

## Overview

*David Valadao has spent too much time in Washington, and he has left the Central Valley behind. After more than a decade in congress, he has lost touch with our values. While his constituents struggle to make ends meet due to rising costs, he is voting to increase costs and make life harder for working families. Rudy Salas is FOR US and will never stop delivering for our community. He grew up working in the fields and in construction with his father. Rudy has never forgotten his humble roots and has always fought to lower costs for working families, and that's what he'll do in Congress.*

**David Valadao has spent too much time in Washington, and he has left the Central Valley behind.**

*Rhetoric*

**After more than a decade in congress, he has lost touch with our values.**

**Valadao Was First Elected To Congress In 2013.** [U.S. House of Representatives, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

**Representative David G. Valadao** (1977 - )  
In Congress 2013 - 2019, 2021 - Present | [Get alerts](#)

**MEMBER** Hide Overview ✕





Image courtesy of the Member  
[Read biography](#)

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**Party** Republican

**House** California, District 22 118th (2023-Present)



[U.S. House of Representatives, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

**While his constituents struggle to make ends meet due to rising costs...**

**2024: Prices In California Have Grown 20% Overall Since 2020.** “Prices have grown about 20% overall since 2020, according to an analysis by the California Legislative Analyst’s Office based on the most recent consumer price index data. Over the past couple of months, prices in California appear to have risen slightly more than the country as a whole, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Continued rising prices are why many Californians are struggling in an economy that’s widely considered to be doing OK because the nation has avoided a recession, experts say.” [Cal Matter, [3/6/24](#)]

**Headline: “Californians Face Higher Costs For Goods And Services Than Before The Pandemic Despite Inflation Slowing.”** [Cal Matter, [3/6/24](#)]

**...he is voting to increase costs and make life harder for working families.**

**Valadao Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act To Bar Excessive Or Exploitative Fuel Prices.** In May 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 217-207. [H.R. 7688, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

- **The Price Gouging Prevention Bill “Prohibit[ed] Price Increases During National Emergencies” And Authorized The Federal Trade Commission “To Issue Penalties For Price Gouging.”** “The measure, which is unlikely to garner the Republican support needed to become law, would prohibit price increases during national energy emergencies declared by the president. [...] The bill, called the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, would also give the Federal Trade Commission the power to issue penalties for price gouging, according to a summary of the legislation. It would prioritize penalizing larger companies, while protecting independently owned gas stations.” [Bloomberg, [5/12/22](#)]
- **March 2022: 87% Of Voters Supported “A Crackdown On Price Gouging By Oil Companies, Including 63% Who Strongly Favor It.”** “Of all the actions the President and Congress might take to address the problem of rising gasoline prices and long-term energy costs, the one voters support most strongly and most broadly is cracking down on price gouging and excessive price increases by oil companies. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of voters favor a crackdown on price gouging by oil companies, including 63% who strongly favor it. One reason voters are so emphatic about cracking down on price gouging is that they believe oil company CEOs are “profiteering” off of the war between Russia and Ukraine and are using the war as an opportunity to raise gas prices just to increase their profits. [...] 49% say the prices at the pump are a reflection of oil companies wanting to increase their profits as much as possible.” [Hart Research Associates, [3/15/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act To Make Fertilizer More Affordable And Boost Meatpacking Competition.** In June 2022 Valadao voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$700 million in supplemental fiscal 2023 appropriations and authorize or require various Agriculture Department activities to reduce food production costs; support biofuel infrastructure upgrades to reduce fuel costs; expand livestock and poultry processing capacities; and address supply chain resilience in the food and agriculture sectors. Within supplemental appropriations, it would provide \$500 million for additional payments to producers under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program to implement crop nutrient management practices or precision agriculture practices, which use new technologies to increase crop yields or decrease needed inputs such as land, fertilizer and herbicides. It would also modify existing USDA conservation programs to provide additional support,

including loans and loan guarantees, for farmers and ranchers to adopt precision agriculture practices and acquire related technology. Within supplemental appropriations, it would provide \$200 million for grants to transportation fueling and distribution facilities, fuel terminal operations and heating oil distribution facilities to install or upgrade fuel infrastructure to ensure the environmentally safe availability of fuel containing ethanol blends at levels greater than 10 percent or biodiesel blends at levels greater than five percent, or to build and retrofit existing systems to blend biodiesel and carry ethanol and biodiesel. It would also authorize the EPA to extend a waiver to allow the sale of gasoline blended with more than 10 percent ethanol. The bill would also authorize \$120 million annually through fiscal 2025 for USDA loans, loan guarantees and grants for public and private entities to expand and diversify livestock or poultry processing capabilities and promote local and interstate sales by meeting relevant regulatory standards. It would establish a USDA special investigator's office to investigate and prosecute violations of competition and trade practices by packers and live poultry dealers and consult with the Homeland Security Department on security issues in the food and agriculture sector. To address supply chain issues, it would authorize \$100 million for grants, loans and other assistance to address fertilizer shortages, including by reducing dependence on foreign sources and supporting efficient and sustainable fertilizer use; direct the USDA to establish at least six Supply Chain Regional Resource Centers to provide grants and assistance to small- and medium-sized agricultural producers and businesses to address supply chain challenges; and require the USDA to establish a temporary food system supply chain resilience and crisis response task force." The bill passed by a vote of 221-204. [H.R. 7606, [Vote #277](#), 6/16/22; CQ, [6/16/22](#)]

- **The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act Created A Task Force To Prevent Bottlenecks In Agriculture And Food Supply Chains And Lower Food Costs.** "In action June 16, the U.S. House of Representatives passed by a vote of 221-204 H.R. 7606, the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act, which lead Democrat authors say will help address supply chain risks, lower the cost of food and gas prices, strengthen the food supply chain and ensure robust competition in the meat and poultry sector. [...] The package also includes the Strengthening the Agriculture and Food Supply Chain Act which would create a task force dedicated to shoring up the agriculture and food supply chains in order to prevent bottlenecks and lower food costs." [Farm Progress, [6/16/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation Which Allowed Medicare to Negotiate Drug Prices And Cap Insulin Costs .** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: "Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

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**Valadao Voted Against The Build Back Better Act That Expanded The Child Tax Credit.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

**Rudy Salas is FOR US and will never stop delivering for our community.**

*Rhetoric*

**He grew up working in the fields and in construction with his father**

**Rudy Salas Grew Up Working In The Fields With His Father.** “Born and raised in the Central Valley, Salas is a lifelong Valley resident, who worked his way from laboring in the fields with his father to graduating from UCLA and becoming the first Latino Bakersfield City Councilmember in its 112 year history.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [7/18/24](#)]

**Rudy Salas Grew Up Working In Constriction With His Family.** “Born and raised in the Central Valley, Rudy grew up working in the fields and in construction with his family. That’s where he learned the value of hard work and the value of a hard-earned dollar.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

**...Rudy has never forgotten his humble roots...**

*Rhetoric*

**...and has always fought to lower costs for working families...**

**2013: Salas Voted To Increase The Minimum Wage To No Less Than \$9 An Hour.** “This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after July 1, 2014, to not less than \$9 per hour. The bill would further increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$10 per hour. [...] Salas: Aye” [California Assembly, AB10, [9/12/13](#)]

**Salas Voted For A Bill To Grant Farm Workers Overtime.** “Agricultural interests have poured \$420,000 in recent days into a push to unseat Bakersfield Democrat Rudy Salas Jr., who voted for a landmark bill in 2016 granting farm workers overtime.” [Cal Matters, [10/24/18](#); AB 1066, [8/26/16](#)]

**Salas Was The Only Assembly Democrat To Vote Against The Infrastructure And Transportation Funding Deal Secured With A Gas And Vehicle Tax Hike.** “The California Senate on Monday approved more than \$900 million worth of road and train projects that were promised to lawmakers in order to secure their support for a hike in gas taxes and vehicle fees. The promised funding for projects in the Central Valley and Riverside County was integral to the tax hike’s razor-thin approval earlier this month. Four lawmakers agreed to vote for the tax increase only after Gov. Jerry Brown and top legislative leaders promised to push through legislation guaranteeing funding for their favored projects. [...] Meanwhile, the only Democrat in the Assembly who voted against the deal was stripped of his position as the chairman of the Business and Professions Committee.” [NBC Los Angeles, [4/18/17](#)]

**... and that’s what he’ll do in Congress.**

**Salas Said He Is Running For Congress: “To Help Working Families Keep More From Each Paycheck In Their Pocket.”** “Now, Rudy is running for Congress to help working families keep more from each paycheck in their pocket.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

**Salas: “In Congress, I’ll Fight To Lower The Cost Of Lifesaving Medicine, Like Insulin For People With Diabetes. #CA22.”** [Rudy Salas, Twitter, [8/5/24](#)]



[Rudy Salas, Twitter, [8/5/24](#)]

## Message #1

- *David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.*
- *David Valadao wants to ban all abortions, without exceptions for victims of rape and when the life of the woman is at risk.*

**David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: "Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation

activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Included A One-Year Extension Of The Child Tax Credit Which Reduced The Nation’s Childhood Poverty Rate By 25%.** “A \$200 billion, one-year extension of the child tax credit expansion created by the COVID relief and stimulus measure signed by Biden in March. Researchers at Columbia found that the first distribution of the expanded credit, which will expire without further legislation, reduced the nation’s childhood poverty by 25%.” [Sacramento Bee, Editorial, [12/21/21](#)]

### **... voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation Which Would Have Capped Insulin Prices At \$35 For Seniors.** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 232-193. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22, CQ, [3/31/22](#)]



- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan’s Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan’s negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**... and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.**

**2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** In May 2017, Valadao 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 Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

**David Valadao wants to ban all abortions, without exceptions for victims of rape and when the life of the woman is at risk.**

**Valadao Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act.** [H.R. 1011, Introduced [2/11/21](#)]

- **The Valadao Co-Sponsored Life At Conception Act Would Ban Abortion Nationally Without Exceptions.** “Valadao is a co-sponsor of the Life at Conception Act, which as written would ban abortion nationally with no exceptions. The bill, which was introduced in the House, says ‘the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization.’” [LA Times, [10/25/22](#)]
- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act “Would Effectively Ban Abortion With No Exception For Rape, Incest, Or To Save The Life Of The Pregnant Person.”** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. [...] 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, [9/28/19](#)]

- **Washington Post: The Life At Conception Act Signaled That Many Members “Would Like To See 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.” [Washington Post, [5/2/22](#)]
- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act Would Grant Equal Protection Under The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment To Fetuses, Effectively Banning Abortion With No Exceptions For Rape, Incest, Or Health Of The Mother.** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. ‘Human person’ is defined as: [...] each and every member of the species homo sapiens at 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. 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. The bill would not allow for prosecution of any pregnant person for the ‘death’ of their ‘unborn child.’” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

## Message #2

- *David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.*

### David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, ...

**Valadao Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over

\$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Included A One-Year Extension Of The Child Tax Credit Which Reduced The Nation’s Childhood Poverty Rate By 25%.** “A \$200 billion, one-year extension of the child tax credit expansion created by the COVID relief and stimulus measure signed by Biden in March. Researchers at Columbia found that the first distribution of the expanded credit, which will expire without further legislation, reduced the nation’s childhood poverty by 25%.” [Sacramento Bee, Editorial, [12/21/21](#)]

**... voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation Which Would Have Capped Insulin Prices At \$35 For Seniors.** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 232-193. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22, CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan’s Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**... and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.**

**2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** In May 2017, Valadao 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 Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

## Message #3

- *David Valadao wants to ban all abortions, without exceptions for victims of rape and when the life of the woman is at risk.*
- *David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin, and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.*

**David Valadao wants to ban all abortions, without exceptions for victims of rape and when the life of the woman is at risk.**

**Valadao Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act.** [H.R. 1011, Introduced [2/11/21](#)]

- **The Valadao Co-Sponsored Life At Conception Act Would Ban Abortion Nationally Without Exceptions.** “Valadao is a co-sponsor of the Life at Conception Act, which as written would ban abortion nationally with no exceptions. The bill, which was introduced in the House, says ‘the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization.’ [LA Times, [10/25/22](#)]
- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act “Would Effectively Ban Abortion With No Exception For Rape, Incest, Or To Save The Life Of The Pregnant Person.”** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. [...] 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, [9/28/19](#)]
- **Washington Post: The Life At Conception Act Signaled That Many Members “Would Like To See 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.” [Washington Post, [5/2/22](#)]

- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act Would Grant Equal Protection Under The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment To Fetuses, Effectively Banning Abortion With No Exceptions For Rape, Incest, Or Health Of The Mother.** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. ‘Human person’ is defined as: [...] each and every member of the species homo sapiens at 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. 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. The bill would not allow for prosecution of any pregnant person for the ‘death’ of their ‘unborn child.’” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

### **David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Included A One-Year Extension Of The Child Tax Credit Which Reduced The Nation’s Childhood Poverty Rate By 25%.** “A \$200 billion, one-year extension of the child tax credit expansion created by the COVID relief and stimulus measure signed by Biden in March. Researchers at Columbia found that the first distribution of the expanded credit, which will expire without further legislation, reduced the nation’s childhood poverty by 25%.” [Sacramento Bee, Editorial, [12/21/21](#)]

**... voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation Which Would Have Capped Insulin Prices At \$35 For Seniors.** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to

concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 232-193. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22, CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan’s Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**... and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.**

**2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** In May 2017, Valadao 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 Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit



access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

## Message #4

- *David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin, and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.*
- *In the state legislature, Rudy Salas was the only Assembly Democrat to stand up to his party and vote NO on increasing the gas tax, and in Congress, he'll work to increase American-produced energy to lower energy costs at home and at the pump.*

### David Valadao opposed extending the expanded child tax credit, which would have helped working parents pay the bills, ...

**Valadao Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Included A One-Year Extension Of The Child Tax Credit Which Reduced The Nation’s Childhood Poverty Rate By 25%.** “A \$200 billion, one-year extension of the child tax credit expansion created by the COVID relief and stimulus measure signed by Biden in March. Researchers at Columbia found that the first distribution of the expanded credit, which will expire without further legislation, reduced the nation’s childhood poverty by 25%.” [Sacramento Bee, Editorial, [12/21/21](#)]

**... voted against capping the cost of lifesaving medication including insulin ...**

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation Which Would Have Capped Insulin Prices At \$35 For Seniors.** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 232-193. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22, CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan’s Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**... and voted for higher out-of-pocket expenses for people with asthma and diabetes.**

**2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** In May 2017, Valadao 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 Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the

American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

**In the state legislature, Rudy Salas was the only Assembly Democrat to stand up to his party and vote NO on increasing the gas tax, ...**

**Salas Was The Only Assembly Democrat To Vote Against The Infrastructure And Transportation Funding Deal Secured With A Gas And Vehicle Tax Hike.** “The California Senate on Monday approved more than \$900 million worth of road and train projects that were promised to lawmakers in order to secure their support for a hike in gas taxes and vehicle fees. The promised funding for projects in the Central Valley and Riverside County was integral to the tax hike’s razor-thin approval earlier this month. Four lawmakers agreed to vote for the tax increase only after Gov. Jerry Brown and top legislative leaders promised to push through legislation guaranteeing funding for their favored projects. [...] Meanwhile, the only Democrat in the Assembly who voted against the deal was stripped of his position as the chairman of the Business and Professions Committee.” [NBC Los Angeles, [4/18/17](#)]

**... and in Congress, he’ll work to increase American-produced energy to lower energy costs at home and at the pump.**

**Salas Said In Congress He Will Work To Lower Gas Prices By Ramping Up Domestic Energy Production.** “Rudy will also work to fight inflation and reduce the cost of living by fixing our broken supply chain, ramping up domestic energy production to lower gas prices, and cracking down on corporations that rip off Californians by price gouging.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

## Message #5 Salas

*Rudy Salas is from the Valley. He grew up working with his dad in the fields and in construction. Rudy knows the struggles working families are facing.*

*In the legislature Rudy stood up to his own party and voted NO on the gas tax; and in Congress he’ll work to bring down the cost of living. He’ll fight for an expanded child tax credit to help working families pay the bills and back a first-time homebuyer tax credit to make home ownership more affordable.*

*In the legislature Rudy helped pass legislation to lower the cost of life-saving medicines; and in Congress he’ll work to expand the \$35 / month price cap on insulin to all Americans.*

*Rudy has always been an advocate for fixing our broken immigration system. In Congress he’ll stand up for DREAMERS and fight to pass a pathway to citizenship for hardworking folks who play by the rules.*

**Rudy Salas is from the Valley.**

**Rudy Salas Was A Lifelong Valley.** “Born and raised in the Central Valley, Salas is a lifelong Valley resident, who worked his way from laboring in the fields with his father to graduating from UCLA and becoming the first Latino Bakersfield City Councilmember in its 112 year history.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [7/18/24](#)]



## He grew up working with his dad in the fields and in construction.

**Rudy Salas Grew Up Working In The Fields With His Father.** “Born and raised in the Central Valley, Salas is a lifelong Valley resident, who worked his way from laboring in the fields with his father to graduating from UCLA and becoming the first Latino Bakersfield City Councilmember in its 112 year history.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [7/18/24](#)]

**Rudy Salas Grew Up Working In Constriction With His Family.** “Born and raised in the Central Valley, Rudy grew up working in the fields and in construction with his family. That’s where he learned the value of hard work and the value of a hard-earned dollar.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

## Rudy knows the struggles working families are facing.

*Rhetoric*

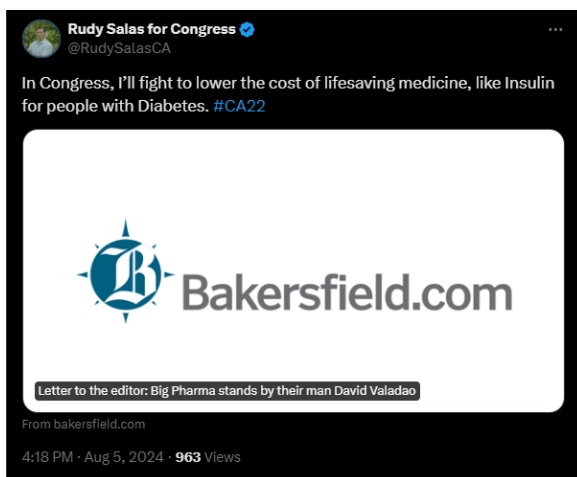
## In the legislature Rudy stood up to his own party and voted NO on the gas tax...

**Salas Was The Only Assembly Democrat To Vote Against The Infrastructure And Transportation Funding Deal Secured With A Gas And Vehicle Tax Hike.** “The California Senate on Monday approved more than \$900 million worth of road and train projects that were promised to lawmakers in order to secure their support for a hike in gas taxes and vehicle fees. The promised funding for projects in the Central Valley and Riverside County was integral to the tax hike’s razor-thin approval earlier this month. Four lawmakers agreed to vote for the tax increase only after Gov. Jerry Brown and top legislative leaders promised to push through legislation guaranteeing funding for their favored projects. [...] Meanwhile, the only Democrat in the Assembly who voted against the deal was stripped of his position as the chairman of the Business and Professions Committee.” [NBC Los Angeles, [4/18/17](#)]

## ...and in Congress he’ll work to bring down the cost of living.

**Salas Said He Is Running For Congress: “To Help Working Families Keep More From Each Paycheck In Their Pocket.”** “Now, Rudy is running for Congress to help working families keep more from each paycheck in their pocket.” [Rudy Salas For Congress, accessed [9/6/24](#)]

**Salas: “In Congress, I’ll Fight To Lower The Cost Of Lifesaving Medicine, Like Insulin For People With Diabetes. #CA22.”** [Rudy Salas, Twitter, [8/5/24](#)]



[Rudy Salas, Twitter, [8/5/24](#)]

## He'll fight for an expanded child tax credit to help working families pay the bills...

**Salas Authored A Bill In The California State Assembly That Would Provide An Earned Income Child Tax Credit.** “This bill, for taxable years for which an appropriation is made by the Legislature, would increase the amount of the young child tax credit, would allow a young child tax credit to a qualified taxpayer for each qualifying child, would expand the definition of "qualifying child," as specified, and would expand the definition of "qualified taxpayer," as specified.” [A.B. 2589, Plural Policy, [5/27/22](#)]

## ...and back a first-time homebuyer tax credit to make home ownership more affordable.

**Rudy Salas Would Work To Pass A First Time Homebuyer Tax Credit.** “Growing up in a working family, I understand what a challenge it can be to make ends meet. I'll vote for a child tax credit to help working parents pay the bills, I'll work to pass a first-time homebuyer tax credit to make home ownership more attainable, and I'll work to fix our aging water pipes and infrastructure to ensure families have clean and safe drinking water.” [The Sun Gazette, [9/9/24](#)]

## In the legislature Rudy helped pass legislation to lower the cost of life-saving medicines...

**2022: Salas Voted For SB 154, The Budget Act Of 2022, Which Funded \$100 Million Towards California Manufacturing Its Own Insulin.** “Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (1), \$100,000,000 is available for encumbrance or expenditure until June 30, 2026, and for liquidation until June 30, 2028, to support the development of three low-cost interchangeable biosimilar insulin products and a California-based insulin manufacturing facility. Any expenditures for construction or acquisition of an insulin manufacturing facility shall result in full or partial ownership of the facility by the state, commensurate with the proportion of total construction or acquisition expenditures provided by the state.” [SB 154, passed [6/13/22](#)]

- **HEADLINE: California Will Start Making Its Own Insulin To Combat High Drug Prices, Governor Says.** “California Gov. Gavin Newsom announced Thursday that he approved a budget that allocates \$100 million for the state to create its own insulin, a response to extremely high prices for the life-saving medication that have made it inaccessible to some people with diabetes.” [CBS News, [7/8/22](#)]

**HEADLINE: State production will bring down high costs of insulin.** [CalMatters, Dr. Mark Ghaly op-ed, [8/5/22](#)]

**Johns Hopkins Analysis Found California's Initiative To Produce Its Own Insulin Could Reduce Out-Of-Pocket Insulin Costs By Up To 90% And Reduce Health Insurance Premiums By Lowering Insurers' Insulin Expenses By 2/3rds.** “Through the CalRx Biosimilar Insulin Initiative, California can remedy the market failure for affordable insulin by investing \$50 million to develop the most popular short- and long-acting types of insulin. An additional \$50 million will be used to support the construction of an insulin manufacturing facility in California. This facility will have the added benefit of enhancing economic development through high-paying jobs and a strengthened supply chain for insulin. With the Legislature and administration's support, these products could reach pharmacies, retailers and other channels, such as mail-order pharmacies, in the next two to three years. Independent analyses by experts at Johns Hopkins have found that savings for payers — such as employers and health care plans — and patients would be substantial. Uninsured and underinsured people living with diabetes could reduce their annual out-of-pocket costs by up to 90%. On the payer side, commercial insurers could reduce insulin expenditures by up to 66% — slowing the trend of annual health premium increases that fall on the shoulders of workers and employers and passing those savings on to employers and enrollees through lower premiums and/or lower cost-sharing for drugs.” [CalMatters, Dr. Mark Ghaly op-ed, [8/5/22](#)]

**Newsom Spokesperson: California Manufacturing Its Own Insulin Was Expected To Reduce Patients' Costs By 47 To 95 Percent.** “EARLIER THIS MONTH, California governor Gavin Newsom announced that the state would produce its own insulin in an effort to combat rising prices. ‘Nothing epitomizes market failures more than the cost of insulin,’ he said in a July 7 video posted on Twitter. ‘People should not go into debt to get life-saving

medication.’ [...] Under Newsom’s plan, California would make insulins similar to currently available brand-name versions—known as biosimilars. State officials haven’t worked out exact cost targets, but Alex Stack, deputy communications director for the governor’s office, says patients can expect to pay anywhere from 47 to 95 percent less than what they currently do. (The savings will depend on a person’s insurance status.) ‘If we can do it, there’s no reason others can’t and still make money,’ says Stack.” [Wired, [7/27/22](#)]

**and in Congress he’ll work to expand the \$35 / month price cap on insulin to all Americans.**

**Salas Wanted To Expand Access To General Drugs To Control The Costs Of Medication.** “[Salas] wants to expand access to generic drugs to control the costs of medication. He voted in favor of California making its own insulin to sell back to residents at lower prices than pharmaceutical companies. [The Fresno Bee, Opinion, [2/16/24](#)]

**Rudy has always been an advocate for fixing our broken immigration system. In Congress he’ll stand up for DREAMERS and fight to pass a pathway to citizenship for hardworking folks who play by the rules.**

**In Response To The Rescinding Of DACA, Salas Said He “Fully Support[Ed] The Children That Have Grown Up In This Country” And “It Is Time For Congress To Enact Immigration Reform.”**

“Assemblymember Rudy Salas Jr. issued a statement on the decision made to rescind DACA, in which he said, ‘I fully support the children that have grown up in this country and are working hard to live the American Dream.’ The assemblymember also said ‘It is time for congress to enact immigration reform and do what's right for these American children and their families who are on a path to citizenship.’” [ABC, [9/5/17](#)]

**2017: Salas Tweeted In Support Of DACA.** “I fully support the children that have grown up in this country and are working hard to live the American Dream # DACA #StrongerTogether” [Rudy Salas, Twitter, [9/5/17](#)]



Rudy Salas Jr  
@rudysalaszjr



I fully support the children that have grown up in this country and are working hard to live the American Dream # DACA #StrongerTogether

2:47 PM · Sep 5, 2017



[Rudy Salas, Twitter, [9/5/17](#)]

**In 2022, Salas Said “Again And Again, Congress Has Failed To Fix Our Broken Immigration System” And “We Must Bring Our Border Security Into The 21st Century To Ensure We Have Safe And Secure Borders.”**

SALAS: “Again and again, Congress has failed to fix our broken immigration system. Members of Congress have spent years putting their own personal political interests ahead of results for our communities. And our families and our economy here in the Central Valley are paying the price,’ said Salas, whose parents immigrated to the U.S. from Mexico. ‘I believe that we need a pathway to citizenship. There are a lot of people in the Central Valley who have worked and lived here for over 5-10 years and paid their taxes and are in good standing, law-abiding and should be afforded the opportunity to be a citizen of the United States. ‘At the same time, we must bring our border security into the 21st century to ensure we have safe and secure borders.” [LA Times, [10/25/22](#)]

## Message #5 Valadao

*David Valadao is taking votes in DC to make life hard for us here in the Valley.*

*David Valadao voted against capping the price of insulin at \$35 for seniors, despite incredibly high rates of diabetes here in the Valley.*

*David Voted to allow insurance companies to deny coverage for people with pre-existing conditions like asthma, diabetes, cancer, and Valley Fever.*

*David Valadao voted to raise taxes on homeowners by capping the SALT deduction.*

*David Valadao voted against expanding the child tax credit which allows working parents to keep more from each paycheck.*

**David Valadao is taking votes in DC to make life hard for us here in the Valley.**

*Rhetoric supported below*

**David Valadao voted against capping the price of insulin at \$35 for seniors, despite incredibly high rates of diabetes here in the Valley.**

**Valadao Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation, Which Would Have Capped Insulin Prices At \$35 For Seniors.** In August 2022 Valadao voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Valadao 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 by a vote of 232-193. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #102](#), 3/31/22, CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan’s Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's



negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**The Rate Of Diabetes In Tulare County Was 13.7%, Compared To 8.6% In California.** “Diabetes is more prevalent in Tulare County when compared with the state. Tulare County's rate, as estimated from the California Health Interview Survey is higher than the rate for the state of California (13.7% and 8.6%, respectively), and ranks as the fifth highest rate among California counties. Death rates due to diabetes in Tulare County are also higher than the state. African Americans and Hispanics are disproportionately impacted when it comes to diabetes deaths.” [Tulare County Association Of Governments, [1/2018](#)]

**David Voted to allow insurance companies to deny coverage for people with pre-existing conditions like asthma, diabetes, cancer, and Valley Fever.**

**2015: Valadao Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In February 2015, Valadao 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](#)]

**2013: Valadao Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** In May 2013, Valadao 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](#)]

**2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill.** In May 2017, Valadao 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](#)]

**2019: Full Repeal Of The Affordable Care Act Would Cause Enrollment In Medicaid And CHIP To Drop By 22.4% Percent.** “According to a March 2019 analysis by the Urban Institute, full repeal of the ACA would cause enrollment in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to fall by 22.4 percent and enrollment in individual market coverage, including for the ACA marketplaces and other insurance people purchase on their own, to drop by 35.4 percent.” [Center for American Progress, [6/24/20](#)]

**2019: Medicaid Enrollment Would Drop By 15.4 Million People.** “Without the ACA, the number of insured people would fall to 224.1 million, if all of the pre-ACA Medicaid coverage expansion waivers were reinstated. Medicaid enrollment would drop by 15.4 million people, and 19.9 million more people would become uninsured.” [Urban Institute, [3/26/19](#)]

**Repealing The ACA Would Jeopardize States’ Ability To Administer Medicaid Programs Even For Those Who Remain Eligible.** “On top of that, overturning the ACA would jeopardize states’ ability to administer their Medicaid programs even for those who remain eligible. The ACA required states to transform how they determine Medicaid eligibility for most enrollees, streamlining the process for both states and enrollees. If the law were overturned, states would have to return to the old, more complicated ways of processing and determining Medicaid eligibility. This could be a significant challenge for states, given the dramatic technology changes they’ve made to their eligibility systems to comply with the ACA.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [9/29/20](#)]

**Under The AHCA, Medicaid Faced \$834 Billion In Cuts.** “The \$119 billion deficit reduction represents a decline from previous versions. When the CBO first scored the AHCA, it said the plan would save \$337 billion over 10 years. Later revisions reduced those savings to \$150 billion. By far the biggest savings would come from Medicaid, which serves low-income Americans. That program would face \$834 billion in cuts. Cutbacks in subsidies for individual health insurance would likewise help cut \$276 billion. But those are offset in large part by bigger costs, including the repeal of many of Obamacare's taxes.” [NPR, [5/24/17](#)]

**2019: ACA Repeal Could Deny Coverage To 135 Million Americans With A Pre-Existing Condition.** “ According to new estimates from the Center for American Progress, 135 million people under age 65, or about half of nonelderly people, have a preexisting condition that an insurer could use to discriminate against them if they ever sought coverage through the individual market in the absence of ACA protections. Each congressional district is home to nearly 310,000 people with preexisting conditions, on average.” [Center for American Progress, [10/2/19](#)]

**Politifact Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

**The Affordable Care Act Covered Some Of The Medical Expenses Of Valley Fever.** “Although the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will offset some medical expenses, the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research recently reported that about 2.4 to 3.7 million California residents did not obtain health insurance under the ACA, and about 1.4 million of these were undocumented workers.” [Center for Poverty Research, [5/11/15](#)]

**David Valadao voted to raise taxes on homeowners by capping the SALT deduction.**

**Valadao Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** In December 2017, Valadao 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](#)]

**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Taxes On Homeowners Through “Reducing Or Eliminating The SALT Deduction.”** “This week, the US House of Representatives is expected to vote on federal tax legislation proposed by House Republican leaders, with the support of President Trump, that calls for significant cuts to the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). ... Reducing or eliminating the SALT deduction, then, would result in double taxation, thereby increasing the income taxes paid by millions of households in the US, including more than 5 million households in California.” [California Budget & Policy Center, [11/15/17](#)]

**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Income Taxes On “More Than 5 Million Households In California.”** “This week, the US House of Representatives is expected to vote on federal tax legislation proposed by House Republican leaders, with the support of President Trump, that calls for significant cuts to the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). ... Reducing or eliminating the SALT deduction, then, would result in double taxation, thereby increasing the income taxes paid by millions of households in the US, including more than 5 million households in California.” [California Budget & Policy Center, [11/15/17](#)]

**David Valadao voted against expanding the child tax credit which allows working parents to keep more from each paycheck.**

**Valadao Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

**Valadao Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Valadao voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Included A One-Year Extension Of The Child Tax Credit Which Reduced The Nation’s Childhood Poverty Rate By 25%.** “A \$200 billion, one-year extension of the child tax credit



expansion created by the COVID relief and stimulus measure signed by Biden in March. Researchers at Columbia found that the first distribution of the expanded credit, which will expire without further legislation, reduced the nation's childhood poverty by 25%." [Sacramento Bee, Editorial, [12/21/21](#)]