire Staff Would Likely Expire Before The Process To Appoint New Board Members Is Complete, Likely Leaving The OCE Understaffed, With Just One Investigative Counsel.** “The incoming House Democratic leader, Hakeem Jeffries, would have the ability to immediately name replacements to the board, but such appointments typically take months and finding suitable candidates remains an arduous process, the people said. That is where OCE hits the second hurdle, the sources said. The new rules also require OCE to hire staff within 30 days of the new Congress – a window that would probably expire before the board is complete, and potentially leaving it with its current staff of just one investigative counsel. In essence, the two-pronged changes would probably leave OCE without a board long enough to ensure it runs out of time to hire investigators and conduct oversight over Congress, particularly when it remains the only office that can accept referrals against lawmakers from the public.” [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]

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### **Ethics And Oversight Experts Agreed That The Changes In The Rules Package Impacted The Office Of Congressional Ethics Ability To Function Effectively**

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**Time: The Language In Republican Rules Package “Would Effectively Gut The Office Of Congressional Ethics.”** “The part of his proposed changes to House rules that drew the most attention was allowing just five House members to call for a vote at any time on ousting the Speaker; that would render McCarthy beholden to the most extreme members of his caucus, should he get on their wrong side. But buried in the text was another provision that could be highly

consequential for the new Congress being sworn in on Tuesday: language that would effectively gut the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), as the independent panel faces pressure to investigate lawmakers who participated in the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol.” [Time, [1/2/23](#)]

**Former OCE Deputy Chief Counsel: “This Could Easily Kill The Only Body That’s Investigating Ethical Issues In Congress”** ““This could easily kill the only body that’s investigating ethical issues in Congress,” says Kedric Payne with the Campaign Legal Center. ‘There’s no investigations in the Senate. And the only investigations that happen in the House of any significance are done by the OCE.’ ‘This is a very smart way to do it,’ adds Payne, a former OCE deputy chief counsel. ‘Because it looks as though the office still lives, but, in fact, it doesn’t.’” [Time, [1/2/23](#)]

**Former OCE Deputy Chief Counsel: “It Looks As Though The Office Still Lives, But, In Fact, It Doesn’t.”** ““This could easily kill the only body that’s investigating ethical issues in Congress,” says Kedric Payne with the Campaign Legal Center. ‘There’s no investigations in the Senate. And the only investigations that happen in the House of any significance are done by the OCE.’ ‘This is a very smart way to do it,’ adds Payne, a former OCE deputy chief counsel. ‘Because it looks as though the office still lives, but, in fact, it doesn’t.’” [Time, [1/2/23](#)]

**Former Federal Prosecutor: “I Cannot Imagine A Reason To Do This For The Ethics Committee (And No Other Committee), Other Than To Decrease Its Efficacy.”** “Legal expert Mitchell Epner, a former federal prosecutor, notes that will give the committee an exceedingly narrow, monthlong window to replace board members and hire new staff, ‘including background checks.’ ‘I cannot imagine a reason to do this for the Ethics Committee (and no other committee), other than to decrease its efficacy,’ added Epner, who is a partner at the firm Rottenberg Lipman Rich PC.” [Law & Crime, [1/3/23](#)]

**Common Cause: “At First Glance, It Comes Across As Neutral, But It Seems Clear It Hamstrings OCE.”** ‘At first glance, it comes across as neutral, but it seems clear it hamstrings OCE,’ said Aaron Scherb, senior director of legislative affairs for Common Cause. ‘Without a full slate, then they can’t really take actions. Another provision says they have to make hiring decisions within the first 30 days, but they can’t do that without a full slate of board members.’” [Roll Call, [1/3/23](#)]

- **Common Cause Was A Watchdog Group With The Mission To Create “Open, Honest, And Accountable Government.”** “Common Cause is a nonpartisan, grassroots organization dedicated to upholding the core values of American democracy. We work to create open, honest, and accountable government that serves the public interest; promote equal rights, opportunity, and representation for all; and empower all people to make their voices heard in the political process.” [Common Cause, accessed [1/6/23](#)]

**Public Citizen: “It’s Clearly Designed To Emascuate The Office Of Congressional Ethics.”** ““It’s clearly designed to emasculate the Office of Congressional Ethics,’ said Craig Holman, a lobbyist with the group Public Citizen. Rep.-elect George Santos, a Republican from New York, also [faces calls for an ethics investigation](#) after reports uncovered discrepancies and apparent falsehoods in his work and education history. An OCE report on him could pose ‘quite an embarrassment to the Republican Party,’ Holman said. Though members, such as Santos, still would be subject to the separate House Ethics Committee, that panel does not have to make its reports public.” [Roll Call, [1/3/23](#)]

**Public Citizen: “Today’s Republican Party Is Rife With Ethical Transgressions. And It Is Now Trying To Make It Much Harder To Hold Members Of Congress Accountable To The Standards Of Decency We Expect.”** ““The first provision is designed to remove the long-standing Democrats from the board. The second is to make it difficult for OCE to staff its office. These are measures that will render the ethics office ineffectual and which no Member, from either party, should support. ‘Today’s Republican party is rife with ethical transgressions. And it is now trying to make it much harder to hold members of Congress accountable to the standards of decency we expect.’” [Public Citizen, [1/2/23](#)]

- **Public Citizen Was A Consumer Advocacy Organizations That “Champions Public Interest In The Halls Of Power.”** “Public Citizen is a nonprofit consumer advocacy organization that champions the public interest in the halls of power. We defend democracy, resist corporate power and work to ensure that government works for the people – not for big corporations. Founded in 1971, we now have 500,000 members and supporters throughout the country.” [Public Citizen, accessed [1/6/23](#)]

**Issue One: The OCE Was “Vital To Ensuring That The Public Has Confidence In The Integrity Of Congress, That Members Of Congress Are Held Accountable, And That Corruption Is Kept Out Of The Halls Of Power.”** “Elise Wirkus, legislative director for another ethics-focused group, Issue One, said in a news release that the OCE was ‘vital to ensuring that the public has confidence in the integrity of Congress, that members of Congress are held accountable, and that corruption is kept out of the halls of power. The proposal by incoming GOP House leadership to gut the OCE is a shameful and cynical move that must be vigorously opposed.’” [Roll Call, [1/3/23](#)]

**Issue One: “The Proposal By Incoming GOP House Leadership To Gut The OCE Is A Shameful And Cynical Move That Must Be Vigorously Opposed.”** “Elise Wirkus, legislative director for another ethics-focused group, Issue One, said in a news release that the OCE was ‘vital to ensuring that the public has confidence in the integrity of Congress, that members of Congress are held accountable, and that corruption is kept out of the halls of power. The proposal by incoming GOP House leadership to gut the OCE is a shameful and cynical move that must be vigorously opposed.’” [Roll Call, [1/3/23](#)]

- **Issue One Was A Political Reform Group That Works To Pass Legislation To Strengthen Ethics And Accountability.** “Issue One is the leading cross partisan political reform group in Washington, D.C. We unite Republicans, Democrats, and independents in the movement to fix our broken political system and build an inclusive democracy that works for everyone. Our mission is more critical than ever: Our democratic republic is under greater stress than it has been in generations, as the fates of democracies all over the world face uncertain futures. We educate the public and work to pass legislation on Capitol Hill to bolster U.S. elections, strengthen ethics and accountability, increase government transparency, and reduce the corrosive influence of big money in politics.” [Issue One, accessed [1/6/23](#)]

**Campaign Legal Center: “(The Office Of Congressional Ethics) Is Essential For Independent & Nonpartisan Ethics Oversight And Accountability In Congress. This Is A Disappointing Development. Voters Deserve To Be Represented By Lawmakers They Can Trust.”** [Twitter, @CampaignLegal, [1/2/23](#)]



[Twitter, @CampaignLegal, [1/2/23](#)]

- **Campaign Legal Center Was A Nonpartisan Voter Advocacy Organization.** “Campaign Legal Center (CLC) is a nonpartisan organization that advocates for every eligible voter to meaningfully participate in the democratic process. We use tactics such as litigation, policy advocacy and communications to make systemic impact at all levels of government.” [Campaign Legal Center, accessed [1/9/23](#)]

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## **Republicans Gutted OCE When The Office Was Weighing Potential Ethics Investigations Into Speaker Kevin McCarthy And Representative George Santos**

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**Republicans Gutted OCE When The Office Was Considering Whether To Formally Authorize Investigations Into House Republicans, Including George Santos And Speaker Kevin McCarthy.** “The timing and nature of the changes have concerned people close to OCE since they come while the board was considering whether to formally authorize a flurry of investigations into Republican lawmakers as their party prepares to take the majority in the House. Should the OCE open investigations into the members who defied subpoenas from the January 6 committee last year – including the House GOP leader Kevin McCarthy – or the Long Island congressman George Santos, caught lying about his résumé during his campaign, it would ultimately result in public reports with potentially embarrassing conclusions for Republicans.” [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]

- **An Ethics Complaint Regarding Santos Was Filed With The Office Of Congressional Ethics In December.** “As president of government watchdog Accountable.US, I write to you today with grave concerns over highly suspect biographical claims and omissions made by Representative-Elect George Santos of New York. Mr. Santos was elected to Congress in November after running a campaign based on his supposed ‘full embodiment Of the American dream,’ as exhibited by his repeated claim that he had ‘catapulted himself from a New York City public college to become a ‘Seasoned Wall Street financier and investor.’ On Monday, the New York Times reported that a ‘review of public documents and court filings from the United States and Brazil, as well as various attempts to verify claims that Mr. Santos, 34, made on the campaign trail, calls into question key parts of the résumé that he sold to voters.’” [Accountable.US, [12/21/22](#)]

**The Protection Of House Republicans Was Vital To Protect A Slim Republican Majority.** “The concern surrounding OCE revolves around whether the changes are political: if details about Santos, for instance, led to his ouster, it could imperil the legislating ability of the razor-thin Republican majority, which has already caused McCarthy to struggle to win the speaker’s race. Santos would probably find himself under immediate investigation, since OCE has the power to retrospectively examine potential campaign malfeasance and violations of federal election law that arise during successful congressional election campaigns.” [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]

**Ethics Advocates Argued The OCE Rule Changes Would Insulate George Santos From Ethics Oversight.** “Ethics advocates decried the proposal on social media early in the week. ‘It’s bad enough that the GOP is going to seat (GOP Representative-elect George) Santos,’ tweeted Senior Brookings Fellow Norm Eisen. ‘But at the same time they’re also going to move a rules package that will insulate him from a major avenue of ethics oversight!’” [Salon, [1/3/23](#)]

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## **Press Denounced The Republican Changes To OCE As A Move That Would “Gut” Oversight As The Office Prepared To Investigate Members Of The Republican Party**

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**Time: McCarthy Proposes Gutting Office of Congressional Ethics in Bid for Speaker.** [Time, [1/2/23](#)]

**The Guardian: House Republicans Aim To Rein In Ethics Body Preparing To Investigate Their Party.** [Guardian, [1/5/23](#)]

**Roll Call: Advocacy Groups Denounce GOP Proposals To ‘Gut’ Ethics Office.** [Roll Call, [1/3/23](#)]

**Salon: ‘This Must Be Stopped’: Kevin McCarthy’s First Move Is To ‘Gut’ Congressional Ethics Watchdog.** [Salon, [1/3/23](#)]

**Mother Jones: McCarthy’s Day One Plan: Gut The Office Of Congressional Ethics.** [Mother Jones, [1/8/23](#)]

**Washington Post: Opinion | House Republicans Shouldn’t Neuter The Office Of Congressional Ethics.** [Washington Post, [1/8/23](#)]

**Forbes: House Republicans, Back In Charge, Move To Undercut Ethics Office.** [Forbes, [1/3/23](#)]



**Law & Crime: Just as Rep.-Elect George Santos Comes into Office, House GOP Considers Rules That Could Hamper the Ethics Committee.** [Law & Crime, [1/3/23](#)]

**Schweikert Voted To Cut Funding From The Office Of Congressional Ethics And Limit The Power Of The Office And House Ethics Committee**

**2016: Schweikert Voted For Cutting More Than \$190,000 From The Office Of Congressional Ethics**

**Schweikert Voted For Cutting More Than \$190,000 From The Office Of Congressional Ethics (OCE).** In June 2016, Schweikert voted for: an amendment to the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017, and Zika Response and Preparedness Act (HR 5325) that would “reduce funding for the Office of Congressional Ethics by \$190,970, to the fiscal 2016 level, and transfer the same amount to the spending reduction account.” The amendment failed 137-270. [HR 5325, [Vote #292](#), 6/10/16; CQ Floor Votes, [6/10/16](#)]

**2015: Schweikert Voted For Limiting The Power Of The Office Of Congressional Ethics And House Ethics Committee In Investigating Members**

**2015: Schweikert Voted For Limiting Power Of The Office Of Congressional Ethics And House Ethics Committee In Investigating Members.** In January 2015, Schweikert voted for: a House Rules package that contained a rules change that would help members under ethics investigations by the Office of Congressional Ethics and House Ethics Committee. “In one of its first actions of the new year, the House of Representatives on Tuesday approved rules changes that could give lawmakers a new defense against ethics investigations. The new language, added Monday night to the sections that establish the House Ethics Committee and the independent Office of Congressional Ethics, says the two bodies ‘may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States.’ The language also states that a person subject to a review by the Office of Congressional Ethics ‘shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against them.’ ... ‘Clearly (the new language) was put in there to allow members of Congress to restrain certain activities of the ethics committees based on their own interpretation of what the Constitution means,’ said Craig Holman of the watchdog group Public Citizen.” The resolution passed 234-172. [H Res 5, [Vote #6](#), 1/6/15; USA Today, [1/6/15](#)]

**Schweikert Engages in Wasteful Spending While Failing to Deliver for Arizonans**

**Schweikert’s Campaign Did Not Report Payroll During the 2022 Cycle**

**Schweikert Did Not Report Any Payroll for His Campaign During the 2022 Election.** A review of Schweikert’s campaign expenditures from 2021-2022 did not indicate that any person received a salary or wages from the campaign. In 2023-2024, the only payroll was for Tori (Holderbach) Kingston, Schweikert’s finance director. [[FEC Disbursements 2021-2022](#); [FEC Disbursements 2023-2024](#), accessed 6/11/24]

**Schweikert Used Campaign Funds to Buy Thousands of Dollars of Meals in D.C.**

**Schweikert Spent Over \$10,000 on Meals from His Campaign Fund Since 2021.** From 2021 through March 2024, Schweikert spent \$10,183.44 on meals paid by his campaign account. Two-thirds, or \$6,819.92, was spent at the Capitol Hill Club in Washington, DC.

Restaurant	Date	Amount
Capitol Hill Club (DC)	12/19/23	\$26.00
	6/21/23	\$45.50
	11/9/23	\$412.30
	3/28/24	\$679.13
	7/7/23	\$791.43
	1/10/23	\$797.96

	5/17/21	\$7.05
	5/17/22	\$9.75
	9/16/21	\$22.10
	10/18/21	\$84.30
	4/22/22	\$89.18
	4/16/21	\$95.27
	12/16/21	\$96.00
	8/16/21	\$105.12
	11/16/21	\$105.70
	11/21/22	\$375.33
	3/16/21	\$450.00
	3/16/22	\$476.00
	7/16/21	\$995.40
	7/18/22	\$1,156.40
Safeway (AZ)	10/5/23	\$43.68
	2/9/24	\$24.39
Hello India (TX)	2/16/24	\$45.00
	3/24/24	\$77.99
Positno (MD)	2/10/23	\$393.40
Churchkey (DC)	9/23/23	\$406.06
Blue House Coffee (AZ)	12/20/23	\$750.00
Sonoma Restaurant and Wine Bar (DC)	11/16/23	\$1,623.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$10,183.44</b>

[[FEC Disbursements 2021-2022](#); [FEC Disbursements 2023-2024](#), accessed 6/11/24]

### Schweikert's Campaign Has Spent More on Legal Fees Since 2018 Than Any Other House Member

#### Schweikert Has Spent \$1.4 Million on Legal Fees Since 2017, More than Any Other House Member Since Then.

Schweikert paid at least \$1.4 million in legal fees since 2018, according to the Arizona Republic, “the highest figure among House members in that span, records show. That includes \$132,000 of legal expenses in 2023. Schweikert’s legal expenses stand apart from those of every House campaign in Congress since 2017. Since 2017, about 18% of Schweikert’s campaign total receipts have gone to covering legal expenses, according to financial records.” [Arizona Republic, 5/1/24]

**Schweikert Created a Legal Defense Fund and Asked to Allow Staff Members to Access It.** Schweikert created a legal defense trust fund in October 2023 to pay for his legal expenses. He also asked the House Ethics Committee to allow campaign staffers, vendors and spouses to draw from the fund to pay their legal bills. He said that the lawsuits against staff members could be used as a tactic to use up regular campaign funds. “But do you get to cover your expenses if they named your wife?” he asked. “How about if they named your campaign manager? Or how about if they named your field person?” [Congressional Quarterly Magazine, 11/20/23]

### Schweikert Is an Ineffective Lawmaker Who Has Failed to Get Things Done for Arizonans

**Schweikert Has Only Sponsored One Bill that Became Law.** Since his election to Congress in 2010, Schweikert has only sponsored one bill that became law: HR 5650 in 2021 to name a post office in Fountain Hills, Arizona. He sponsored one privileged resolution regarding the death of Sen. John McCain in 2018 that was agreed to. Four other bills that Schweikert sponsored passed the House but were not voted on in the Senate. He also has passed 10 amendments to bills in the House. Below is a table of his sponsorships per session of Congress and a table of the legislation that received a vote.

[[HR 5650 \(2021-2022\)](#), accessed 6/11/24]

Years	Bills	Amendments	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions
2023-2024	21 introduced (none became law)	10 (4 passed)	0	0

Years	Bills	Amendments	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions
2021-2022	22 introduced (1 became law)	0	0	3
2019-2020	13 introduced (none became law)	0	0	0
2017-2018	10 introduced (none became law)	0	0	2 (1 passed)
2015-2016	21 introduced (none became law)	6 (2 passed)	1	4
2013-2014	11 introduced (none became law)	1	1	2
2011-2012	14 introduced (none became law)	5 (4 passed)	3	3

[[Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), accessed 6/11/24]

### SCHWEIKERT'S SPONSORSHIPS THAT PASSED THE HOUSE OR BECAME LAW

Bill Number	Summary	Introduced	Last Action
HR 5650	To designate the post office in Fountain Hills AZ as the "Dr. C.T. Wrights Post Office Building	10/20/21	Signed by President 12/27/22
H.Res. 1047	Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Sen. John McCain	8/31/18	Agreed to without objection
HR 1585	Amend Securities Act of 1933 to modify the definition of "accredited investor" for purposes of participating in private offerings	3/16/17	Passed by voice vote in House on 11/1/17; referred to Senate committee
HR 2187	Amend Securities Act of 1933 to modify the definition of "accredited investor" for purposes of participating in private offerings	4/30/15	Passed House under suspension of the rules 347-8 (RC 46, 2/1/16); referred to Senate committee
HR 4012	Secret Science Reform Act of 2014: require independent analysis of all scientific information used by EPA in actions	2/6/14	Passed House 237-190 (RC 528, 11/19/14); referred to Senate committee
HR 1070	Small Company Capital Formation Act of 2011:	3/14/11	Passed House under suspension of the rules 421-1 (RC 820, 11/2/11; placed on Senate calendar

[[Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov), accessed 6/11/24]

**Schweikert Has Consistently Ranked as an Ineffective Legislator.** Data compiled by the Center for Effective Lawmaking consistently rated Schweikert below expectations in effectiveness among representatives. Since first coming to Congress in 2011, he has only ranked in the top half of Republicans in two Congresses and three times has been below expectations. In Arizona, Schweikert had the lowest effectiveness of Republican representatives from 2013 through 2020 and has been in the bottom half of all Arizona representatives each Congress since 2013. Below is a chart with his rating and rank among Republicans and among the Arizona congressional delegation.

Years	Schweikert's Rating	Benchmark Rating	GOP Rank	Arizona Rank	Expectations
2021-2022	0.618	0.592	74/222	GOP: 2/4 State: 6/9	Met expectations
2019-2020	0.543	0.129	149/205	GOP: 4/4 State: 8/9	Below expectations
2017-2018	0.506	1.142	199/245	GOP: 5/6 State: 8/10	Below expectations
2015-2016	0.586	0.974	175/250	GOP: 5/5	Met expectations

Years	Schweikert's Rating	Benchmark Rating	GOP Rank	Arizona Rank	Expectations
				State: 7/9	
2013-2014	0.514	1.394	164/240	GOP: 4/4 State: 6/9	Below expectations
2011-2012	0.928	0.829	112/245	GOP: 3/5 State: 4/9	Met expectations

[[Center for Effective Lawmaking](#), accessed 6/11/24]

## Schweikert Is Part of the Extreme Right Wing That Fails to Focus on Serious Issues in Congress

### Schweikert Was Busy Playing Partisan Politics in Washington, D.C. Instead of Focusing on Solutions for His Constituents

**Schweikert Voted to Formalize an Impeachment Inquiry against President Biden.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 918 that directed the House Oversight, Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees to continue their investigations into whether sufficient grounds existed to impeach President Biden. The resolution passed on a 221-212 party-line vote. [[H.Res. 918](#), R 221-0, D 0-212, 12/13/23]

- **Schweikert Voted to Refer to Committee Articles of Impeachment against President Biden.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 529. The resolution referred H.Res. 503 from the House floor to the Homeland Security Committee and the Judiciary Committee. H.Res. 503, sponsored by Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) impeached President Joe Biden for high crimes and misdemeanors relating to actions involving immigration and the southern border. The resolution passed by a party-line 219-208 vote. [[H.Res. 529](#), Roll Call 285, R 219-0, D 0-208, 6/22/23]

**Schweikert Voted Twice to Impeach Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.** Schweikert twice voted for H.Res. 863 to impeach Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas for “willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law” and “breach of public trust.” Democrats unanimously opposed the resolution and said Mayorkas was impeached over policy differences which did not rise to high crimes and misdemeanors. After the House failed to adopt the resolution on February 6, it passed by one vote on February 13. [H.Res. 863, [Roll Call 43](#), R 214-3, D 0-210, 2/13/24; [Roll Call 37](#), R 214-4, D 0-212, 2/6/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Censure Rep. Jamaal Bowman.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 914 that censured Rep. Jamaal Bowman (D-NY) for pulling a fire alarm at a House office building during debate on the government shutdown on September 30, 2023. Bowman pled guilty to causing a false alarm. The resolution was adopted 214-191 with five members voting present. [[H.Res. 914](#), R 211-0, D 3-191, 12/7/23]

**Schweikert Has Voted with Republican Leadership 90 Percent of the Time.** In the past two Congresses, Schweikert has had 90 percent agreement on votes with Republican leaders Kevin McCarthy (2021-2022) and Mike Johnson (2023-2024). He also votes against the Republican majority at the average rate. In the current Congress, Schweikert voted against the majority of Republicans 9.2 percent of the time and the average Republican voted against the majority 10.7 percent of the time.

#### Votes Against Party Majority

2023-2024 (through 6/10/24): 88 times (9.2 percent; average was 10.7 percent; ranked 90<sup>th</sup> among all reps in voting against his/her party)

2021-2022: 90 times (9.1 percent; average was 8.3 percent; ranked 64<sup>th</sup> among all reps)

2019-2020: 94 times (9.9 percent; average was 8.4 percent; ranked 52<sup>nd</sup> among all reps)

2017-2018: 46 times (3.8 percent; average was 5.3 percent; ranked 305<sup>th</sup> among all reps)

2015-2016: 81 times (6.2 percent; average was 6.1 percent)

2013-2014: 73 times (6.2 percent; average was 6.6%)

2011-2012: 113 times (7.1 percent; average was 7.9 percent)

[ProPublica, accessed 6/11/24]

### **Votes with House Republican Leadership**

2023-2024: 90 percent agreement with Rep. Mike Johnson

2023-2024: 82 percent agreement with Rep. Kevin McCarthy

2021-2022: 90 percent agreement with Rep. Kevin McCarthy

[ProPublica, accessed 6/11/24]

**Schweikert Was Criticized for Supporting Jim Jordan for Speaker of the House.** The DCCC criticized Schweikert for voting for Jim Jordan to be speaker of the House in October 2023, saying that he gave into “the extreme wing of their party. Next year, Arizonans will reject this extremism.” [Arizona Republic, 10/18/23]

### **Schweikert Was Part of the Freedom Caucus**

**Schweikert Was Part of the House Freedom Caucus Until Early 2023.** Hotline reported, “Rep. David Schweikert (R), one of the founding members of the House Freedom Caucus, is leaving the conservative group. Schweikert says people in his district are tying his work with the federal House Freedom Caucus to their negative impressions of the Arizona Freedom Caucus, which he describes as much more populist.” [The Hotline, 2/2/23]

- **Schweikert Quit the Freedom Caucus But Blamed Arizona Freedom Caucus For Decision and Defended National Freedom Caucus.** Schweikert, who “co-founded the far-right House Freedom Caucus in 2015, formally announced his departure from the group”. When asked why, Schweikert “deflected blame to local lawmakers in Arizona”, and defended the national Freedom Caucus, saying “I spend a lot of time trying to explain — the Freedom Caucus is the right to legislate. But the more difficult thing in my district is actually explaining the difference between my state Freedom Caucus from the federal one. It’s just so hard to explain that they get to use our name, but they’re not us.” By doing this, Schweikert, who “represents a swing district trending toward Democrats”, can “sever ties without admitting the group's inherent toxicity.” [MSNBC, 2/6/23]

### **Schweikert Voted with Marjorie Taylor Greene 86 Percent of the Time During the 2023-2024 Term**

**Schweikert and Marjorie Taylor Greene Voted Together 86 Percent of the Time in the Current Congress.**

Schweikert and Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) voted together on 86 percent of votes in the 2023-2024 Congress. In 2021-2022, they voted the same on 76 percent of votes. [ProPublica.org, accessed 6/14/24]

### **Schweikert Is a Strong Trump Supporter**

#### **Schweikert Touted Trump Endorsement**

**In 2022 Donald Trump Endorsed Schweikert for Reelection.** Donald Trump endorsed Schweikert in his 2022 primary. Arizona Capitol Times reported, “Trump’s endorsement of Schweikert came as somewhat of a surprise as Schweikert is the only Arizona Republican member of Congress who didn’t try to assist Trump in decertifying President Joe Biden’s election win in 2020. Schweikert is also not campaigning on Trump’s endorsement as the other candidates are. He doesn’t advertise the endorsement on his campaign website or in his Twitter biography.” [Arizona Capitol Times, 8/11/22]

- **Schweikert Said He Was Honored by the Endorsement.** Trump wrote on his endorsement, “A Principled Conservative, David worked with me to Cut Taxes, Eliminate Job-Killing Regulations, and Deliver Unprecedented Economic Growth and Prosperity for All Americans. David fights to Secure our Border, Restore American Energy Independence, Defend the Second Amendment, and Support our Brave Military & Veterans.” In response, Schweikert said, “During President Trump’s presidency, I had the privilege to work with him to pass historic tax cuts into law and usher in one of the strongest economies in recent history. I’m honored to have his endorsement.” [Arizona Republic, 6/18/22]



## Schweikert Has Not Stood Up to Trump Donald Trump

**In the 2022 Campaign, Schweikert Would Not Comment on the Raid of Donald Trump’s Estate to Search for Classified Documents.** In a candidate questionnaire before the 2022 election, Schweikert was asked what should happen after the FBI raid of Donald Trump’s house to find classified documents. In response, he said, “Without additional information about what has transpired, it would be inappropriate to speculate about what should be done.” [Arizona Republic, 9/27/22]

**Schweikert Campaigned as Moderate But Followed Trump’s Lead On Disputing 2020 Election Results.** Schweikert “is working hard to set himself apart from the Trump mold”, yet has “campaigned alongside former president Donald Trump in 2020”, “voted “no” on forming a bipartisan investigation into the attacks on the Capitol on Jan. 6”, and “voted to not accept Pennsylvania’s electoral college vote in the 2020 presidential election.” [Northeast Valley News, [5/7/24](#)]

## Schweikert Voted To Object To The Counting Of The 2020 Electoral Votes From Pennsylvania

**Schweikert Voted For Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Pennsylvania.** In January 2021, Schweikert voted for the “Rep. Perry, R-Pa., and Sen. Hawley, R-Mo., objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Pennsylvania during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The objection was rejected, 138-282. [House [Vote #11](#), 1/7/21; CQ, [1/7/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona.** In January 2021, Schweikert voted against the “Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz., and Sen. Cruz, R-Texas, objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Arizona during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The objection was rejected, 121-303. [House [Vote #10](#), 1/6/21; CQ, [1/6/21](#)]

## Schweikert Accepted Campaign Contributions From Fake Electors Who Attempted To Overturn Arizona’s Election Results

**Schweikert Accepted \$6,000 From Fake Electors Who Attempted To Overturn Arizona’s Election Results.** “After the 2020 elections, supporters of former President Donald Trump in seven states fraudulently pretended to be members of the Electoral College and tried to cast votes for the defeated incumbent. Their efforts are reportedly under federal investigation, but that has not stopped House Republican candidates and incumbents from taking their money. A review of Federal Election Commission campaign finance data reveals that these fake electors have apparently contributed at least \$162,064 to the National Republican Congressional Committee and to individual House GOP campaigns in the current and previous cycles. Because the United States has an Electoral College, citizens vote indirectly for president by selecting representatives called ‘electors’ to do it for them. By and large, electors are legally required to back the candidate who gets the largest plurality of votes in their state. On Election Day in 2020, Joe Biden won Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, New Mexico, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, thus winning all of their electors. But the losing pro-Trump slates gathered anyway and pretended to have won. The GOP electors in New Mexico and Pennsylvania wrote that their votes should be counted if the election was disputed (which Pennsylvania's results were). The others simply declared themselves the legitimate electors, even though they were not. Last March, American Oversight (an anti-corruption nonprofit organization) obtained the seven ‘phony certificates’ from the pro-Trump electors from those states. These revealed the 84 fake electors’ names. At least two of them are themselves current candidates for public office: Former Rep. Lou Barletta is currently seeking the GOP nomination for Pennsylvania governor, and Jim Lamon is a Republican candidate for U.S. Senate in Arizona. They and others with names matching those on the certificates made numerous donations to elect Republicans to the House. These include: Rep. David Schweikert The Arizona representative received at least \$6,000 from Lamon and Michael Ward of Arizona.” [American Independent, [2/17/22](#)]

## Schweikert Dismissed the Jan. 6 Attacks on the Capitol

**Schweikert Opposed Efforts to Investigate Jan. 6 Events and Has Questioned the FBI’s Role in the Attack on the Capital.** A 2024 profile of Schweikert by the Arizona Republic noted:

*Schweikert has long treaded cautiously on the subject of Trump. During a 2018 debate against his Democratic*

competitor, Anita Malik, a moderator asked Schweikert about the former president.

“I could do without the tweets,” he said of Trump. “I believe the economy, in some ways, is proof of the pudding.”

A moderator asked whether Republicans are doing enough to object to Trump’s behaviors with which they disagree.

“You try to focus where you have influence,” Schweikert said. “I was not one of those people that, every afternoon, had to write a press release attacking this or criticizing that.”

Nowadays, asked what would cause him to break from the Republican Party on the issue of democracy, Schweikert says “in some ways” he already has.

He points to his decision, unique among Arizona’s Republican congressmen, to vote to certify Arizona’s electoral college votes. Still he stuck with most Republicans in voting against certifying Pennsylvania’s votes, arguing there was a procedural issue with the state’s process of referring its electoral college votes.

Schweikert said that his vote was informed by advice from constitutional attorneys, though numerous recounts, reviews and forensic audits, including ones conducted in Pennsylvania, have affirmed that the 2020 presidential election results are legitimate.

Since then Schweikert has wondered about the FBI’s role in the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol and, along with Arizona’s other Republican House members, voted against creating a bipartisan commission to review the events of Jan. 6.

Where Schweikert feels he’s tried to be “straightforward” on the issue, his Democratic critics see political gymnastics to satisfy the anti-Trump portions of his base without alienating the more Trump-friendly wing of the party. In the ongoing election cycle, several of the candidates running against him for the Democratic nomination have pointed to his Pennsylvania electoral vote to argue he is an election denier.

Schweikert bristles at the suggestion that he’s enabled misinformation about election security. With protest in his voice he says he’s done presentations laying out, in detail, why he voted the way that he did.

“There is no other Republican in Arizona who has been more steadfast in saying, ‘Here’s how the system actually works. No, the machines aren’t ...’” he trails off. “We have a whole presentation.”

Speaking with *The Republic* in April, the day after Arizona Attorney General Kris Mayes announced charges against Arizona’s fake electors, Schweikert said he disagrees with many of his GOP colleagues who said the indictment was politically motivated.

“I don’t think it is (a weaponization of the justice system). I think it is one of those situations where, let’s first understand what actually happened,” he said. “Some folks want to see this as a legal issue. I’m sort of fascinated: Was this the exploitation of some of the political system, and information, and misinformation?” He condemns “anyone that says things that can’t be backed up factually, whether it be the former president, whether it be, you know, facts first.”

Pressed on whether that includes Trump, Schweikert pauses for a moment.

“Yeah,” he said. “My instinct is we have an entire ecosystem out there that is exploiting people monetarily, intellectually, emotionally.”...

Speaking with *The Republic*, Schweikert repeatedly declined to directly say whether he would vote for or against a national abortion ban. Instead, he argued such a law would be unconstitutional and won’t cross his desk. Likewise for the recent Senate-brokered immigration deal, which other Republicans in Arizona’s delegation spoke out against. He said the full text of the bill never came to the House floor, so he never studied it in its entirety, only suggesting that it would not be sufficient to solve the country’s big-picture population and workforce development issues.

[Arizona Republic, 5/6/24]

- **Schweikert Was Criticized by His Republican Opponents in 2024 for Not Defending Donald Trump.**

Schweikert was criticized by his two opponents in the 2024 Republican primary during a debate that he did not attend. The Arizona Republic reported, “Both candidates argued Schweikert hasn’t spoken out enough against the law being ‘weaponized’ against Trump and Republicans. Schweikert has generally declined to publicly criticize Trump, but he has not praised the former president as effusively as some of his GOP colleagues. ‘We need a congressman that will stand up and fight and say these things are not acceptable in our government,’ [Robert] Backie said. ‘Your constituents are still waiting for you to release a statement on behalf of President Trump last week,’ [Kim] George said, referencing the recent guilty verdict against Trump in his hush-money trial. ‘We’re waiting.’” [Arizona Republic, 6/4/24]

## **Schweikert Said January 6th Rioters Did Not Have “Malice In Their Souls” And Alluded To January 6th Being A Sting Operation**

**Arizona Republic: “Hours After The Deadly Riot At The U.S. Capitol On Jan. 6, Rep. David Schweikert Joined 146 Other House Republicans In Voting To Set Aside Election Results In Pennsylvania.”** “Hours after the deadly riot at the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, Rep. David Schweikert joined 146 other House Republicans in voting to set aside election results in Pennsylvania. Unlike his three Arizona GOP colleagues, he did not seek to set aside his own state’s results.” [Arizona Republic, [5/9/21](#)]

**Schweikert Lamented The Prosecution Of January 6th Rioters, Saying He Did Not Believe That They Had “Malice In Their Souls.”** “In the immediate wake of the attack on the U.S. Capitol that sent him and all of his colleagues scrambling for their lives as angry Trump rioters attacked police, broke through barricades, smashed windows and sought to stop Congress from certifying Trump’s loss, Schweikert praised Capitol police officers and ‘unequivocally condemn(ed)’ those who committed violence. Just a few months later, he was lamenting the prosecution of those very people on the extremist talk show. ‘I don’t believe many of these people had malice in their souls, I don’t think they had malice in their hearts,’ he told Jay Lawrence on Sept. 20. (Lawrence, a veteran radio host in Phoenix, recently spent several years in the state legislature, where he earned a reputation for bigoted comments and promoting QAnon.)” [Arizona Mirror, [12/6/21](#)]

**Schweikert Suggested That The FBI Was A “Sting Operator” That Failed To Protect The US Capitol On January 6th.** “In that same interview, Schwikert openly wondered about the FBI’s role in the insurrection, noting that the law enforcement agency was a ‘sting operator’ and allegedly had ‘recordings of some of these folks, weeks ahead of time,’ but had left the Capitol — which it doesn’t oversee or protect — vulnerable on Jan. 6, implying that the FBI had been dishonest. ‘If that’s true, the whole narrative of this was just a sneak attack that blew up out of... nowhere just can’t be true,’ he said. ‘You can’t have both things — you can’t have a bunch of informants who’re recording the folks, or this just came out of nowhere. You can’t have both.’ [Arizona Mirror, [12/6/21](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted Against Establishing A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate January 6th Attack**

**Schweikert Voted Against A Bill Establishing A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6, 2021 Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In May 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, "domestic terrorist attack" on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The bill passed 252-175. [H R 3233, [Vote #154](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted Against Establishing A Select Committee To Investigate January 6th Attack Following The Failure To Establish A Bipartisan Commission**

**Schweikert Voted Against The Establishment Of The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Attack On The US Capitol.** In June 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a special

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

- **The Select Committee Was Established After Senate Republicans Blocked A Vote On Creating A Bipartisan Outside Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection.** “In a largely party-line vote, the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives approved legislation on Wednesday to create a select committee to launch a new inquiry into the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol. With a larger share of Republicans voting against the plan, it marks the latest turn in a partisan fight to investigate the riot [...] Last month, Senate Republicans blocked a move to vote on an outside commission, leaving Democratic leaders with plans to move forward with a House select committee instead. But some Republicans who supported the independent commission voted against the select committee.” [NPR, [6/30/21](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against A Bill Funding Emergency And Security Activities In Response To Jan. 6 Attack On U.S. Capitol And Security Upgrades For Future Prevention Of Similar Incidents.** In May 2021, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide approximately \$1.9 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, including approximately \$753 million to reimburse costs associated with responding to the attack and approximately \$990 million for legislative and judicial branch security upgrades. Within the total, it would also provide approximately \$170 million for legislative branch costs associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard and funding for several law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and National Park Service. It would provide \$66.8 million to the District of Columbia for public safety expenses related to terrorist threats and federal presence in the district. It would provide \$79.3 million for the Capitol Police, including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers.” The bill passed 213 to 212. [H R 3237, [Vote #156](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

## **Schweikert Was A Real Estate Vulture Who’s Company Bought Hundreds Or Foreclosed Properties In Arizona During The Last Financial Crisis, Evicted Residents, And Sold The Houses For A Profit**

**Schweikert Ultimately Purchased And Sold Hundreds Of Foreclosed Homes, Generating Over \$11 Million In Sales.** “In early 2009, Schweikert began purchasing hundreds of foreclosed homes through different real estate companies in his name. In just over a year, Schweikert directed the sale of more than \$11 million worth of these foreclosed assets.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)]

**Schweikert’s Company, Sheridan Equities Holdings LLC, Purchased Hundreds Of Homes Through Swartz And Brough, A Texas Based Company Where Schweikert Served As Partner.** “David Schweikert’s company Sheridan Equities Holdings LCC has purchased hundreds of homes through Swartz and Brough, a Texas based company where Schweikert serves as Partner or Service Provider.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)]

**Schweikert’s Home Address Is Listed On All Of Swartz And Brough’s Foreclosed Home Purchases In Arizona.** “All of Swartz and Brough’s foreclosed home purchases in Arizona list David Schweikert’s home address, 15749 El Lago Blvd., as the mailing address.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)]

**Schweikert Admitted To Evicting People Whose Homes Had Been Foreclosed.** “The Arizona Democratic Party also accused Schweikert of unfairly evicting tenants from their homes before they even knew the home was purchased. Melissa Hodgdon, a spokeswoman for Mitchell, said in a statement that Schweikert ‘has even snapped up a home at a trustee sale (auction) from a family who was in the process of working with their bank to modify their mortgage to save their home. In Schweikert's line of work, this is a common occurrence.’ Schweikert acknowledged that he's had to evict people living in homes that are foreclosed upon.” [Arizona Guardian, 9/19/10]

**Schweikert’s Company Served An Illegal Eviction Notice To A Tenant’s 12 Year Old Son; The Tenant Later Argued Her Case In Court And Won.** “In September 2009, Schweikert's company served an illegal eviction notice to a tenant of a home just purchased at a foreclosure auction giving her 5 days to leave. Under the Protecting Tenants Foreclosure Act a tenant can stay in the home for 90 days or until the end of a lease should one exist. Not only was this action illegal but the eviction notice was given to the tenant's child, a 12 year old boy. Unfortunately for Schweikert, this tenant was well aware of her rights. She argued her case and won.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)] *SEE SHERIDAN EQUITIES HOLDINGS VS. MARIA RODRIGUEZ, 2009*

**Schweikert’s Company Evicted A Homeowner That Was Waiting For A Loan Modification.** “Schweikert's company bought a house at auction on November 5, 2009. The home owner was in the process of a loan modification and was not notified that the house had gone to auction. Schweikert's company gave him 5 days to get out. The owner fought the eviction in court but was ultimately no match for the vulture investor firm.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)] *SEE SWARTZ & BROUGH INC. VS. RENE MAURICIO RODRIGUEZ JUDICIAL NOTICE PAGE 2*

**Schweikert Ultimately Purchased And Sold Hundreds Of Foreclosed Homes, Generating Over \$11 Million In Sales.** “In early 2009, Schweikert began purchasing hundreds of foreclosed homes through different real estate companies in his name. In just over a year, Schweikert directed the sale of more than \$11 million worth of these foreclosed assets.” [Internet Archive, YourLossHisGain.com, accessed [7/15/20](#)]

## Additional Key Issues

### Budgets

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against an Omnibus Appropriations Bill to Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted against H.Res. 1102 that provided for concurrence in the Senate amendment to HR 2882. The bill provided \$1.2 trillion in funding for the fiscal year and avoided a government shutdown. It provided appropriations for the departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, State and the legislative branch. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It was approved by a 286-134 vote and signed into law by the president. [[H.Res. 1102](#), Roll Call 102, R 101-112, D 185-22, 3/22/24; [CNN.com](#), 3/21/24]

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against an Omnibus Appropriations Bill to Partially Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted against H.Res. 1061 that provided for concurrence in the Senate amendment to HR 4366. The bill provided \$459 billion in funding for the fiscal year and avoided a partial government shutdown. It provided appropriations for the departments of Justice, Transportation, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, the EPA and FDA. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It was approved by a 339-85 vote and signed into law by the president. [[H.Res. 1061](#), Roll Call 102, R 101-112, D 185-22, 3/22/24; [Washington Post](#), 3/6/24]

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted against HR 7463 to authorize continuing appropriations for the federal government to prevent a government shutdown. The two-step continuing resolution provided funding through March 8, 2024, for four appropriations bill and through March 22, 2024, for all other appropriations. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It was approved by a 320-99 vote and signed into law by the president. [[HR 7463](#), Roll Call 58, R 113-97, D 207-2, 2/29/24]

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted not to concur



in the Senate amendments of HR 2872 to authorize continuing appropriations for the federal government to prevent a government shutdown. The two-step continuing resolution provided funding through March 1, 2024, for four appropriations bill and through March 8, 2024, for all other appropriations. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It was approved by a 314-108 vote and signed into law by the president. [[HR 2872](#), Roll Call 15, R 107-106, D 207-2, 1/18/24]

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted against a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted against HR 6363 which provided continuing appropriations for federal agencies to prevent a government shutdown on November 17, 2023. The two-step continuing resolution provided funding through January 19, 2024, for four appropriations bills and through February 2, 2024, for all other federal agencies. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It was approved by a 336-95 vote and signed into law by the president. [[HR 6363](#), Roll Call 658, R 127-93, D 209-2, 11/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted against Increasing the Cost of Regulations that Required a Congressional Vote.** Schweikert voted against the Houlahan (D-PA) amendment to HR 277, REINS Act of 2023. The amendment sought to increase the threshold from \$100 million to \$1 billion of the economic impact of regulations that required congressional approval. The amendment failed 151-285. [[HR 277](#), Roll Call 261, R 0-223, D 151-62, 6/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Suspending the Debt Ceiling and Cap Spending in 2023.** Schweikert voted for HR 3746, legislation negotiated by House Speaker Kevin McCarthy and President Joe Biden. The bill suspended the debt ceiling until January 2025 and cut spending by \$1.5 trillion over 10 years by limiting spending in 2025 to one percent growth. It also expanded work requirements for welfare programs and rescinded some funding from COVID-19 and the IRS. The bill passed by a 314-117 vote. [[HR 3746](#), Roll Call 243, R 149-71, D 165-46, 5/31/23; [New York Times](#), 5/31/23]

**Schweikert Was the Deciding Vote for the Republican Budget Plan that Slashed Spending.** Schweikert voted for HR 2811, the House Republican proposal to increase the federal debt limit through March 2024 and decrease discretionary spending limits by \$3.2 trillion by only allowing for one percent annual growth. In total, the bill reduced budget deficits by \$4.8 trillion according to the Congressional Budget Office. It also repealed most of the energy tax credit provisions from the Inflation Reduction Act, rescinded spending for the IRS, canceled President Biden's student loan forgiveness program, expanded work requirements for SNAP and TANF, instituted new rules for Medicaid beneficiaries and overhauled permitting laws to spur domestic production of fossil fuels. The bill passed 217-215. [[HR 2811](#), Roll Call 199, R 217-4, D 0-211, 4/26/23; [Roll Call](#), 4/26/23; [NPR](#), 4/26/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Requiring Inflation Estimates on Executive Orders.** Schweikert voted for HR 347. The bill required the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers to provide an inflation estimate for each executive order that is projected to cause an annual gross budgetary or economic effect of at least \$1 million. Roll Call noted, "The debate reflected an attempt by Republicans to blame Biden for inflation that reached a 40-year high during his tenure. Republicans fault Democratic spending, particularly a 2021 pandemic relief law, for the spike. Democrats say high inflation was a global phenomenon triggered mostly by supply chain disruptions from the pandemic, along with food and fuel cost spikes from the Ukraine war. Most Democrats dismissed the bill as a partisan stunt that would impose administrative costs while doing nothing to curb inflation." The bill passed 272-148. [[HR 347](#), Roll Call 131, R 213-4, D 59-144, 3/1/23; [Roll Call](#), 3/1/23]

- **Schweikert Voted for an Amendment to Require Inflation Estimates to Be Provided Online.** Schweikert voted for the Boebert (R-CO) amendment to HR 347. It required the inflation estimate be made publicly available on the website of the Office of Management and Budget. The amendment was adopted by a 386-31 vote. [[HR 347](#), Roll Call 126, R 212-0, D 174-31, 3/1/23]

**Schweikert Cosponsored and Voted for Legislation to Reduce Funding for the IRS.** Schweikert cosponsored and voted for HR 23, the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act. The bill eliminated \$70 billion of new funding for the IRS that was passed as part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. It specifically rescinded new funding for tax enforcement and agency operations. The bill passed 221-210. [HR 23, Roll Call 25, 221-210, R 221-0, D 0-210, 1/9/23; [Politico](#), 1/9/23]

**Schweikert Voted against a \$1.7 Trillion Omnibus Spending Bill in 2022.** Schweikert voted against HR 2617, the omnibus spending bill. The legislation provided appropriations to all federal agencies except the Department of Defense for FY 2023. The \$1.7 trillion bill increased nondefense discretionary spending to \$772.5 billion, or 9.3 percent. It also included \$45 billion in supplemental aid to Ukraine, \$38 billion in emergency disaster aid, approval of the Electoral Count Act, a ban on TikTok on government devices and incentives for retirement savings. The bill passed 225-201 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 2617](#), Roll Call 549, 225-201, R 9-200, D 216-1, 12/23/22; [Politico.com](#), 12/23/22; [Roll Call](#), 12/23/22; [CNN](#), 12/29/22]

**Schweikert Voted against a Continuing Resolution to Fund the Government.** Schweikert voted to not concur in the Senate amendment to HR 1437. The bill provided continuing government appropriations until December 23, 2022, to reach an agreement on FY 2023 appropriations. It passed 224-201 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 1437](#), Roll Call 523, 224-201, R 9-201, D 215-0, 12/14/22; [Roll Call](#), 12/15/22]

## Civil Rights

**Schweikert Voted to Condemn Antisemitism on College Campuses.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 927 that condemned the rise of antisemitism on college campuses as well as the congressional testimony of the presidents of the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and MIT. The resolution passed 303-126 with three Democrats voting present. [[H.Res. 927](#), Roll Call 721, R 219-1, D 84-125, 12/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Repeal a Rule Requiring Banks to Collect Additional Data on Small Business Loans.** Schweikert voted for SJR 32 that sought to disapprove a rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer and Financial Protection that required small business lenders to gather borrowers' demographic data. Banks and small business groups said the bill would drive up costs. The resolution passed by a 221-202 vote and was vetoed by the president. [[SJR 32](#), Roll Call 690, R 215-0, D 6-202, 12/1/23; [Bloomberg Law](#), 12/1/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Fund the DEI Office for Veterans Affairs.** Schweikert voted for the Greene amendment to HR 4366, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2024. The amendment sought to strike funding for the Office of Resolution Management, Diversity and Inclusion. The amendment failed by a 204-227 vote. [[HR 4366](#), Roll Call 372, R 204-16, D 0-211, 7/26/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Limit Affirmative Action and Quotas at Military Service Academies.** Schweikert voted for the Banks (R-IN) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment prohibited the use of funds from being used by the military service academies to discriminate on the basis of race or ethnicity in academy admissions or to establish quotas for admission on the basis of race or ethnicity. The amendment passed 218-210. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 325, R 216-1, D 2-209, 7/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Defense Spending on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.** Schweikert voted for the Gaetz (R-FL) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment sought to prohibit federal funds for training on diversity, equity and inclusion. The amendment failed 210-221. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 321, R 210-9, D 0-212, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Eliminate Defense Department Offices of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.** Schweikert voted for the Norman (R-SC) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment eliminated any offices of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion along with those personnel within the offices of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense. The amendment passed 214-213. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 312, R 214-4, D 0-209, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Mandatory Diversity Training in the Military.** Schweikert voted for the Crane (R-AZ) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment prohibited the Defense Department from making participation in training or support for certain race-based concepts a requirement for hiring, promotion or retention. It also stated that service members and civilian employees could not be compelled to participate in such training. The amendment passed 214-210. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 310, R 213-1, D 1-209, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Opposed Legislation to Require All States to Recognize Same-Sex and Interracial Marriages.** Schweikert voted not to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 8404, the Respect for Marriage Act. The bill required all states to recognize legal marriages regardless of “sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin.” It also repealed the Defense of Marriage Act that defined marriage as between one man and one woman. The House concurred with the Senate and the bill was signed into law by the president. [[HR 8404](#), Roll Call 513, 258-169, R 39-169, D 219-0, 12/8/22; [Associated Press](#), 12/8/22]

**Schweikert Voted In Favor of Prohibiting Pride Flags at Military Institutions.** Schweikert voted for the Norman (R-SC) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment prohibited the display of “unapproved flags” at military installations. Approved flags included the U.S. flag, state flags, military service flags, general officer flags, Senate-confirmed civilian flags, military department flags, POW/MIA flag, flags of U.S. allies and organizations in which the U.S. was a member. The amendment passed 218-213. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 313, R 216-3, D 2-210, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Banning Certain Books about Gender in Military Schools.** Schweikert voted for the Boebert (R-CO) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment prohibited the use of funds “to purchase or maintain in a school library [operated by the Defense Department] any book that contains pornographic material or espouses radical gender ideology.” During debate, Boebert cited various books she claimed were in defense department schools that discussed LGBTQ issues. The amendment passed 222-209. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 314, R 220-0, D 2-209, 7/13/23; [Congressional Record](#), 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Transgender Medical Care in the Military in 2023.** Schweikert voted for the Rosendale (R-MT) amendment to HR 2670, the defense authorization bill. It prohibited TRICARE from covering and the Defense Department from furnishing sex reassignment surgeries and gender hormone treatments for transgender individuals. The amendment was approved by a 222-211 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 301, R 221-1, D 1-210, 7/13/23]

- **Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Transgender Medical Care in the Military.** Schweikert voted for the Norman (R-NC) amendment to HR 2670, the defense authorization bill. It prohibited any gender transition surgeries or medications for children of military personnel through the Exceptional Family Member Program. The amendment was approved by a 222-210 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 302, R 221-1, D 1-209, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Legislation to Ban Transgender Athletes from Playing Women’s Sports.** Schweikert voted for HR 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act. The bill prohibited school athletic programs from allowing individuals whose biological sex at birth was male to participate in programs that were for women or girls. It also amended Title IX to define sex as based solely on a person’s reproductive biology and genetics at birth. The bill passed by a party-line 219-203 vote. [[HR 734](#), Roll Call 192, R 219-0, D 0-203, 4/20/23; [Politico.com](#), 4/20/23]

### **Schweikert Was Sued After His Campaign Ads Seemed To Be Intended to Broadcast that His Opponent Was Gay**

**In 2024 Schweikert Settled a Lawsuit for Lying About His 2022 Primary Opponent.** Schweikert and his campaign allies settled a lawsuit over campaign materials that implied Schweikert’s 2022 Republican primary opponent was gay. The Arizona Republic reported, “The agreements conclude the legal fallout from a bruising campaign in which people associated with Schweikert’s reelection effort had suggested in ads and online taunts that his then-challenger, Elijah Norton, is gay and unsuited for office. The campaign had circulated a mailer depicting Norton posing for a photo with another man, captioned, ‘Elijah Norton Isn’t Being Straight With You.’ An outside group supporting Schweikert posted barbs about Norton’s sexuality online. Jonathan Huey, the political consultant who spread the online claims, acknowledged the claims were false as part of a \$50,000 settlement, according to his statement dated Monday. ‘These lies were not based on any facts and were merely an attempt to cast doubt on Mr. Norton’s reputation. I now realize they were totally out of bounds for any political campaign,’ Huey’s statement reads. Huey testified that he was behind an anonymous social media account that directed crass sexual taunts at Norton. In fact, he had no idea what Norton’s sexuality was, Huey confirmed under oath. ... Norton and the man he was pictured with both sued over the campaign

tactics. The company that owned the photo also sued Schweikert's campaign for copyright infringement. Reached for comment, Chris Baker, an aide to Schweikert, wrote that the campaign had 'amicably concluded' litigation that arose from the 2022 primary." [Arizona Republic 5/1/24]

- **Norton Filed the Lawsuit in 2023.** Elijah Norton filed a lawsuit for \$300,000 against Schweikert and his campaign for defamation for the negative attacks on his personal life and business during the 2022 primary election., Schweikert's attorney Tim LaSota said, "If this lawsuit is successful, I think we can say goodbye to the First Amendment. I think it is an outrageous abuse of the legal system to try to settle a political grievance by a loser candidate." The report noted that Norton's suit was the fifth lawsuit against Schweikert and his associates. He was also being sued by the photographer of the photo used, the man with Norton in the photo and two lawsuits by Norton's company. [Arizona Republic, 2/24/23]
- **The Man in the Campaign Ad Sued Schweikert in 2022.** Schweikert and his campaign were sued by Leslie Hammon, who was pictured in an ad with his arm around Norton. Hammon said that he had never been in a romantic relationship with Norton and had asked the campaign to stop using the image. [Arizona Republic, 7/17/22]

### **Schweikert Voted Against The Chips And Science Act**

**Schweikert Voted Against The CHIPS And Science Act.** Budd, Hudson, Rouzer, And Waltz voted against, "motion to concur in the Senate amendment that would provide \$54.2 billion in supplemental appropriations for semiconductor research and manufacturing and 5G network deployment and authorize federal investment in a wide range of scientific research and development programs over five years. It would also provide \$19.4 million for fiscal 2023 for the U.S. Marshals Service and Supreme Court to address threats against the Supreme Court. The bill would provide \$52.7 billion in supplemental appropriations over five years to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, including \$50 billion through fiscal 2026 for an existing Commerce Department semiconductor incentive initiative to support semiconductor manufacturing, research and development; \$2 billion for national defense and intelligence activities; \$500 million for international communications technology and semiconductor supply chain security; and \$200 million for semiconductor workforce development. It would also authorize a 25 percent investment tax credit for spending on semiconductor manufacturing facilities. It would also provide \$1.5 billion over two years to support 5G wireless network supply chain development and deployment. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would require the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to review quadrennially U.S. capabilities and develop a national science and technology strategy to improve national competitiveness. It would identify "key technology focus" areas as federal research and development priorities, including artificial intelligence, automation and advanced manufacturing, quantum computing, biotechnology and advanced energy. It would authorize \$81 billion through fiscal 2027 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$16.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships to encourage research, development and workforce development to support use-inspired and translational research, accelerate the development and use of federally funded research, and accelerate development in key technology focus areas. It would require the NSF to support research in a range of new areas, including climate change and the impacts of technology on social and behavioral science. It would authorize more than \$67 billion through fiscal 2027 for Energy Department science activities, including for laboratory upgrades and research and development related to renewable and alternative energy, quantum technologies, energy technology commercialization and microelectronics manufacturing. It would authorize \$11 billion through fiscal 2027 for Commerce Department economic development activities, primarily for regional technology innovation hubs designated by the Economic Development Administration. It would authorize \$9.7 billion through fiscal 2027 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST programs and activities in information security, cybersecurity and key technology focus areas. It would establish an interagency initiative to advance research and development in engineering biology and biomanufacturing. It would authorize new and existing NASA programs and activities, including to formally authorize a program to support human exploration of the moon and Mars and require NASA to prioritize development of nuclear propulsion and low-enriched uranium technologies. It would authorize a new NSF office to coordinate federal efforts and policies related to research security and integrity and require federal research agencies to adopt policies to prohibit personnel from participating in malign foreign talent recruitment programs. It would authorize a variety of programs to expand workforce development, education and participation of underrepresented groups in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics." The bill passed 243-187. [HR 4346, Vote [#404](#); CQ, [7/28/22](#)]



- July 2022: The House Passed A Bipartisan Bill To Increase American Competitiveness In Semiconductor Manufacturing And Included Investments In Scientific Research.** “The House of Representatives on Thursday passed a long-awaited bill aimed at boosting US semiconductor production in a bid to increase American competitiveness, a bipartisan achievement that will send tens of billions of dollars into American manufacturing and scientific research. The final vote was 243-187 with one Democrat, Rep. Sara Jacobs of California, whose family founded the Qualcomm telecom company, voting present. Twenty-four Republicans crossed over to join Democrats in backing the bill, despite House GOP leadership whipping against the package. The bill passed the Senate on Wednesday with broad bipartisan support, meaning it now goes to President Joe Biden to be signed into law. [...] The semiconductor bill sets up incentives for domestic semiconductor manufacturing as well as research and development and includes more than \$50 billion in funding for that aim. The legislation also includes a number of provisions aimed at bolstering scientific research, including authorizing billions of dollars for the National Science Foundation, the Department of Commerce and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.” [CNN, [7/28/22](#)]
- CHIPS Plus Injected Tens Of Billions Into Domestic Production Of Semiconductor Chips, Decreasing US Dependence On China.** “The Senate on Wednesday passed bipartisan legislation aimed to help the U.S. compete with China by injecting tens of billions of dollars into the domestic production of semiconductor chips. [...] The package includes more than \$52 billion for U.S. companies producing computer chips, as well as tax credits to encourage investment in chip manufacturing. It also provides funding to spur the innovation and development of other U.S. technologies.” [CNBC, [7/27/22](#)]
- The Legislation Will Add 40,000 New Construction And Manufacturing Jobs.** “Micron is announcing a \$40 billion investment in memory chip manufacturing, critical for computers and electronic devices, which will create up to 40,000 new jobs in construction and manufacturing. This investment alone will bring the U.S. market share of memory chip production from less than 2 percent to up to 10 percent over the next decade.” [The White House, [8/9/22](#)]

## Opposed Labor Rights

**Schweikert Voted for a Resolution to Repeal Regulations to Help Contract Workers Join Unions.** Schweikert voted for HJR 98. The resolution disapproved a National Labor Relations Board rule that treated companies as “joint employers” of contract and franchise workers when they have control over key working conditions such as pay, scheduling and discipline, and required those companies to bargain with unions representing those workers. The rule was opposed by business groups. The resolution passed 206-177 and was vetoed by the president. [[HJR 98](#), Roll Call 10, R 198-0, D 8-177, 1/12/24; [Reuters.com](#), 1/12/24]

- Schweikert Voted to Override President Biden’s Veto.** Schweikert voted to override the president’s veto of HJR 98. The resolution disapproved a National Labor Relations Board rule that treated companies as “joint employers” of contract and franchise workers when they have control over key working conditions such as pay, scheduling and discipline, and required those companies to bargain with unions representing those workers. The rule was opposed by business groups. A two-thirds majority was required to override the veto of the president, which failed by a 214-191 vote. [[HJR 98](#), Roll Call 185, R 205-0, D 9-191, 5/7/24]

**Schweikert Voted Against Legislation to Allow VA Employees to Receive Full Collective Bargaining Rights.** Schweikert voted against HR 1948, the VA Employee Fairness Act. The bill would provide full collective bargaining rights for doctors, physician assistants, nurses, dentists and chiropractors who are employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. It allowed them to negotiation with management on workplace practices that affected patient safety and care, working conditions, peer reviews and employee pay. Currently, health care employees of the VA could not collectively bargain on those issues. The bill passed 219-201. [[HR 1948](#), Roll Call 530, R 4-201, D 215-0, 12/15/22; [Federal News Network](#), 12/15/22]

## Consumer Protection



**Schweikert Was One of Only 34 Members to Vote against Consumer Protections for Lithium-Ion Batteries.**

Schweikert voted against HR 1797. The bill required the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer protection safety standard for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries used in micromobility devices, such as electric bicycles and scooters, to protect against the risk of fires. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed 378-34. [[HR 1797](#), Roll Call 209, R 176-34, D 202-0, 5/15/24]

**Schweikert Was One of Only 36 Members to Vote against the Reauthorization of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.**

Schweikert voted against HR 4510, the NTIA Reauthorization Act of 2023. The bill reauthorized the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, required the NTIA to create a national strategy to close the digital divide, expanded the role of NTIA with respect to cybersecurity and promoted the director to be an undersecretary of the Department of Commerce. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed 374-36. [[HR 4510](#), Roll Call 205, R 176-32, D 198-4, 5/15/24]

**Schweikert Was One of Only 36 Members to Vote against Researching Privacy Enhancing Technology.**

Schweikert voted against HR 4755, the Privacy Enhancing Technology Research Act. The bill authorized the National Science Foundation to “pursue fundamental research to mitigate individuals’ privacy risks in data sets, including those used in AI modeling.” According to bill sponsor Haley Stevens (D-MI), “Given the proliferation of AI, which depends on data, it is critical that we support research to protect Americans’ most sensitive data and personal information. We want to be on the cutting edge of AI, but we must protect Americans at the same time, and this bill does just that. I’m thrilled that PETS Research Act has passed the House, bringing us one step closer to ensuring that no American’s data is exploited online.” A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a vote of 354-36. [[HR 4755](#), Roll Call 154, R 162-36, D 192-0, 4/29/24; [House Press Release](#), 4/29/24]

**Schweikert Was One of Only 20 Members to Voted against Grants for Rural Broadband Development.**

Schweikert voted against HR 1752, the E-BRIDGE Act. The bill “sponsored by Rep. Sam Graves, R-Mo., to authorize Commerce Department grants for funding broadband Internet development projects in rural areas. Graves said the bill was intended to remove ‘hurdles to using these grants for broadband projects, including difficult last-mile efforts that often delay rural broadband deployment.’” A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a vote of 375-20. [[HR 1752](#), Roll Call 79, R 182-20, D 193-0, 3/11/24; [DailyFreeman.com](#), 3/15/24]

**2022: Schweikert Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.**

In May 2022, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the sale of consumer fuel at excessive costs during a presidentially declared energy emergency. Specifically, the bill would allow the president to issue an energy emergency proclamation for any U.S. area for a renewable period of up to 30 days. During an energy emergency period, it would prohibit the sale of consumer fuel at a price that is “unconscionably excessive” and indicates that the seller is “exploiting” the circumstances of the emergency to unreasonably increase prices. It would direct the Federal Trade Commission to enforce such violations under existing law related to unfair or deceptive practices. It would establish an affirmative defense for civil and administrative action brought to enforce the violation that an increase in price “reasonably reflects” additional costs or risks taken to produce, distribute, obtain or sell fuel. It would specify aggravating and mitigating factors in determining violations including whether the price grossly exceeds the average price of fuel offered in the 30 days before the emergency proclamation or during a benchmark period established by the FTC; whether the price grossly exceeds the average price offered during the emergency period by other sellers in the same area; and whether the quantity of fuel produced, distributed or sold increased in an area during the emergency period, accounting for usual seasonal variation. Among other provisions related to enforcement, it would require the FTC to prioritize enforcement against companies with sales over \$500 million annually; allow state attorneys general to enforce the prohibition through civil action and allow the FTC to intervene in such cases; and establish the Consumer Relief Trust Fund for funds collected from penalties, to be used to provide energy assistance to low-income households. It would also increase from \$1 million to \$2 million the maximum penalty under existing law and expand FTC enforcement authority for market manipulation and sharing false information with respect to transportation fuel pricing. It would require the Energy Department’s Energy Information Administration to conduct surveys of energy companies to collect information on U.S. crude oil and transportation fuel markets and share survey results and related analyses with the public and the FTC. It would require the FTC to investigate and create a strategy to address price manipulation and price gouging practices for gasoline during national or international emergencies.” The bill passed 217-207. [HR 7688, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

- **The Legislation Sought To Give The Federal Trade Commission Investigative Authority Over Energy Companies For Fuel Price Gouging.** “The House has voted 217-207 to pass a bill that gives the Federal Trade Commission the authority to investigate energy companies for alleged price gouging as prices at gas pumps nationwide hit record highs. The vote was largely down party lines with four Democrats, Reps. Kathleen Rice of New York, Stephanie Murphy of Florida, Jared Golden of Maine and Lizzie Fletcher of Texas joining all the Republicans in voting no. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Katie Porter of California and Rep. Kim Schrier of Washington, gives the President the power to issue a declaration making it unlawful for energy companies to increase prices that are ‘unconsciously excessive’, and authorizes the FTC to enforce those violating the act.” [CNN, [5/19/22](#)]
- **Every House Republican Voted Against The Legislation To Stop Energy Companies From Price Gouging.** [CNN, [5/19/22](#)]

## Corporate Governance

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted to Block Retirement Plans from Considering Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance in Their Investment Decisions.** Schweikert voted for HJR 30, a resolution that sought to nullify a Department of Labor rule that allowed retirement plans to consider climate change and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors when they make investment decisions. The Hill reported, “ESG is a broad term for attempts to invest in an environmentally conscious or otherwise ethically manner. Proponents argue this type of investing allows people to do well for themselves while also doing good for the world, and also contend that it could mitigate some of the financial risks caused by climate change. But many Republicans argue that ESG investing could harm the fossil fuel industry — and that consideration of additional factors by money managers could come at the expense of profits.” The resolution passed 216-204 and was vetoed by the president. [[HJR 30](#), Roll Call 124, R 215-0, D 1-204, 2/28/23; [The Hill](#), 2/28/23]

- **Schweikert Voted to Override the President’s Veto.** Schweikert voted for a motion to override President Biden’s veto of the resolution to nullify the rule. A two-thirds majority was required but failed by a 219-200 vote. [[HJR 30](#), Roll Call 149, R 218-0, D 1-200, 3/23/23]

## Education

### Funding and Policy

**Schweikert Voted for the Parents Bill of Rights.** Schweikert voted for HR 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act. The bill required schools to notify parents that they have the right to review the curriculum and school budget, inspect books and other library materials, and receive information about violent activity in the school. It also required parental consent before an elementary or middle school could change a student’s pronouns or preferred name. The bill passed 213-208. [[HR 5](#), Roll Call 161, R 213-5, D 0-203, 3/24/23; [NPR.org](#), 3/24/23]

- **Schweikert Voted against a Democratic Alternative to the Parents Bill of Rights.** Schweikert voted against the Bonamici (D-OR) amendment to HR 5. The amendment created a parent coordinator position in public schools, increased authorization levels for full-service community schools and statewide family engagement centers, and established rules of construction prohibiting the banning of books or certain curricular materials. The amendment failed 203-223. [[HR 5](#), Roll Call 150, R 0-222, D 203-1, 3/23/23]

**Schweikert Voted against Requiring Parental Permission for Any School Event.** Schweikert voted against the McCormick (R-GA) amendment to HR 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act. The amendment sought to require that parents be informed of any “non-curriculum-based celebratory initiatives or non-curriculum-based events for students” and allowed that parents opt in to any events. During debate, Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA) opposed the amendment, saying, “Now we need a Federal law to determine how schools will handle recess and Halloween or Valentine’s Day parties. We need a Federal law to tell them how to handle it. I don’t think so. I hope we oppose the amendment.” The amendment failed 107-317. [[HR 5](#), Roll Call 157, R 104-115, D 3-202, 3/24/23; [Congressional Record](#), 3/24/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Limiting the Authority of the Department of Education in Schools.** Schweikert voted for the Massie (R-KY) amendment to HR 5 that added a sense of Congress that the authority of the Department of Education and the Secretary of Education to operate or administer any program related to elementary or secondary education should be terminated by the end of 2023. The amendment failed 161-265. [[HR 5](#), Roll Call 156, R 161-60, D 0-205, 3/24/23]

## School Vouchers

**Schweikert Voted to Allow Federal Education Funds to Follow Students, Creating a National Voucher Program.** Schweikert voted for the Roy (R-TX) amendment to HR 5. The amendment sought to allow federal Title I funding to follow the students to the school they attend, whether it is public, private or home school. The amendment was opposed by the National Education Association, who said it “creates a national private school voucher program, decimating Title I and taking public funds out of public schools to boost private schools that are not held to any of the requirements included in the underlying bill.” The amendment failed 113-311. [[HR 5](#), Roll Call 158, R 113-105, D 0-206, 3/24/23; [National Education Association](#), accessed 8/23/23]

## Student Loan Relief

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted to Repeal President Biden’s Student Loan Debt Relief Plan.** Schweikert voted for HJR 88 that sought to nullify a rule issued by the Department of Education in July 2023 that included family size and income in calculating the amount borrowers must repay for student loans. Borrowers who earned less than \$15 per hour did not have to pay. The five-year cost of the plan was \$190.8 million. The resolution was adopted by a 210-189 vote. [[HJR 88](#), Roll Call 705, R 208-0, D 2-189, 12/7/23; [Roll Call](#), 12/7/23; [CBO.org](#), accessed 2/19/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Repeal President Biden’s Student Loan Debt Relief Plan.** Schweikert voted for HJR 45 that sought to nullify the rule issued by the Department of Education in October 2022 that suspended federal student loan payments and offered up to \$20,000 of student loan forgiveness for student who received a Pell Grant. The resolution passed 218-203. [[HJR 45](#), Roll Call 234, R 216-0, D 2-203, 5/24/23; [Politico.com](#), 5/24/23; [Roll Call](#), 6/21/23]

- **Schweikert Voted to Override the President’s Veto of the Resolution.** Schweikert voted to override the president’s veto of HJR 45 to nullify the president’s student loan forgiveness program. A two-thirds majority was required to override the veto, which failed 221-206. [[HJR 45](#), Roll Call 277, R 219-0, D 2-206, 6/21/23]

## Environment

**Schweikert Voted to Repeal the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.** Schweikert voted for HR 1023. The bill repealed the EPA’s \$27 billion Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund created through the Inflation Reduction Act that provided grants for projects to cut greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. The bill passed by a 209-204 vote. [[HR 1023](#), Roll Call 104, R 208-1, D 1-203, 3/22/24; [S&P Global](#), 3/22/24]

**Schweikert Voted against Allowing Electric Vehicle Chargers to be Exempt from Buy American Requirements.** Schweikert voted for SJR 38. The resolution disapproved the Biden Administration waiver that allowed federal funds to go to electric vehicle chargers even if the chargers were not made from U.S.-produced steel and iron. The resolution passed 209-198 and was vetoed by the president. [[SJR 38](#), Roll Call 8, R 207-2, D 2-196, 1/11/24; [The Hill](#), 1/11/24]

**Schweikert Was the Deciding Vote to Prohibit the Execution of Climate Change Executive Orders.** Schweikert voted for the Roy (R-TX) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment prohibited the Department of Defense from carrying out the president’s climate change executive orders. The amendment was adopted by a 217-216 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 326, R 217-3, D 0-213, R, 7/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Repeal Regulations Setting Higher Standards for Tailpipe Pollution and Promoting Electric Vehicles.** Schweikert voted for HR 4468. The bill sought to block an EPA rule that would require up to two-thirds of new vehicles sold in the U.S. to be electric by 2032 and set strict tailpipe emissions limits for vehicle model years 2027 through 2032. The bill was opposed by the Biden Administration yet passed by a 221-197 vote. [[HR 4468](#), Roll Call 703,

## EPA and Energy Regulations

**Schweikert Voted to Allow Oil Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.** Schweikert voted for HR 6285 that provided for oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It also nullified any administration action that suspended leasing and required congressional approval prior to the Bureau of Land Management designating new protected Special Areas. The bill passed by a 214-199 vote. [[HR 6285](#), Roll Call 174, R 209-1, D 5-198, 5/1/24]

**Schweikert Voted against a Study of Abandoned Oil Wells.** Schweikert voted against HR 4877. The bill directed the Energy Department to develop a research and development program for abandoned oil wells which were linked to toxic air pollutants and carcinogens and drops in property values. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a 333-75 vote. [[HR 4877](#), Roll Call 157, R 131-75, D 202-0, 4/30/24]

**Schweikert Was the Deciding Vote to Prohibit Expansion of the Endangered Species Act.** Schweikert voted for the Boebert (R-CO) amendment to HR 4821, the Department of the Interior appropriations bill. The amendment prohibited the Interior Department from taking any action to finalize, implement or enforce the Biden Administration's proposed Endangered Species Act rules, which included extending endangered protections to threatened species and expanding the listing and habitat designations under the Act. The amendment passed by one vote, 213-212. [[HR 4821](#), Roll Call 575, R 209-8, D 4-204, 11/2/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Legislation to Block New Efficiency Requirements for Gas Stoves.** Schweikert voted for HR 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act. The bill prohibited the Energy Department from changing energy conservation standards for kitchen ranges or ovens if they would result in the unavailability of the product. It also prohibited adoption of any rule that prescribed new energy conservation standards for consumer ovens. The bill passed by a 249-181 vote. [[HR 1640](#), Roll Call 268, R 220-0, D 29-181, 6/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted for the Republican Energy Bill that Cut Spending on Combatting Climate Change and Eased Permitting.** Schweikert voted for HR 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act. The bill repealed the \$27 billion Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and several other climate programs from the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, streamlined permitting rules for energy projects, disapproved the block on the Keystone XL pipeline, mandated more oil and gas leases and made it harder for states to block the construction of interstate pipelines. It also prohibited the president from declaring a national ban on fracking. The bill passed by a 225-204 vote. [[HR 1](#), Roll Call 182, R 221-1, D 4-203, 3/30/23; [Politico.com](#), 3/30/23; [Roll Call](#), 3/30/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Limit Tax Breaks for Big Oil.** Schweikert voted against the Porter (D-CA) amendment to HR 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. The amendment sought to prohibit oil and gas companies that used a tax break for tapping into their reserves from benefitting from expanded leasing of federal lands. The amendment failed 173-256. [[HR 21](#), Roll Call 79, R 0-219, D 173-37, 1/27/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Prohibit Oil and Gas Leases that Increased Net Carbon Emissions.** Schweikert voted against the Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) amendment to HR 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. The amendment prohibited leases for oil and gas production on federal lands from increasing net carbon emissions. The amendment was defeated 193-228. [[HR 21](#), Roll Call 68, R 1-210, D 192-18, 1/27/23]

## Foreign Policy

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against Legislation to Reauthorize the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.** Schweikert voted against HR 7888. The legislation reauthorized the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. It continued for two years the controversial Section 702 authority that allows the U.S. government to collect digital communications of foreigners located outside the country, but which also included communications of Americans. The bill passed by a 273-147 vote. [[HR 7888](#), Roll Call 119, R 126-88, D 147-59, 4/12/24; [RollCall.com](#), 4/12/24]



- **Schweikert Voted to Require Warrants for the Surveillance Program.** Schweikert voted for the Biggs (R-AZ) amendment to HR 7888. The amendment sought to prohibit warrantless searches of U.S. person communications in the FISA 702 database. It failed on a 212-212 vote. [[HR 7888](#), Roll Call 114, R 128-86, D 84-126, 4/12/24; [RollCall.com](#), 4/12/24]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Evaluating the Threat of Farmland Owned by Adversarial Nations.** Schweikert voted for the Molinaro (R-NY) amendment to HR 4664, the financial services and general government appropriations bill. The amendment encouraged the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to evaluate the rising threat of farmland owned by adversarial nations such as China and Russia. The amendment was adopted by a 336-86 vote. [[HR 4664](#), Roll Call 623, R 214-1, D 122-85, 11/8/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to End an Emergency Declared by President Bush in 2004 that Sanctioned Syria.** Schweikert voted against HJR 79 sponsored by Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-FL). The resolution sought to terminate the national emergency declared by President Bush in 2004 which blocked the property of certain persons and export of certain goods to Syria in response to Syria supporting terrorist activity in Iraq. The resolution failed by a vote of 24-394. [[HJR 79](#), Roll Call 337, R 20-193, D 4-201, 7/18/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to End an Emergency Declared by President Bush in 2003 Regarding Iraq.** Schweikert voted against HJR 71. The resolution sought to terminate the national emergency declared by President Bush in 2003 with respect to the stabilization of Iraq. The resolution failed by a vote of 26-394. [[HJR 71](#), Roll Call 336, R 22-194, D 4-200, 7/18/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Defense Appropriations in 2023.** Schweikert voted for HR 2670, the FY 2024 defense appropriations bill. The bill appropriated \$886 billion for defense spending, including a 5.2 percent military pay increase. Democrats voted against the bill after amendments were approved to restrict abortion and transgender health care. Roll Call noted, “Republican amendments to the bill would rescind the Pentagon’s program reimbursing service members who must travel to obtain reproductive health care, limit access to gender-affirming care for transgender troops, and end various diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives at the Defense Department.” It was approved by a 219-210 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 328, R 215-4, D 4-206, 7/14/23; [CNN.com](#), 7/14/23; [Roll Call](#), 7/14/23]

**Schweikert Voted for an Amendment to Prohibit the Removal of Sanctions for the Taliban.** Schweikert voted for the Perry (R-PA) amendment to HR 3670, the defense authorization act. The amendment prohibited funding to provide any kind of support to the Taliban and prohibited any form of sanctions relief or mitigation unless explicitly authorized by Congress. Democrats opposed to the amendment noted that no funding in the legislation went to fund the Taliban. The amendment passed by a 247-185 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 323, R 220-0, D 27-185, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Allow Renaming of Military Installations to Eliminate Confederate Names.** Schweikert voted against the Good (R-VA) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorizations act. The amendment sought to prohibit the use of funds to carry out the recommendations of the Defense Department’s Naming Commission. The commission had recommended changing the names of nine Army bases named for Confederate officers and soldiers, as well as any military buildings, street names or naval vessels. The amendment failed 177-253. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 316, R 177-41, D 0-212, 7/13/23; [Defense.gov](#), 1/5/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Remove Military Forces from Somalia.** Schweikert voted for HCR 30 sponsored by Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-FL) that sought to direct the president to remove U.S. Armed Forces from Somalia (other than soldiers assigned to protect the embassy) within 180 days pursuant to the War Powers Resolution. The resolution failed by a 102-321 vote. [[HCR 30](#), Roll Call 201, R 52-165, D 50-156, 4/27/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Remove Military Forces from Syria.** Schweikert voted for HCR 21 sponsored by Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-FL) that sought to direct the president to remove U.S. Armed Forces from Syria within 180 days pursuant to the War Powers Resolution. The resolution failed by a 103-321 vote. [[HCR 21](#), Roll Call 136, R 47-171, D 56-150, 3/8/23]

**Schweikert Was One of Only 12 Members that Voted against a Prohibition on Oil Sales to Iran, China, North**



**Korea and Russia from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.** Schweikert voted against the Gottheimer (D-NJ) amendment to HR 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. The amendment prohibited the sale of petroleum products from the Reserve to Iran, China, North Korea or Russia. The amendment was adopted by a 418-12 vote. [[HR 21](#), Roll Call 58, R 217-2, D 201-10, 1/26/23]

**Schweikert Voted for a Prohibition on Oil Sales to Companies Controlled by Iran, China, North Korea and Russia from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.** Schweikert voted for the Gottheimer (D-NJ) amendment to HR 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. The amendment prohibited the sale of petroleum products from the Reserve to any entity that had a contractual relationship with, or was owned, controlled, or under the control of Iran, China, North Korea or Russia. The amendment was adopted by a 419-13 vote. [[HR 21](#), Roll Call 57, R 216-3, D 203-10, 1/26/23]

**In 2022 Schweikert Voted Not to Allow Puerto Ricans to Vote on Independence.** Schweikert voted against HR 8393, the Puerto Rico Status Act. The bill provided for a binding referendum by Puerto Rican residents to decide whether they wanted statehood, independence or independence followed by free association with the U.S. The bill passed 233-191. [[HR 8393](#), Roll Call 529, R 16-191, D 217-0, 12/15/22; [The Hill](#), 12/15/22]

**In 2022 Schweikert Voted against Increased Defense Appropriations that Provided Aid to Ukraine.** Schweikert voted against H.Res. 1512. The rule suspended the rules to provide for passage of HR 7776, the FY 2023 defense appropriations bill. The bill provided \$858 billion for defense, \$45 billion more than requested by President Biden. The bill increased service members' salaries by 4.6 percent, \$10 billion in military aid to Taiwan, an additional \$800 million for Ukraine. It also ended the COVID-19 vaccination requirement for the military. The bill passed 350-80 and was signed into law by the president. [[H.Res. 1512](#), Roll Call 516, R 176-35, D 174-45, 12/8/22; [NBC News](#), 12/8/22; [The Hill](#), 12/15/22]

**Schweikert Voted against Increased Defense Appropriations in 2022 that Included a Military Pay Raise.** Schweikert voted against HR 7900, the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act. The bill authorized \$839 billion in defense spending, more than President Biden's \$802 billion request. Politico reported, "It includes billions for more aircraft and ships than the Pentagon sought, following a bipartisan vote by the House Armed Services Committee to raise the bill's price tag by \$37 billion. Republicans and a sizable number of Democrats saw Biden's request – already a \$30 billion increase from the current year – as not enough to keep up with runaway inflation and match challenges posed by China and Russia." The bill continued the development of a sea-launched nuclear cruise missile the White House sought to end, authorized 13 new warships, more airplanes and a 4.6 percent pay raise for troops. It passed by a 329-101 vote. [[HR 7900](#), Roll Call 350, R 149-62, D 180-39, 7/14/22]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Decrease Military Spending by \$100 Billion in 2022.** Schweikert voted against the Lee (D-CA) amendment to HR 7900, the FY 2023 defense appropriations bill. The amendment sought to reduce spending by \$100 billion while maintaining pay increases for personnel. The amendment failed by a 78-350 vote. [[HR 7900](#), Roll Call 316, R 1-209, D 77-141, 7/13/22]

## China

**Schweikert Voted to Provide Aid to Taiwan and Partners in Asia.** Schweikert voted for HR 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act. The bill authorized \$15.3 billion to counter China's actions in the Indo-Pacific region, develop submarine infrastructure, and provide foreign military financing and weapons replacement for Taiwan and other allies in the region. The bill passed by a vote of 385-34 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 8036](#), Roll Call 146, R 178-34, D 207-0, 4/20/24; [CNN.com](#), 4/20/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Ban TikTok.** Schweikert voted for HR 8038, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Peace Through Strength Act. The bill placed additional sanctions on Iran, allowed for the seizure and transfer of frozen Russian assets to Ukraine and gave TikTok's parent company, ByteDance, nine months to sell the company or it would be banned from U.S. app stores. The bill passed by a vote of 360-58 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 8038](#), Roll Call 145, R 186-25, D 174-33, 4/20/24; [CNN.com](#), 4/20/24]

- **Schweikert Previously Voted against a Ban on TikTok.** Schweikert voted against HR 7521 that gave TikTok’s parent company, ByteDance, six months to sell the company or it would be banned from U.S. app stores. The bill required a two-thirds majority to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a 352-65 vote. [HR 7521, Roll Call 86, R 197-15, D 155-50, 3/13/24; [Reuters.com](#), 3/14/24]

**Schweikert Voted for Legislation to Limit Chinese Balloon Surveillance.** Schweikert voted for HR 1151, the USA Act. The bill authorized actions in response to the Chinese government’s global surveillance program, including the use of surveillance balloons. It allowed the president to impose property- and visa-blocking sanctions on foreign individuals that directly managed or oversaw the Chinese government’s global surveillance balloon program, required the Commerce Department to report to Congress an evaluation on appropriate export controls for aerospace-related items and technologies and required the State Department to report to Congress a diplomatic strategy to build a global consensus to address the Chinese government’s global surveillance balloon program. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which passed by a 405-6 vote. [[HR 1151](#), Roll Call 183, R 212-2, D 193-4, 4/17/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Chinese Government Acquisition of US Property Leased for Oil and Gas.** Schweikert voted for the Ogles (R-TN) amendment to HR 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act. The amendment provided that any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese government, or any entity owned by the government, may not acquire any interest with respect to lands leased for oil or gas in the United States. The amendment passed by a 405-24 vote. [[HR 1](#), Roll Call 177, R 223-0, D 182-24, 3/30/23]

**Schweikert Voted for a Prohibition on Chinese Government Acquisition of American Farmland.** Schweikert voted for the Westerman (R-AR) amendment to HR 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act. The amendment prohibited the Communist Party of China (or a person acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China) from acquiring any interest with respect to American farmland or any lands used for American renewable energy production. The amendment passed by a 407-26 vote. [[HR 1](#), Roll Call 174, R 223-0, D 184-26, 3/30/23]

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Chinese Companies from Buying Oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.** Schweikert voted for HR 22. The bill prohibited the sale and export of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to companies owned or influenced by the Chinese Communist Party. The bill passed 331-97. [[HR 22](#), Roll Call 31, R 218-0, D 113-97, 1/12/23; [PBS](#), 1/12/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Creating a Committee on Competition Between the United States and China.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 11 which established in the House of Representatives a Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party. The committee was authorized to investigate and submit policy recommendations concerning the status of the economic, technological and security progress of the Chinese Communist Party and its competition with the United States. The resolution was adopted by a 365-65 vote. [[H.Res. 11](#), Roll Call 26, R 219-0, D 146-65, 1/10/23]

## Iran

**Schweikert Voted for Sanctions against Iranian Oil.** Schweikert voted for HR 3774, the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act. The bill required the president to impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions against foreign persons that knowingly transport, process, refine or other deal in petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iran. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was approved by a 342-69 vote. [[HR 3774](#), Roll Call 598, R 209-1, D 133-68, 11/3/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Preventing Iran from Obtaining a Nuclear Weapon.** Schweikert voted for H.Res 559 that declared that it was U.S. policy to use all means necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon and to support the freedom of action of partners and allies to do the same. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, which was approved by a 354-53 vote. [[H.Res. 559](#), Roll Call 560, R 204-3, D 150-50, 11/1/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Sanctions against Iran’s Leadership.** Schweikert voted for HR 589, the MAHSA Act. The bill required the president to impose sanctions on Iran’s supreme leader, president and other leaders for “human rights

abuses and support for terrorism.” It was named after Mahsa Amini who died in police custody after protests in September 2022. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was agreed to by a 410-3 vote. [[HR 589](#), Roll Call 384, R 209-1, D 201-2, 9/12/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Sanctions against Iran’s Missile Program.** Slotkin voted for HR 3152. The bill imposed sanctions on individuals involved in Iran’s production and export of missiles and drones. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was adopted by a 403-8 vote. [[HR 3152](#), Roll Call 383, R 210-1, D 193-7, 9/12/23; [Associated Press](#), 9/12/23]

## Israel

**Schweikert Voted for a Bill to Sanction the International Criminal Court for Investigating Israel.** Schweikert voted for HR 8282. The bill authorized sanctions concerning the International Criminal Court over its attempt to charge Israeli leaders with war crimes in connection with the war against Hamas. The bill would restrict entry into the United States, revoke visas and impose financial restrictions on anyone at the court involved with investigating, arresting, detaining or prosecuting U.S. allies. The bill was opposed by the Biden administration and passed the House by a 247-155 vote. [[HR 8282](#), Roll Call 242, R 205-0, D 42-155, 6/4/24; [New York Times](#), 6/4/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Pausing Defense Aid to Israel.** Schweikert voted for HR 8369 that prohibited the use of federal funding to withhold, halt, reverse or cancel the delivery of weapons or defense services to Israel. The bill passed by a 224-187 vote. [[HR 8369](#), Roll Call 217, R 208-3, D 16-184, 5/16/24]

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted to Provide \$14.3 Billion in Aid for Israel.** Schweikert voted for HR 8034, the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act. The bill authorized \$26.4 billion in aid, including \$9.2 billion in humanitarian assistance and \$4 billion for the Iron Dome and David’s Sling missile defense systems. The bill passed 366-58 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 8034](#), Roll Call 152, R 193-21, D 173-37, 4/20/24; [CNN.com](#), 4/20/24]

**Schweikert Voted for a GOP Bill to Provide \$17.6 Billion for Israel.** Schweikert voted for HR 7217 that provided \$17.6 billion in aid to Israel. The legislation did not include any funding for assistance to Ukraine or Taiwan as similar legislation in the Senate had done and President Biden issued a veto threat. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill which failed by a 250-180 vote. [[HR 7217](#), Roll Call 38, R 204-14, D 46-166, 2/6/24; [CNN.com](#), 2/6/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Immigration for Hamas and the PLO.** Schweikert voted for HR 6679 that prohibited admittance into the U.S. of any person involved in the attacks against Israel, including members of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The bill passed 422-2 with one member voting present. [[HR 6679](#), Roll Call 28, R 215-0, D 207-2, 1/31/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Require Foreign Entities to Disclose Ties to Terrorists, Including Hamas.** Schweikert voted for the Molinaro (R-NY) amendment to HR 5933, the DETERRENT Act that expanded disclosure relating to gifts or contracts from foreign sources to institutions of higher education. The amendment added a requirement that foreign entities disclose any ties to designated foreign terrorist organizations, which included Hamas. The amendment passed by a 372-39 vote. [[HR 5933](#), Roll Call 698, R 210-0, D 162-39, 12/6/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Condemn Antisemitism.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 894 that condemned antisemitism in the United States and globally. It also stated that anti-Zionism is antisemitism. A number of Democrats opposed the resolution because the language defined criticism of the Israeli government as antisemitism. The resolution passed 311-14 with 92 Democrats voting present. [[H.Res. 894](#), Roll Call 697, R 216-1, D 95-13, 12/5/23; [CNN.com](#), 12/5/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Blocking the Release of \$6 Billion of Iranian Funds.** Schweikert voted for HR 5961, the No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act. The bill required the president to impose property-blocking sanctions on all financial institutions that process, participate in, or facilitate a transaction involving the \$6 billion of Iranian funds that the Biden Administration permitted to be transferred from restricted accounts to facilitate the release of five U.S. citizens detained in Iran. The bill passed by a 307-119 vote. [[HR 5961](#), Roll Call 687, R 217-1, D 90-118, 11/30/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Condemning Hamas for Using Human Shields.** Schweikert voted for the Fitzpatrick (R-PA) amendment to HR 5961 that added findings that condemned Hamas and Iran-backed terror groups for using “human shields” and that only the unconditional surrender of Hamas and other Iran-back terror groups would save innocent lives. The amendment was adopted by a 412-11 vote. [[HR 5961](#), Roll Call 680, R 213-1, D 199-10, 11/30/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Prohibiting Funding for Events that Promoted Antisemitism on College Campuses.** Schweikert voted for the Lawler (R-NY) amendment to HR 5894, the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. The amendment prohibited funding in the bill from going toward colleges and universities that authorized, facilitated, provided funding for or supported any event promoting antisemitism on campus. The amendment was adopted by a 373-54 vote. [[HR 5894](#), Roll Call 669, R 218-1, D 155-53, 11/15/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Censure Rep. Rashida Tlaib for Her Criticism of Israel.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 845 that censured Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MN). It censured her for saying that the Hamas attack on Israel was justified “resistance” and for using the phrase “from the river to the sea,” a slogan that the Associated Press said was “widely seen as calling for the eradication of Israel.” [[H.Res. 845](#), Roll Call 622, R 212-4, D 22-184, 11/7/23; [Associated Press](#), 11/8/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Imposing Sanctions on Hamas.** Schweikert voted for HR 340, the Hamas International Financing Prevention Act. The bill imposed sanctions targeting Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade and the Lion’s Den. It required sanctions on foreign persons and states that knowingly provided material and financial support for acts of terrorism or if they engaged in a significant transaction with a senior member of the groups. A two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was approved by a 363-46 vote. [[HR 340](#), Roll Call 561, R 208-1, D 155-45, 11/1/23]

**Schweikert Cosponsored and Voted for Legislation Condemning Hamas for Its Attack on Israel.** Schweikert cosponsored and voted for H.Res. 771 that stated that the House of Representatives stood with Israel as it defended itself against the war launched by Hamas. It reaffirmed Israel’s right to self-defense and condemned Hamas’ war against Israel. A two-thirds majority was required to pass the resolution, which was adopted by a 412-10 vote. [[H.Res. 771](#), Roll Call 528, R 218-1, D 194-9, 10/25/23]

**Schweikert Voted for a Resolution to Affirm that Israel Was Not a Racist or Apartheid State.** Schweikert voted for HCR 57, a resolution that affirmed that Israel was not a racist or apartheid state. It also rejected all forms of antisemitism and xenophobia and affirmed that the United States would always be a staunch partner of Israel. The resolution passed 412-9. [[HCR 57](#), Roll Call 338, R 217-0, D 195-9, 7/18/23]

## Russia

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted for \$61 Billion in Aid for Ukraine.** Schweikert voted for HR 8035, the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act. The bill authorized \$61 billion in aid for Ukraine. The bill passed by a vote of 311-112 and was signed into law by the president. [[HR 8035](#), Roll Call 151, R 101-112, D 210-0, 4/20/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit the Sale of Cluster Bombs to Ukraine in 2023.** Schweikert voted for the Greene (R-GA) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment sought to prohibit the sale or transfer of cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology to Ukraine. The amendment failed 147-276, with two members voting present. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 317, R 98-121, D 49-155, 7/13/23]

**Schweikert Voted against Eliminating Military Assistance to Ukraine in 2023.** Schweikert voted against the Gaetz (R-FL) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment sought to prohibit security assistance for Ukraine. It failed by a 70-358 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 304, R 70-149, D 0-209, 7/13/23]

- **Schweikert Voted against Reducing Aid to Ukraine by \$300 Million.** Schweikert voted against the Greene (R-GA) amendment to HR 2670, the annual defense authorization bill. The amendment sought to strike \$300 million in funding for Ukraine. It failed by a 89-341 vote. [[HR 2670](#), Roll Call 303, R 89-130, D 0-211, 7/13/23]



## Government and Election Reform

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted Prohibit Noncitizens from Voting in DC Elections.** Schweikert voted for HR 192 that prohibited non-U.S. citizens from voting in local elections in the District of Columbia. The bill passed 262-143. [[HR 192](#), Roll Call 232, R 210-0, D 52-143, 5/23/24]

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted Not to Allow a District of Columbia Law that Allowed Noncitizens to Vote.** Schweikert voted for HJR 24 which nullified a law passed by the council of the District of Columbia to allow noncitizens who meet residency and other requirements to vote in local elections in the district. The resolution passed 260-162. [[HJR 24](#), Roll Call 118, R 218-0, D 42-162, 2/9/23]

**In 2022 Schweikert Voted against Reforms in the Presidential Certification Process.** Schweikert voted against HR 8873, the Presidential Election Reform Act. The bill made it more difficult for members of Congress to object to certification by raising the threshold to at least one-third of both the House and Senate, and clarified that the vice president's role in counting electoral votes is strictly ministerial. The update to the Electoral Count Act of 1887. "Our bill reaffirms what the Constitution and existing law make plain: the vice president has no authority or discretion to reject official state electoral slates," said sponsor Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY). The bill passed 229-203. [[HR 8873](#), Roll Call 449, R 9-203, D 220-0, 9/21/22; [NPR.org](#), 9/21/22]

**Schweikert Voted to Expel George Santos from the House of Representatives.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 878 that provided for the expulsion of Rep. George Santos (R-NY) from the House of Representatives. A two-thirds majority was required to adopt the resolution, which was agreed to by a 311-114 vote. [[H.Res. 878](#), Roll Call 691, R 105-112; D 206-2, 12/1/23]

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted against Removing Mike Johnson as Speaker of the House.** Schweikert voted to table H.Res. 1209 that sought to declare the office of the Speaker of the House to be vacant and remove Speaker Mike Johnson. The motion was tabled by a 359-43 vote, with seven Democrats voting present. [[H.Res. 1209](#), Roll Call 188, R 196-11, D 163-32, 5/8/24]

**In 2023 Schweikert Voted against Removing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House.** Schweikert voted against H.Res. 757 that sought to declare the office of the Speaker of the House to be vacant and remove Speaker Kevin McCarthy. The resolution was adopted by a 216-210 vote and the office was vacated. [[H.Res. 757](#), Roll Call 519, R 8-210, D 208-0, 10/3/23]

**Schweikert Voted for Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House.** Schweikert voted three times for Jim Jordan (R-OH) to become Speaker of the House after Rep. Kevin McCarthy was removed from the office. After three votes, Jordan withdrew from consideration and Mike Johnson (R-LA) was ultimately elected. [[Roll Call 525](#), 10/20/23; [Roll Call 523](#), 10/18/23; [Roll Call 521](#), 10/17/23]

## Immigration

**Schweikert Voted to Deport Non-Citizens for Driving Under the Influence.** Schweikert voted for HR 6976, the Protect Our Communities from DUIs Act. The bill made driving while intoxicated grounds for barring a non-national from the United States or to deport them if convicted of the offense. The bill passed 274-150. [[HR 6976](#), Roll Call 31, R 215-0, D 59-150, 2/1/24]

**Schweikert Voted for Increasing Penalties for Fleeing from Immigration Agents.** Schweikert voted for HR 5585. The bill increased penalties for undocumented immigrants who flee from border patrol agents using a motor vehicle within 100 miles of the border. It also expanded the penalties if the chase resulted in death or serious injury. The bill passed 271-154. [[HR 5585](#), Roll Call 25, R 215-0, D 56-154, 1/30/24]

**Schweikert Voted to Condemn the Biden Administration's Border Policies.** Schweikert voted for H.Res. 957 that denounced the Biden Administration's "open-border policies" and "lax border enforcement policies." The resolution passed 225-187. [[H.Res. 957](#), Roll Call 13, R 211-0, D 14-187, 1/17/24]



**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Housing of Migrants on Public Lands.** Schweikert voted for HR 5283 that prohibited the federal government from using land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service to house migrants applying for asylum. It also removed a lease between the government and New York City to use portions of the Gateway National Recreation Area to provide housing for migrants. The bill passed 224-203. [[HR 5283](#), Roll Call 689, R 218-0, D 6-203, 11/30/23; [MissouriIndependent.com](#), 12/1/23]

- **Schweikert Voted Not to Allow Housing of Migrants If They Were Transferred from Another State.** Schweikert voted against the Velasquez (D-NY) amendment to HR 5283 that permitted housing for migrants when the original state those migrants came to has transferred them to another state; the original state has funded that transportation; the original state has not given 48 hours of notice to the governor of the destination state; and if the original state failed to give those migrants accurate information on the conditions of the state they are being transferred to. The amendment failed 206-223. [[HR 5283](#), Roll Call 688, R 0-218, D 206-5, 11/30/23]

**Schweikert Voted for an Amendment to Reduce Homeland Security Funding by \$8.7 Billion.** Schweikert voted for the Rosendale (R-MT) amendment to HR 4367, the appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security. The amendment sought to reduce overall funding in the bill by \$8.7 billion. It failed by a 75-347 vote. [[HR 4367](#), Roll Call 461, R 67-151, D 8-196, 9/28/23]

**Schweikert Voted against an Amendment to Increase Funding to Hire Border Patrol Agents.** Schweikert voted against the Correa (D-CA) amendment to HR 4367, the Homeland Security appropriations bill. The amendment sought to decrease and increase the funding for Customs and Border Protection operations and support by \$496 million to allow CBP to use these funds to hire additional CBP Officers for ports of entry, in addition to new U.S. Border Patrol Agents. The amendment failed by a 206-223 vote. [[HR 4367](#), Roll Call 442, R 5-214, D 201-9, 9/27/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Prohibit Schools from Providing Shelter to Migrants.** Schweikert voted for HR 3941, the Schools Not Shelters Act. The bill prohibited using the facilities of schools that receive federal aid to provide shelter or housing for any non-U.S. national who has not been admitted for lawful entry. The bill passed by a 222-201 vote. [[HR 3941](#), Roll Call 340, R 218-0, D 4-201, 7/19/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Provide Dreamers a Path to Citizenship in 2023.** Schweikert voted against the Vasquez (D-NM) motion to recommit HR 3941 to committee. The motion would amend the bill by replacing the text with the American Dream and Promise Act of 2023 (HR 16) to provide a path to permanent resident status for immigrants who entered the U.S. illegally as a minor, have Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure status. The motion failed by a 200-212 vote. [[HR 3941](#), Roll Call 339, R 0-212, D 200-0, 7/19/23]

**Schweikert Voted for a Republican Border Security Bill in 2023.** Schweikert voted for HR 2, the Secure the Border Act. The bill “would restart construction of a border wall, increase funding for border agents and upgraded border technology, reinstate the ‘remain in Mexico’ policy, place new restrictions on asylum seekers, and enhance requirements for E-Verify, a database employers use to verify immigration status.” The bill passed by a 219-213 vote. [[HR 2](#), Roll Call 209, R 219-2, D 0-211, 5/11/23; [CNN.com](#), 5/11/23]

### **Schweikert Sponsored A Bill To End Birthright Citizenship For Children Of Illegal Immigrants**

**Schweikert Sponsored The Birthright Citizenship Act That Would End Birthright Citizenship For Children Of Illegal Immigrants.** “Schweikert also co-sponsored the Birthright Citizenship Act, a bill which would eliminate birthright citizenship for children born to undocumented immigrants in the U.S. Schweikert also opposes the release of ‘low-risk’ illegal immigrants by the Department of Homeland Security.” [Daily Beast, [5/3/22](#)]

### **Schweikert Said That A Pathway To Citizenship For Dreamers Was “A Bit Of A Leap”**

**Schweikert Granting Citizenship For DREAMers Would Be “A Bit Of A Leap.”** INTERVIEWER: “What about Americans who have been here since they were two or three who might have come to the US illegally not by choice. How

can we make sure these Americans are granted citizenship?" SCHWEIKERT: "Well going directly to granting citizenship I think is a bit of a leap until you meet the societal, I think, obligation of we have secured the border so we're not creating incentives for the next wave to come across the border." [Schweikert on Forbes Interview, [2/9/22](#)] (VIDEO) 56:20

**Schweikert Said There Should Be No Path To Citizenship For DREAMERS Until You "Lock Down The Border."**  
INTERVIEWER: So you don't think there's a path to citizenship for DREAMers until --" SCHWEIKERT: "Until you lock down the border. There is a reason for that. I know that may not seem fair but let's say you started that process of 'hey we're gonna do these incentives and we're gonna give our citizenship,' you don't think that creates the incentives for another wave." INTERVIEWER: "I think the main issue would be that they're people who've been in the US for 20 years and working --" SCHWEIKERT: "I'm not arguing the merits but I am arguing the second and third degree effects." [Schweikert on Forbes Interview, [2/9/22](#)] (VIDEO) 57:50

**Schweikert Said He Was Not "Arguing The Merits" Of A Pathway To Citizenship For DREAMers.**  
INTERVIEWER: So you don't think there's a path to citizenship for DREAMers until --" SCHWEIKERT: "Until you lock down the border. There is a reason for that. I know that may not seem fair but let's say you started that process of 'hey we're gonna do these incentives and we're gonna give our citizenship,' you don't think that creates the incentives for another wave." INTERVIEWER: "I think the main issue would be that they're people who've been in the US for 20 years and working --" SCHWEIKERT: "I'm not arguing the merits but I am arguing the second and third degree effects." [Schweikert on Forbes Interview, [2/9/22](#)] (VIDEO) 57:50

**Schweikert Said He Was "Incredibly Sensitive" To DREAMers But Was "Much More Cynical."** "We tried and the answer is no. I've grown much more cynical about this. And look, I'm incredibly sensitive to what we used to call DREAMers, um, being from Arizona. But, if you're going to do a global solution it's gotta be global. And what we find particularly here in Congress, folks want to pander to one sympathetic population without dealing with the big problem." [Schweikert on Forbes Interview, [2/9/22](#)] (VIDEO) 58:38

## **2021: Schweikert Voted Against The Dream Act**

**Schweikert Voted Against The Dream Act, Providing Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The US As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals." The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act**

**Schweikert Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children.** In June 2019, Schweikert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals. Title I of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for ten-year conditional permanent residency status to undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as minors at least four years prior to enactment, have lived continuously in the U.S. since that time, and have earned or are enrolled in a program to earn a technical, high school, or postsecondary degree. It would disqualify certain individuals from receiving such a status based on factors including criminal record, gang participation, or other threats to public safety. It would direct DHS to grant permanent resident status to conditional residents if they maintain eligibility for conditional residency and meet certain qualifications related to postsecondary education, military service, or employment. It would also require DHS to establish a streamlined residency application process for individuals enrolled in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Title II of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for permanent residency status to foreign nationals from countries designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure who have lived continuously in the U.S. for at least three years prior to enactment and are not ineligible for admission to the U.S. under current immigration law. Among other provisions related to residency status under the bill's provisions, the bill would prohibit DHS from removing eligible individuals before providing them an

opportunity to apply for residency, would provide for judicial and appellate administrative review for individuals whose residency status is denied or revoked, and would require DHS to establish a grant program for nonprofit organizations to assist eligible individuals in the application process.” The bill passed 237-187. [H Res 6, [Vote #240](#), 6/4/19; CQ, [6/4/19](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against Republican Immigration “Compromise” With A Path To Citizenship For A Limited Number Of DREAMers And \$25 Billion For A Border Wall**

**Schweikert Voted Against Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of 2018, Which Would Appropriate Funds To Build A Border Wall With Mexico, Renew DACA For 6 Years, End The Diversity Visa Program And Require That Undocumented Immigrants Be Detained With Their Children.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill that would appropriate \$23.4 billion for various border security activities. Included would be \$16.6 billion for a ‘border wall system,’ which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2027, and \$6.8 billion for border security investments, which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023. It would provide those with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals status a six-year renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status and would allow them to apply for a green card after five years, providing a path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and reallocating those visas to other classifications. The bill would require that undocumented immigrants who are charged with a misdemeanor offense for improper entry into the United States be detained with their minor children.” The bill failed 121-301. [HR 6136, [Vote #297](#), 6/27/18; CQ, [6/27/18](#)]

**The Bill, Known As “Goodlatte 2,” Was Republicans Attempt At An Immigration Compromise.** “House Republicans’ legislative attempt to find consensus within their own party on the divisive issue of immigration failed on the floor Wednesday, with the chamber overwhelmingly rejecting their so-called compromise bill, 121-301.” [Roll Call, [6/27/18](#)]

**The Bill Would Have Allowed Dreamers To Apply For A “Merit-Based” Visa With A Path To Citizenship.** “It would have provided DACA recipients the opportunity to obtain an indefinitely renewable three-year non-immigrant legal status. Goodlatte 2 included the same provision but made it last for six years and expanded its eligibility beyond current DACA recipients to those who would qualify but had not applied. Under the compromise bill, Dreamers could also apply for a new merit-based visa and eventually citizenship, something some conservatives felt amounted to amnesty.” [Roll Call, [6/27/18](#)]

**The Bill Added Restrictions To DACA Eligibility; The Bill Would Likely Provide A Pathway To Citizenship To Only 18 Percent Of Dreamers.** “These restrictions were also in DACA, but the new bill would go even further to restrict eligibility. [...] In the best case scenario, the House GOP plan would likely provide a pathway to citizenship to fewer than 630,000 Dreamers—barely a third of the president’s promise in January and just 18 percent of the entire Dreamer population. Moreover, only an estimated 421,000 immigrants are likely to become citizens.” [CATO Institute, [6/19/18](#)]

**The Bill Would Have Required Families Who Illegally Crossed The Border To Be Housed Together, Rather Than In Criminal Custody, But Eliminated The 20 Day Cap On Administrative Custody For Accompanied Children.** “The compromise bill also included language intended to prevent children from being separated from their parents when detained at the border. It would have required the Department of Homeland Security to house families together while the parents are going through criminal proceedings for the misdemeanor of first-time illegal border crossing, instead of in criminal custody, and would have eliminated the 20-day cap on administrative custody for accompanied children.” [Roll Call, [6/27/18](#)]

**The Bill Granted \$25 Billion In Funds For A Southern Border Wall.** “The bill also called for granting \$25 billion in funds for a southern border wall, making it more difficult for migrants to seek asylum, and allowing families to be detained indefinitely at the border in response to the Trump administration’s ‘zero-tolerance’ family separation policy. It also included provisions that would have significantly cut legal immigration levels.” [Vox, [6/27/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Amending The Border Security And Immigration Reform Act Of 2018 To Prohibit Law Enforcement From Detaining, Separately From Their Child, Any Individual Accused Of Entering The U.S. Illegally.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted against: “Espaillat, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary

Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit law enforcement from detaining, separately from their child, any individual accused of illegally entering the United States with a child, in cases in which the child is under the age of 18.” The motion failed, 190-230. [H.R. 6136, [Vote #296](#), 6/27/18; CQ, [6/27/18](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted For Hardline Conservative Immigration Bill That Criminalized Undocumented Immigration And Funded The Border Wall**

**Schweikert Voted For The Securing America’s Future Act, Which Wouldn’t Offer DREAMers Pathway To Citizenship While Cracking Down On Asylum Seekers And Funding Trump’s Border Wall.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted for: “bill that would authorize \$24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including \$9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and restricting most family-based immigration to allow only spouses and minor children of legal permanent residents to receive green cards. It would increase enforcement of immigration laws within the United States, including by requiring all employers to verify the immigration status and eligibility of individuals seeking jobs in the United States.” The bill failed 193 to 231. [HR 4760, [Vote #282](#), 6/21/18; CQ, [6/21/18](#)]

**HEADLINE: “The Conservative Alternative: No Chance For Citizenship For Legalized Immigrants, Deeper Cuts To Legal Immigration”** [Vox, [6/18/18](#)]

**Securing America’s Future Act Offered Only Limited Protections For Current DACA Recipients, And Put DREAMers Who Did Not Apply Before Trump Ended The Program At Risk.** “[T]he Securing America’s Future Act provides only a potentially renewable three-year reprieve from deportation to current DACA recipients. [...] Rep. Goodlatte’s bill offers only a tenuous second-class status to a small subset of people. Left out of the measure, for example, are people such as the 120,000 young Dreamers who never had the opportunity to apply for protection because of the Trump administration’s decision to end the initiative. For these individuals—and for hundreds of thousands of other Dreamers—the Goodlatte bill offers the same peril it offers to all other undocumented immigrants: the threat of criminal prosecution, imprisonment, and deportation.” [Center for American Progress, [6/7/18](#)]

**Securing America’s Future Act Would “Make It Easier To Deport Asylum Seekers, Including Unaccompanied Children.”** Securing America’s Future Act would “make it easier to deport asylum seekers, including unaccompanied children, without providing basic due process protections. [...] Instead of recognizing the unique vulnerability of people fleeing violence and persecution, the bill would make it far more likely that asylum seekers and unaccompanied children will be quickly deported back to their countries of origin, potentially being returned to harm or even death.” [Center for American Progress, [6/7/18](#)]

**Securing America’s Future Act Would Criminalize All Undocumented Immigrants.** “Under long-standing immigration law, being in the country without status is a civil—not criminal—violation. The Goodlatte bill would change the law and make unlawful presence a crime, turning the 11 million undocumented immigrants in the country today into criminals overnight.” [Center for American Progress, [6/7/18](#)]

**Securing America’s Future Act Provided \$9.3 Billion For Trump’s Border Wall.** The Securing America’s Future Act would “authorize \$24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including \$9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers” [CQ, [6/21/18](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted For Killing Attempt To Bring DREAM Act And Bipartisan Immigration Bill To A Vote**

**Schweikert Voted For Bringing The Securing America’s Future Act Of 2018 To The Floor For A Vote.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 954) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 4760) that would authorize \$24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. Adoption of the rule would



provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment that would modify funds authorized for border activities under the bill; authorizing \$24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022, instead of authorizing \$24.8 billion annually for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022.” The resolution passed 226 to 195. [H Res 954, [Vote #280](#), 6/21/18; CQ, [6/21/18](#)]

**Moderate Republicans Agreed To Process To Vote On Republican-Only Immigration Bills, Even Though It “Would Effectively Kill Their Discharge Petition” To Bring Bipartisan Immigration Fix To The Floor.** “They agreed to a process that night that would effectively kill their discharge petition. With no agreement in sight, Ryan proposed two immigration votes: One on a conservative DACA bill, the other on ‘compromise’ legislation they’d continue trying to negotiate. Sensing the wind was against them, moderates reluctantly agreed.” [Politico, [6/27/17](#)]

**Los Angeles Times: The Vote “Meant Defeat” For The Discharge Petition Effort.** “An effort by moderate Republicans to force votes on a bipartisan immigration bill failed in the House on Tuesday, with members agreeing instead to vote on legislation that would guarantee funds for President Trump’s proposed border wall. The agreement meant defeat, at least for now, for an effort led by Rep. Jeff Denham of Turlock and other GOP moderates to use a rare parliamentary maneuver known as a discharge petition to force the House to vote on the bipartisan immigration plan, and three other bills, over the objections of party leaders. [...] Defeat of the effort greatly reduces the chances — already slim — that Congress could pass any form of Dreamer legislation before this year’s midterm election.” [Los Angeles Times, [6/12/18](#)]

**Ryan “Acknowledged That One Of The Main Goals Of These Votes Was To Forestall” The Discharge Petition.** “At Thursday’s weekly news conference, Ryan acknowledged that one of the main goals of these votes was to forestall a renegade group of Republicans from working with Democrats to pass a more liberal overhaul of immigration laws. ‘Our goal was to prevent a discharge petition from reaching the floor, because a discharge petition would have brought legislation to the floor that the president would have surely vetoed,’ Ryan said. ‘It would have been an exercise in futility.’ So instead, he set up this tortured series of votes.” [Washington Post, 6/21/18]

**New York Magazine: “The Only Real Purpose Of This Exercise Was To Preempt A Discharge Petition” That Would Have Brought A Bipartisan Immigration Bill To The Floor.** “Indeed, the only real purpose of this exercise was to preempt a discharge petition that House Democrats and some politically vulnerable House Republicans had signed that might have brought a Democratic immigration bill — indeed, the original DREAM Act — to the floor under conditions where it might have actually passed. So for all the endless and interminable and redundant House GOP talk about wanting to take action on immigration, when votes were finally held it was really about preventing action on immigration.” [New York Magazine, [6/21/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted Against Replacing The Text Of The Goodlatte Bill With The Text Of The DREAM Act.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted against: “Lujan Grisham, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the bill’s provisions with a system that would provide a pathway to citizenship for recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, the motion “would strike the text in the underlying bill and replace it with the text of Rep. Roybal-Allard’s bill H.R. 3440 – Dream Act of 2017.” The motion failed 191 to 234. [HR 4760, [Vote #281](#), 6/21/18; CQ, [6/21/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [6/21/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Amendment To The Rule To Bring Up The Four Bills From The Discharge Petition – Two Republican Bills, The DREAM Act, And A Bipartisan Bill – Under A Queen Of The Hill Rule.** In June 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would would [sic] provide for consideration of H.R. 4760 – Securing America’s Future Act, and will make in order four substitute amendments to that bill, drafted at the discretion of the authors so long as they are germane to the underlying bill. H.Res. 774 allows for the amendment that receives the most votes (and at least a simple majority) to pass the House under a rule known as “queen-of-the-hill.” The four amendments that H.Res. 774 allows for are: an amendment offered by Rep. Goodlatte, which could be similar to H.R. 4760, an amendment offered by Rep. Roybal-Allard, which could be similar to a clean DREAM Act an amendment offered by Speaker Ryan an amendment offered by Rep. Denham, which could be similar to the bipartisan bill H.R. 4796 – USA Act. If the underlying Rule passes, it will turn off the discharge petition, and allow the House GOP to bring up anti-immigrant legislation that does not solve the DACA crisis.” *A vote for*



*the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment.* The motion was agreed to 232-190. [H Res 954, [Vote #279](#), 6/21/18; CQ, [6/21/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [6/21/18](#)]

## **Schweikert Voted 21 Times To Block The DREAM Act**

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In March 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-186. [H Res 796, [Vote #123](#), 3/22/18; CQ, [3/22/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [3/22/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In March 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-181. [H Res 787, [Vote #117](#), 3/20/18; CQ, [3/20/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [3/20/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act.** In March 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 773).” According to Rep. Polis, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act.” *A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act.* The previous question carried, 234-187. [H Res 773, [Vote #104](#), 3/14/18; CQ, [3/14/18](#); Congressional Record, [3/14/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act.** In March 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 762).” According to Rep. Hastings, “Democrats have offered to bring the Dream Act to the floor now 24 times. We are going to give them one more chance. We have done it 23, and every single time this effort has been blocked by the majority. To address my friend who correctly cited that we were bringing this up: [...] We on this side of the aisle clearly want to fix this problem. So let’s do it now. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ‘no’ vote on the rule, on the previous question, and on the underlying bills.” *A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act.* The previous question carried, 229-183. [H Res 762, [Vote #96](#), 3/7/18; CQ, [3/7/18](#); Congressional Record, [3/7/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In February 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-184. [H.Res.748, [Vote #84](#), 2/27/18; CQ, [2/27/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [2/27/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In February 2018, Schweikert voted for: a “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 228-187. [H.Res. 736, [Vote #72](#), 2/14/18; CQ, [2/14/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [2/14/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In February 2018, Schweikert voted for: a “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation

they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 224-186. [H.Res. 734, [Vote #67](#), 2/9/18; CQ, [2/9/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [2/9/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In February 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 235-189. [H. Res. 727, [Vote #58](#), 2/6/18; CQ, [2/6/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [2/6/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In January 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block Democrats from bringing the DREAM Act to a vote, according to a floor speech by Democratic Rep. Jim McGovern:* “Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that my colleagues vote to defeat the previous question, and I will give a little explanation why. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, President Trump tweeted that he wants to show that ‘Democrats do not want to solve DACA, only use it.’ Well, I would beg to differ. This is the 19th time that we have attempted to bring the bipartisan bill, H.R. 3440, the Dream Act, for a vote on the House floor, and, if we defeat the previous question, we will bring that bill up. Motion agreed to by a vote of 232-187. [H.R. 695, [Vote #47](#), 1/30/18; Congressional Record, page H694, [1/30/18](#); CQ, [1/30/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In January 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility for amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote against considering a bill to protect DREAMers.* The motion was agreed to 230-187. [HR 2954, [Vote #20](#), 1/17/18; CQ, [1/17/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, archived, accessed [1/17/19](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In January 2018, Schweikert voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 234 to 181. [H Res 681, [Vote #9](#), 1/10/18; CQ, [1/10/18](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [1/10/18](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In November 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 234-189. [HR 2874, [Vote #626](#), 11/14/17; CQ, [11/14/17](#); Congressional Record, [11/14/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In November 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. Tom Emmer (D-MN) said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way, except on paper.” *A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 224-190. [HRes 609, [Vote #616](#), 11/8/17; CQ, [11/8/17](#), Congressional Record, [11/8/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In November 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to 232-184. [HR 2936, [Vote](#)

[#592](#), 11/1/17; CQ, [11/1/17](#); Congressional Record, [11/1/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” **A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the DREAM Act.** The motion passed 228-189. [HRes 577, [Vote #572](#), 11/9/17; CQ, [10/24/17](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed [11/13/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 562).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Polis was going to offer an amendment for “consideration of the bill (H.R.3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” **A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440.** The previous question carried, 227-190. [H Res 562, [Vote #560](#), 10/11/17; CQ, [10/11/17](#); Congress.gov, [10/11/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 548).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prohibited “consideration of the bill (H.R. 3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” **A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440.** The previous question carried, 233-184. [HR 36, [Vote #546](#), 10/3/17; CQ, [10/3/17](#); DemocraticLeader.gov, [10/3/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 538).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” **A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-187. [H RES 538, [Vote #538](#), 9/27/17; CQ, [9/27/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 533).” According to Democratic Rep. Alcee Hastings, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [H RES 533, [Vote #532](#), 9/26/17; Congressional Record, H7503, [9/26/17](#); CQ, [9/26/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-186. **A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act.** [H RES 504, [Vote #457](#), 9/7/17; CQ, [9/7/17](#); DemocraticLeader.Gov, [9/7/17](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Schweikert voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s Website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM**

Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-187. [H RES 500, [Vote #442](#), 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, [9/6/17](#)]

## Schweikert Voted For Restarting Deportations Of DACA Recipients

**Schweikert Voted For An Amendment To Halt Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals.** On January 24, 2015, Schweikert voted for: “Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would bar the use of any funds after Jan. 9, 2015, to consider new, renewal or previously denied applications under the president’s 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, or under any other succeeding executive policy. The prohibition would apply to any funds or fees collected or otherwise made available to the Homeland Security Department, or to any other federal agency, by any bill for any fiscal year.” According to The Hill, “A second amendment would halt the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program (DACA), which lifts deportation for some illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children.” The amendment was adopted 218 to 209. [HR 240, [Vote #30](#), 1/14/15; CQ, [1/14/15](#); The Hill [1/14/15](#)]

**Schweikert Voted For Amendment To Preventing Funding To Implement Obama Administration Immigration Policies, Including The November 2014 Immigration Executive Actions.** On January 14, 2015, Schweikert voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the administration’s immigration policies or to grant any federal benefit to any illegal immigrant as a result of those policies. The amendment would bar funding for the implementation of the executive actions announced in November 2014, four of the so-called ‘Morton memos’ from 2011 and 2012 focusing on prosecutorial discretion and changes to immigration enforcement priorities and any substantially similar policies issued after Jan. 9, 2015.” The amendment was adopted 237 to 190. [HR 240, [Vote #29](#), 1/14/15; CQ, [1/14/15](#)]

**Obama’s November 2014 Executive Actions Allowed Unauthorized Immigrations Who Were Parents Of United States Citizens To Be Eligible For Work Permits And Expanded DACA To 300,000 More Young Immigrants.** “It would create a new program of deferrals for approximately 4 million undocumented parents of American citizens or legal permanent residents who have been in the country for at least five years. Deferrals would include authorization to work and would be granted for three years at a time. It would also expand a program created by the administration in 2012 called Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, which allows young people who were brought into the country as children to apply for deportation deferrals and work permits. [...] About 1.2 million young immigrants are currently eligible, and the new plan would expand eligibility to approximately 300,000 more.” [New York Times, [11/20/14](#)]

## Public Safety and Policing

**Schweikert Voted to Extend Criminal Penalties for Fentanyl-Related Drugs.** Schweikert voted for HR 467, the HALT Fentanyl Act. The bill permanently made fentanyl-related substances a Schedule I controlled substance (it was due to expire at the end of 2024). That designation mandated stronger prison sentences and mandatory minimums. The New York Times noted, “Many Democrats, along with public health and civil rights groups, note that harsh sentences for fentanyl-related drugs have driven up incarceration rates and disproportionately affected people of color. They argue that further criminalizing them will only worsen the crisis and have called for a public health response including better public education, more addiction treatment and recovery services, as well as overdose prevention.” The bill was supported by President Biden and passed 289-133. [[HR 467](#), Roll Call 237, R 215-1, D 74-132, 5/25/23; [New York Times](#), 5/25/23]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Delay Implementation of Legislation to Limit Fentanyl.** Schweikert voted against the Pettersen (D-CO) amendment to HR 467, the HALT Fentanyl Act that permanently made fentanyl-related substances a Schedule I controlled substance. The amendment prevented the legislation from taking effect until both the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General certified that it would lead to a reduction in overdose deaths. The amendment failed 190-233. [[HR 467](#), Roll Call 236, R 0-216, D 190-17, 5/25/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Supporting Local Enforcement.** Schweikert voted for HCR 40, which expressed support for local law enforcement officers and condemned efforts to defund or dismantle local law enforcement agencies. Some Democrats argued that federal law enforcement officers should have been included in the resolution. The resolution passed by a 301-119 vote. [[HCR 40](#), Roll Call 227, R 214-2, D 87-117, 5/18/23; [Bobby Scott Press Release](#), 5/18/23]



- **Schweikert Voted in Favor of Denouncing Calls to “Defund the Police.”** Schweikert voted for the D’Esposito (R-NY) amendment to HCR 40 added language to condemn calls to “defund, disband, dismantle or abolish the police” and stated that officers had certain rights in misconduct investigations. The amendment passed by a 268-156 vote. [[HCR 40](#), Roll Call 226, R 206-10, D 62-146, 5/18/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Deporting Immigrants Who Assaulted a Police Officer.** Schweikert voted for HR 2494 which made assaulting a law enforcement officer, firefighter or any other first responder a deportable offense. The bill passed by a 255-175 vote. [[HR 2494](#), Roll Call 225, R 219-0, D 36-175, 5/17/23; [RollCall.com](#), 5/17/23]

**Schweikert Voted in Favor of Supporting Police and Honoring Law Enforcement Officers Who Died in the Line of Duty.** Schweikert voted for H.Res 363. The resolution recognized National Police Week and expressed support for police officers and law enforcement personnel and recognized their acts of sacrifice and heroism. It also expressed condolences and appreciation to the families of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty. The resolution passed by a 413-2 vote. [[H.Res 363](#), Roll Call 214, R 215-0, D 198-2, 5/15/23]

**Schweikert Voted to Disapprove the Revised Criminal Code of the District of Columbia that Reduced Criminal Penalties.** Schweikert voted for HJR 26, which nullified the enactment of a revised criminal code of the District of Columbia. The legislation reduced maximum criminal penalties for property offenses and violent crimes like carjackings, as well as expanded rights to jury trials for certain misdemeanor offenses. The resolution passed by a 250-173 vote and was signed into law by the president. [[HJR 26](#), Roll Call 119, R 219-0, D 31-173, 2/9/23; [New York Times](#), 2/27/23; [NPR.org](#), 3/2/23]

- **The Criminal Code Was Vetoed by D.C.’s Mayor.** District of Columbia Mayor Muriel Bowser had vetoed the revision to the District’s criminal code; however, the D.C. Council overrode the veto. While announcing her veto, Bowser said, “This bill does not make us safer,” adding, “Anytime there’s a policy that reduces penalties, I think it sends the wrong message.” [[NPR.org](#), 3/2/23; [NBCWashington.com](#), 1/4/23]
- **President Biden Opposed the Revision of the Criminal Code.** President Biden said that he did not support the changes to the code. He tweeted, “I don’t support some of the changes D.C. Council put forward over the Mayor’s objections – such as lowering penalties for carjackings.” [[NPR.org](#), 3/2/23]

**Schweikert Voted against Providing Funding for Police De-Escalation Training.** Schweikert voted against S. 4003, the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022. The bill authorized \$70 million in annual grants for law enforcement training on alternatives to the use of force and required the Department of Justice to develop a series of curriculum and training topics. Bill sponsor Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX) said, “By giving law enforcement the tools they need to help those experiencing mental health emergencies and other crises, we can help make communities safer by building a stronger bridge between the criminal justice system and mental health care.” The bill passed 264-162 and was signed into law by the president. [[S. 4003](#), Roll Call 525, R 50-159, D 214-3, 12/14/22; [AP News](#), 12/14/22]

**Schweikert Voted against Grants for Small Police Departments.** Schweikert voted against HR 6448, the Invest to Protect Act. This bill directed the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services within the Department of Justice to award a grant to a local or tribal government that employs fewer than 125 law enforcement officers. Grant funds may be used for various activities, including to purchase body cameras, provide de-escalation training, and improve recruitment and retention. The bill passed by a 360-64 vote. [[HR 6448](#), Roll Call 451, R 153-55, D 207-9, 9/22/22; [NBC News](#), 9/22/22]

## **2021: Schweikert Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act**

**Schweikert Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Overhauling Policing Laws.** In March 2021, Schweikert voted against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act. NPR described the bill: “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers



accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims’ ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

## 2020: Schweikert Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

**Schweikert Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding.** In June 2020, Schweikert voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Reform Qualified Immunity And Revise Federal Law On Prosecuting Police Misconduct.** “The new bill would change one very significant word in federal law when it comes to prosecuting police: ‘willful.’ That word means prosecutors charging police have to demonstrate there was willful intent on the part of the police officer to kill or harm someone — which can be extremely difficult to prove and successfully prosecute. The bill would change that word to the phrase ‘knowingly or with reckless disregard.’ It would also define a ‘death resulting’ as any act that was a ‘substantial factor contributing to the death’ of an individual. In addition, the bill changes something called qualified immunity, which courts have interpreted to give police officers and other public officials broad immunity from being sued in civil court if they have violated the constitutional rights of an individual. The bill would make it easier for plaintiffs to recover damages against police officers if the officer is sued and found guilty.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Create Federal Bans On Chokeholds And No-Knock Warrants.** “The Democratic bill would ban these kinds of no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, but also condition federal

funding for state and local law enforcement agencies on prohibiting their use as well [...] The legislation would put a federal ban in place on the use of police chokeholds, which is defined by the bill as an act putting pressure on an individual's throat or windpipe that impedes their ability to breathe. Such bans have already been supported by localities across the country including, most recently, Minneapolis. A federal chokehold ban would further condemn the use of this tactic by police and give the Justice Department more power to levy charges against law enforcement officers who use this maneuver." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Establish A National Registry Of Misconduct By Law Enforcement Officers.** "There's currently very little data available about police misconduct, making it difficult to pin down past offenders and ensure that they don't receive jobs in new places. According to a USA Today report, punishment for misconduct also varies at the state level, with some requiring police to decertify while others are far less punitive. Creating a national registry about misconduct would enable lawmakers to better understand its frequency and craft targeted responses to combat it." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require States To Report Use Of Force To The Justice Department, And Require That Deadly Force Be Used Only As A Last Resort.** "Similarly, little is currently known about the frequency with which police officers currently use force, something the bill is striving to change. By mandating state documentation of use of force, law enforcement agencies can begin to determine how often police engage in such actions [...] The bill would change the use-of-force standard for federal officers from 'reasonableness' to only when it is necessary to either prevent death or 'serious bodily injury.' It would require federal officers to use deescalation techniques and only resort to force as a last resort, and would condition federal funds to state and local agencies on their adoption of the same standard." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require Police To Increase The Use Of Body And Dashboard Cameras.** "The bill would require federal police officers to wear body cameras and put dashboard cameras on all federal police vehicles. It requires state and local departments to use existing federal funds to increase body camera use, which has been on the rise since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. However, research has shown that more cameras aren't the whole story; police don't always turn them on or review the footage while writing an incident report, and footage is not always made public." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Limit The Transfer Of Military Equipment To Local Police Departments.** "Currently, the military is able to distribute excess equipment including armored vehicles and ammunition to local law enforcement agencies under the 1033 program. The bill would prohibit the distribution of some 'controlled' military equipment by the Department of Defense, such as firearms, grenades, vehicles, and weaponized drones. There are scenarios when departments could waive this rule, however, such as when police need a vehicle for a natural disaster response." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

### **Schweikert Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Marijuana**

**Schweikert Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions.** In December 2020, Schweikert voted against: "Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual 'occupational tax' of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related

business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

## Veterans

**In 2024 Schweikert Voted for VA and Military Construction Appropriations.** Schweikert voted for HR 8580, the FY 2025 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill. The bill appropriated \$147.5 billion, including \$113 billion for veterans’ health care. Politico reported, “The bill passed Wednesday would block the VA from implementing rules that would expand access to abortion, restrict access to gender-affirming care and bar the VA from processing medical claims for undocumented people and from flying Pride flags over its facilities. Democrats have hammered the legislation for limiting veterans’ reproductive rights and have argued that including the controversial riders is a ‘waste of time.’ The White House has said it would veto the bill.” It also included two amendments by Schweikert that bolstered the use of artificial intelligence at the VA. The bill passed by a 209-197 vote. [[HR 8580](#), Roll Call 247, R 205-2, D 4-195, 6/5/24; [Politico.com](#), 6/5/24]

**Schweikert Voted Not to Expediate Legal Citizenship Status for Undocumented Veterans.** Schweikert voted against HR 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act. The bill provided resident status for noncitizen veterans who faced the threat of deportation. Military.com reported, “Non-citizen service members would have to be afforded the opportunity to apply for naturalization as soon as their first day of service. The bill would also call on the Pentagon to have a Citizenship and Immigration Services employee or someone else trained in immigration law stationed at each military entrance processing station to ensure non-citizen recruits have information on naturalization opportunities. In addition, the bill would allow deported veterans to apply to become legal permanent residents of the United States if they have not been convicted of a serious crime.” The bill passed by a 220-208 vote. [[HR 7946](#), Roll Call 503, R 3-208, D 217-0, 12/6/22; [Military.com](#) 12/6/22]

## Personal Financial Information

### Personal Financial Reporting

**Schweikert Reported Various Assets Valued Between \$378,010 and \$895,000 in 2021 and 2022.** On his 2021 and 2022 financial disclosure statements, Schweikert reported receiving income from investments and mutual funds with a total value between \$134,036 and \$710,000. The following chart lists Schweikert’s investments in 2021 and 2022.

Assets and “Unearned” Income	Value of Asset	Income Type	Filing Year
Baron Gr Inst (BGRIX)	\$15,001-\$50,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
PTNM R6 (PEQSX)	\$50,001-\$100,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
AZ Portfolio 2033 (FIDELITY INDEX)	\$1,001-\$15,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
Sheridan Equities Holdings LLC	None	None	2021-2022
Sheridan Equities LLC	None	None	2021-2022
SFT Core Bonds C2	\$1,001-\$15,000	None	2021-2022
SFT Index 500 C2	\$15,001-\$50,000	None	2021-2022
SFT Ivy Growth	\$15,001-\$50,000	None	2021-2022
Large Cap Value FD	\$15,001-\$50,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
VT Growth OPP	\$15,001-\$50,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
Fidelity Trend Fund (FTRNX)	\$1,001-\$15,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022
BlackRock LifePath Index 2030	\$250,001-\$500,000	Tax-Deferred	2021-2022

[[2022 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); [2021 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); accessed 6/6/24]

**Schweikert Reported Various Transactions Valued Between \$5,005 and \$75,000 in 2022.** On his 2022 financial

disclosure statements, Schweikert reported transactions concerning his investments and mutual funds with a total value between \$5,005 and \$75,000. The following chart lists Schweikert’s transactions in 2022.

Asset	Date	Tx Type	Amount	Filing Year
Baron GR Inst (BGRIX)	12/8/2022	P	\$1,001-\$15,000	2022
PTNM R6 (PEQSX)	12/8/2022	P	\$1,001-\$15,000	2022
BlackRock LifePath Index 2030	04/27/2022	P	\$1,001-\$15,000	2022
BlackRock LifePath Index 2030	02/2/2022	P	\$1,001-\$15,000	2022
BlackRock LifePath Index 2030	02/2/2022	P	\$1,001-\$15,000	2022

[[2022 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); accessed 6/6/24]

**Schweikert Reported Receiving Income from Public Safety Personnel Retirement System, Scottsdale Eye Surgery Center, Legere, and ProMedTek, Inc. in 2021 and 2022.** According to his financial disclosure statements filed in 2021 and 2022, Schweikert received income from the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System and from his wife Joyce Schweikert’s salary working for Scottsdale Eye Surgery Center in 2021 and from Legere and ProMedTek, Inc. in 2022. According to Joyce Schweikert’s LinkedIn, she worked for Scottsdale Eye Surgery Center from 2005 to 2022 and has been working for ProMedTek, Inc. since 2022. The following chart lists Schweikert’s income in 2021 and 2022

Source	Type	Amount Current Year to Filing	Amount Preceding Year	Filing Year
Public Safety Personnel Retirement System	Retirement	\$50,580.66	\$49,588.86	2021-2022
Scottsdale Eye Surgery Center	Spouse Salary	N/A	N/A	2021
Legere	Spouse Salary	N/A	N/A	2022
ProMedTek, Inc.	Spouse Salary	N/A	N/A	2022

[[2022 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); [2021 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); accessed 6/6/24]

**Schweikert Reported Three Liabilities to Sallie Mae/Navient, Flagstar Bank, and Copperstate Credit Union in 2021 and 2022.** On his 2021 and 2022 financial disclosure statements, Schweikert listed a total of three liabilities. In both statements, he reported a mortgage on his primary residence with Flagstar Bank incurred in May 2020 between \$250,001 and \$500,000 as well as \$15,001 and \$50,000 in student loans incurred in January 2004 from Sallie Mae/Navient. In 2022, Schweikert reported a home equity line of credit for a campaign loan valued between \$100,001 and \$250,000 from Copperstate Credit Union. The following chart lists Schweikert’s liabilities

Creditor	Date Incurred	Type	Amount of Liability	Filing Year
Sallie Mae/Navient	Jan 2004	Student Loans	\$15,001-\$50,000	2021-2022
Flagstar Bank	May 2020	Residential Mortgage	\$250,001-\$500,000	2021-2022
Copperstate Credit Union	March 2022	Home Equity Line of Credit for Campaign Loan	\$100,001-\$250,000	2022

[[2022 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); [2021 Financial Disclosure Statement](#); accessed 6/6/24]

## Personal Campaign Contributions

**Schweikert Gave \$2,550 in Personal Political Contributions at the Federal Level, Including \$80 to Trump’s Save America Joint Fundraising Committee.** David Schweikert gave a total of \$2,550 in the following eight contributions at the federal level. In 2021, he gave \$80 to the Save America Joint Fundraising Committee earmarked through WinRed. He also gave \$250 to Igor Birman for the US House in 2013 and \$500 to Susan Bitter Smith in 2000.



Committee	Description	Contributor	City	State	Employer	Occupation	Date	Amount
Arizona Republican Party		Schweikert, David S Mr	Fountain Hills	AZ	Campaign Consultant		2/8/90	\$220
Arizona Republican Party		Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	Maricopa County	Chief Deputy Treasurer	7/21/04	\$200
Arizona Republican Party		Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	Maricopa County	Chief Deputy Treasurer	6/12/06	\$550
Arizona Republican Party		Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	Maricopa County	Chief Deputy Treasurer	5/4/07	\$500
Birman for Congress		Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	U.S. House of Representatives	Congressman	9/12/13	\$250
Friends of Susan Bitter Smith		Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	Sheridan Equities		9/3/00	\$500
Republican National Committee - RNC		Schweikert, David S	Fountain Hills	AZ			3/29/96	\$250
WinRed	Earmarked for Save America Joint Fundraising Committee (C00770941)	Schweikert, David	Fountain Hills	AZ	US House	Rep	10/1/21	\$80
<b>Total</b>								<b>\$2,550</b>

[[FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov), accessed 6/5/24]

Searches of Arizona's Election Fund Portal for Personal Political Contributions from David Schweikert at the State Level Did Not Return Results. [[SeeTheMoney.AZ.org](https://www.seethemoney.az.org), accessed 6/5/24]

## ELECTORAL INFORMATION, CAMPAIGN FINANCE

### PAST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS IN ARIZONA'S 1<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2022 (Raw)	
DEM (D)	49.60%
GOP (R)	50.40%

2020 (Raw)	
DEM (D)	50.30%
GOP (R)	49.60%

2018 (Raw)	
GOP (R)	51.50%

2016 (Raw)	
DEM (D)	42.10%
GOP (R)	57.70%

2014 (Raw)	
DEM (D)	39.30%
GOP (R)	59.40%

**PAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS IN ARIZONA'S 1<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

<b>2020 (Raw)</b>	
<b>Biden</b>	49.90%
<b>Trump</b>	48.40%

<b>2012 (2way)</b>	
<b>Obama</b>	41.40%
<b>Romney</b>	58.60%

<b>2016 (Raw)</b>	
<b>Clinton</b>	44.60%
<b>Trump</b>	48.80%

<b>2008 (2way)</b>	
<b>Obama</b>	43.70%
<b>McCain</b>	56.30%

**2024 CAMPAIGN FINANCE SUMMARY**

<b>David Schweikert FEC Report</b>	
<b>Most Recent Filing Period</b>	<b>01-01/2024 - 03/31/2024</b>
<b>Total Raised (Q1)</b>	\$343,326.59
<b>Total Spent (Q1)</b>	\$130,930.03
<b>Cash On Hand (Pre-Primary)</b>	\$1,192,100.91
<b>Total Raised (2024 Cycle)</b>	\$1,678,589.02
<b>Total Spent (2024 Cycle)</b>	\$1,008,538.23

[Federal Election Commission, [4/15/24](#)]